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THE
CORNWALL REGISTER ;
CONTAINING
COLLECTIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF
THE 209 PARISHES,

FORMING THE

COUNTY, ARCHDEACONRY, PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS,
AND POOR LAW UNIONS OF CORNWALL:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ADJOINING TOWNS
AND PARISHES IN DEVON,

FROM HARTLAND TO PLYMOUTH.

BY JOHN WALLIS, A. M. F. S. S.

VICAR OF BODMIN,

AND

OFFICIAL OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CORNWALL

BODMIN:

PRINTED BY LIDDELL AND SON.

1847.

1084/60
15-3/11



SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGENSIIUM BODMINIÆ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY changes have taken place since the completion of the first volume of the *BODMIN REGISTER*, on the 29th of September, 1838. This volume is in continuation of that work, and the title altered only to shew that it embraces the County generally, and is not confined to Bodmin solely, as some may have imagined. Bodmin, however, will still be described more particularly than other parishes. Indeed, it is the wish of the Editor, that some competent persons, in different parts of the County, would investigate and publish the history of their own districts. Here they have a general arrangement of the whole of Cornwall for their use and guidance, and a more particular description of one parish, which may be copied with advantage. After a careful attention to the topography and statistics of this interesting County, for upwards of forty years, (since 1804,) it is some consolation to find, that the Government Offices are at length disposed to adopt a topographical, instead of an alphabetical, arrangement of parishes, and to accompany it with outline maps, as long ago recommended and adopted by the Editor. This work will be published, bound, at 6s. of the same size and price as the *BODMIN REGISTER*, or it may be taken up in

twelve numbers, at 6d. each.¹ The volume may be purchased in London, at MR. WYLD'S, Geographer to the Queen, Charing Cross, East, where an outline Parochial Map of Cornwall, prepared by the Editor in 1823, and now corrected to the present time, may soon be had.² It will elucidate the Tables in this Register, and may, by COLOURING, be adapted to all the various divisions of the Country, which recent legislation has so unhappily multiplied. A view of most of these perplexing and unnecessary partitions of the County is given in the Cornwall Clergy Fund Report, of the 18th and 25th of May. In France, one uniform system prevails; and every Department, or County, has within itself, in the Prefect, an inspecting and governing power, which in England is centred and moved in London only. Hence errors and perpetual confusion arise. There should be a central Office for Statistics, in London; but the data should be made up, and perfected, and printed, and the returns preserved, in each County. Local knowledge cannot be supplied in Town.

J. W.

July 6, 1847.

¹ There are only a few Copies remaining of the "Bodmin Register," pp. 440.

² The Outline Parochial Maps of the Deaneries and Hundreds of Cornwall, published by the Editor, in thirteen plates, in 1825, may still be had at Liddell's, at 2s. 6d. The entire Map will be of the same scale, viz. four miles to one inch. The Nos. refer to the thirteen dissected Maps, as well as to the entire one, and to all the Tables published since that of the 2d of April, 1823, appended to Bodmin Register. The entire Map will be about 20 inches square, containing all the country west of Bideford and Modbury; and the limits of the 209 Parishes, with those of the 28 Devonshire Parishes which bound them, will be inserted. See Bodmin Register, p. 213. The price of the Map will be 1s. plain, and 1s. 6d. coloured.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 209 PARISHES.

No. on Map.	Parishes.	Population, 1841.	No. on Map.	Parishes.	Population, 1841.
63	Advent,	R 291	20	Calstock,	R 2,553
97	St. Agnes,	V 7,757	182	Camborne,	R 10,061
135	St. Allen,	V 652	98	Cardinham, ..	R 802
55	Alternon,	V 1,334	101	St. Cleer,	V 1,412
173	St. Anthony in Meneage, ..	V 313	136	St. Clements, ..	V 3,436
153	St. Anthony in Roseland, ..	C 144	54	St. Clether,	V 221
4	Antony,	V 2,894	90	Colan,	V 217
125	St. Austell, ..	V 10,320	88	St. Columb Major, R	3,146
124	St. Blazey,	C 3,234	93	St. Columb Minor, C	1,681
67	Blisland,	R 688	160	Constantine, ..	V 2,042
114	Boconnoc,	R 312	144	Cornelly,	C 119
70	Bodmin,	V 4,643	94	Crantock,	C 450
10	Botesfleming, ..	R 250	146	Creed,	R 758
36	Boyton,	} C 600	183	Crowan,	V 4,638
Devon , 100			95	Cubert,	V 368
Cornwall, 500			147	Cuby,	V 161
166	Breage,	V 6,166	168	Cury,	V 541
77	St. Breock,	R 1,733	56	Davidstow, ..	V 408
39	Bridgerule,)	} V 497	132	St. Dennis, R&V	828
East. Dev. 221			13	St. Dominick, ..	R 825
West. Corn. 276			105	Duloc,	R 937
115	Broadoak,	R 303	76	Egloshayle,	V 1,357
66	St. Breward, V	724	34	Egloskerry, ..	C 552
205a	St. Budeaux,)	} C 790	74	Endellion,	R 1,154
Devon , 745			91	St. Enoder, ..	V 1,127
Cornwall, 45			134	St. Erme,	R 552
155	Budock,	V 1,979	8	St. Erney,	V 81
201	Burian,	R 1,911	187	St. Erth,	V 2,452
19	Callington,	R 1,685	80	St. Ervan,	R 477
			81	St. Eval, ..	V 349
			127	St. Ewe,	R 1,468

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>	<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>
154	<i>Falmouth,</i>	R 7,695	139	<i>Kea,</i>	V 4,313
140	<i>Feock,</i>	V 1,476	138	<i>Kenwyn,</i>	V 9,555
150	<i>Filley,</i>	R 456	174	<i>St. Keverne, ..</i>	V 2,469
59	<i>Forrabury,</i>	R 354	73	<i>St. Kew,</i>	V 1,429
121	<i>Fowey,</i>	V 1,643	104	<i>St. Keyne,</i>	R 194
49	<i>St. Gennys, ..</i>	V 689	41	<i>Kilkhampton, ..</i>	R 1,237
7	<i>St. Germans, ..</i>	C 2,843	133	<i>Ladock,</i>	R 857
167	<i>Germoe,</i>	V 1,336	142	<i>Lamorran,</i>	R 99
152	<i>Gerrans,</i>	R 816	179	<i>Landewednack, R</i>	431
207	<i>St. Giles in the</i>		9	<i>Landrake,</i>	V 812
	<i>Heath,</i>	C 375	11	<i>Landulph, ..</i>	R 550
156	<i>St. Gluvias, ..</i>	V 4,484	32	<i>Laneast,</i>	C 320
129	<i>Gorran,</i>	V 1,232	84	<i>Lanhydrock, ..</i>	C 263
178	<i>Grade,</i>	R 333	85	<i>Lanivet,</i>	R 1,149
195	<i>Gulval,</i>	V 1,941	118	<i>Lanlivery,</i>	V 1,809
169	<i>Gunwalloe, ..</i>	V 298	111	<i>Lanreath,</i>	R 651
163	<i>Gwennap,</i>	V 10,794	109	<i>Lansallos, ..</i>	R 828
184	<i>Gwinear,</i>	V 2,862	62	<i>Lanteglos by</i>	
185	<i>Gwithian,</i>	R 625		<i>Camelford, ..</i>	R 1,541
69	<i>Helland,</i>	R 300	112	<i>Lanteglos by</i>	
188	<i>St. Hilary, ..</i>	V 3,649		<i>Fowey,</i>	V 1,269
	<i>Mount, ex.p. . . .</i>	163	40	<i>Launcells,</i>	V 855
181	<i>Illogan,</i>	R 7,815	29	<i>Launceston,—</i>	} C 2,460
78	<i>St. Issey,</i>	V 748		<i>St. Mary Magdalene</i>	
17	<i>St. Ive,</i>	R 768	25	<i>Larwhitton, ..</i>	R 487
191	<i>St. Ives,</i>	C 5,666	190	<i>Lelant,</i>	V 2,012
47	<i>Jacobstow,</i>	R 585	57	<i>Lesnewth, ..</i>	R 137
3	<i>St. Johns,</i>	R 149	202	<i>St. Levan,</i>	R 531
50	<i>St. Juliot, ..</i>	C 267	24	<i>Lewanick, ..</i>	V 733
151	<i>St. Just in</i>		26	<i>Lezant, .. 858</i>	} R 905
	<i>Roseland, ..</i>	R 1,488		<i>Trewarlet, 47</i>	
200	<i>St. Just in</i>		22	<i>Linkinhorne, ..</i>	V 1,525
	<i>Penwith, ..</i>	V 7,047	102	<i>Liskeard,</i>	V 4,287

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>	<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>	
79	<i>Little Petherick,</i>	R 208	42	<i>Moorwinstow,</i>	V 1,050	
117	<i>Lostwithiel,</i>	.. V 1,186	197	<i>Morvah,</i>	..... V 407
194	<i>Ludgvan,</i>	.... R 3,190	106	<i>Morval,</i>	..... V 733
122	<i>Luxulion,</i>	.... V 1,512	175	<i>Mullion,</i>	.... V 808
158	<i>Mabe,</i>	..... V 594	157	<i>Mylor,</i>	..... V 2,569
71	<i>St. Mabyn,</i>	.... R 870	100	<i>St. Neot,</i>	..... V 1,515
196	<i>Madron,</i>	..... V 11,144	92	<i>Newlyn,</i>	.... V 1,451
1	<i>Maker,</i>	.... } V 2,725	23	<i>Northhill,</i>	.... R 1,217
	<i>Debon,</i>	1,156 } V 2,725	205	<i>Northpetherwin,</i>	V 1,066	
	<i>Cornwall,</i>	1,569 } V 2,725	37	<i>Northtamerton,</i>	C 589	
172	<i>Manaccan,</i>	.. V 569	51	<i>Otterham,</i>	.... R 234
45	<i>Marhamchurch,</i>	R 659	83	<i>Padstow,—</i>	} V 2,145	
107	<i>St. Martins by</i>			<i>in rure,</i>		354
	<i>Looe,</i> R 1,402		<i>Town,</i>		1,791
171	<i>St. Martins in</i>		198	<i>Paul,</i>	..... V 4,664
	<i>Meneage,</i>	.... R 565	110	<i>Pelynt,</i>	.... V 834
170	<i>Mawgan in</i>		162	<i>Perranarworthal,</i>	V 1,755	
	<i>Meneage,</i>	.... R 1,084	189	<i>Perranuthnoe,</i>	R 1,438
89	<i>Mawgan in Pyder,</i>	R 749	96	<i>Perranzabuloe,</i>	V 3,161	
159	<i>Mawnan,</i>	.... R 582	186	<i>Phillack,</i>	.... R 4,055
14	<i>St. Mellion,</i>	.. R 395	12	<i>Pillaton,</i>	..... R 434
16	<i>Menheniot,</i>	.. V 1,221	103	<i>St. Pinnock,</i>	.. R 421	
82	<i>St. Merryn,</i>	.. V 593	43	<i>Poughill,</i>	.... V 472
143	<i>Merther,</i>	..... C 408	48	<i>Poundstock,</i>	.. V 672
128	<i>Mevagissey,</i>	.. V 2,310	145	<i>Probus,</i>	..... V 1,586
126	<i>St. Mewan,</i>	.. R 1,146	15	<i>Quethiock,</i>	.. V 657	
130	<i>St. Michael</i>		2	<i>Rame,</i>	..... R 800
	<i>Carhayes,</i>	R&V 208		<i>Eddystone,</i>	.. 7	
141	<i>St. Michael</i>		180	<i>Redruth,</i>	.... R 9,305
	<i>Penkivel,</i>	.... R 175	123	<i>Roche,</i>	..... R 2,041
64	<i>Michaelstow,</i>	.. R 225	149	<i>Ruanlanihorne,</i>	R 444	
58	<i>Minster,</i>	..... R 573	176	<i>Ruan Major,</i>	.. R 163
75	<i>St. Minver,</i>	.... V 1,139	177	<i>Ruan Minor,</i>	R 302

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>	<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>
119	St. Sampsons, C	311	61	Tintagel, V	1,185
199	Sancreed, V	1,248	192	Towednack, .. V	967
204	Scilly, St. Mary's, C	2,582	147a	Tregony,—	
	Seven Stones,			St. James, R	995
	Bishop Rock,		35	Tremaine, C	107
203	Sennen, R	659	53	Treneglos, V	192
	Long Ships, 2		33	Tresmere, .. C	182
6	Sheviock, R	567	60	Trevalga, R	184
165	Sithney, V	3,362	28	Trewen, V	221
18	Southill, R	640	137	Truro,—	
27	Southpetherwin, V	997		St. Mary's, .. R	3,043
131	St. Stephens in		72	St. Tudy, R	661
	Brannel, R&V	2,643	120	Tywardreath, .. C	3,152
31	St. Stephens by		113	St. Veep, V	710
	Launceston, C	1,068	148	Veryan, V	1,569
5	St. Stephens by		52	Warbstow, V	503
	Saltash, .. V	2,963	99	Warleggon, .. R	277
161	Stithians, ... V	2,530	46	Week St. Mary, R	788
21	Stokeclimsland, R	2,073	164	Wendron, .. V	9,160
44	Stratton, V	1,959	87	St. Wenn, .. V	725
108	Talland, V	1,444	206	Werrington, .. C	685
	Looe Island,	6	38	Whitstone, R	466
65	St. Teath, V	1,719	116	St. Winnow, .. V	1,056
68	Temple, C	37	86	Withiel, R	468
30	St. Thomas, .. C	1,125	193	Zennor, V	1,025
					345,679

viz.

Cornwall,—entire Parishes	202,	divided between Corn. & Dev.	4 =	206	341,331
Devon,—	do.	3,	do.	4 =	7 4,348
		205	.....	entire, 4 =	209 345,679

N. B. The Breakwater Light House, in Plymouth Harbour, should be attached to Maker; the Eddystone Light House to Rame, distant 9 miles; Looe Island to Talland; the Long Ships Light House to Sennen; the Light Vessel on the Seven Stones, and the Light House now being erected on the Bishop Rock, to Scilly.

THE 209 PARISHES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE
POPULATION, ON MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1841,

From the highest to the lowest,—from Madron, 11,144, to Temple, 37.

1	Madron, ....[1]	11,144	26	Perranzabuloe, ..	3,161
2	Gwennap,	10,794	27	Tywardreath,	3,152
3	St. Austell,	10,320	28	St. Columb Major,	3,146
4	Camborne,	10,061	29	Truro, St. Mary's,	3,043
		3			9
5	Kenwyn,	9,555	30	St. Stephens by	
6	Redruth,	9,305		Saltash,	2,963
7	Wendron,	9,160	31	Antony,	2,894
		3	32	Gwinear,	2,862
8	Illogan,	7,815	33	St. Germans,	2,843
9	St. Agnes,	7,757	34	Maker, D. & C.	2,725
10	Falmouth,	7,695	35	St. Stephens in	
11	St. Just in Penwith,	7,047		Brannel,	2,643
		4	36	Scilly, St. Mary's,	2,582
12	Breage,	6,166	37	Mylor,	2,569
		1	38	Calstock,	2,553
13	St. Ives,	5,666	39	Stithians,	2,530
		1	40	St. Keverne,	2,469
14	Paul,	4,664	41	Launceston, St.	
15	Bodmin,	4,643		Mary Mag.....	2,460
16	Crowan,	4,638	42	St. Erth,	2,452
17	St. Gluvias,	4,484	43	Mevagissey,	2,310
18	Kea,	4,313	44	Padstow,	2,145
19	Liskeard,	4,287	45	Stokeclimsland, ..	2,073
20	Phillack,	4,055	46	Constantine,	2,042
		7	47	Roche,	2,041
21	St. Hilary, 3,649 } Mount, 163 }	3,812	48	Lelant,	2,012
					19
22	St. Clements,	3,436	49	Budock,	1,979
23	Sithney,	3,362	50	Stratton,	1,959
24	St. Blazey,	3,234	51	Gulval,	1,941
25	Ludgvan,	3,190	52	Burian, [4]	1,911

53	Lanlivery, .. [1]	1,809	85	Tintagel,	1,185
54	Perranarworthal,	1,755	86	Endellion,	1,154
55	St. Breock,	1,733	87	Lanivet,	1,149
56	St. Teath, .. [3]	1,719	88	St. Mewan,	1,146
57	Callington,	1,685	89	St. Minver,	1,139
58	St. Columb Minor,	1,681	90	St. Enoder,	1,127
59	Fowey,	1,643	91	St. Thomas, [8]	1,125
60	Probus,	1,586	92	Mawgan in	
61	Veryan,	1,569		Meneage,	1,084
62	Lanteglos by		93	St. Stephens by	
	Camelford, ..	1,541		Launceston, ..	1,068
63	Linkinhorne,	1,525	94	Northpetherwin,	1,066
64	St. Neot,	1,515	95	St. Winnow,	1,056
65	Luxulion, .. [6]	1,512	96	Moorwinstow, ..	1,050
66	St. Just in Roseland,	1,488	97	Zennor,	1,025
67	Feock,	1,476			6
68	St. Ewe,	1,468	98	South Petherwin,	997
69	Newlyn,	1,451	99	Tregony, St. James,	995
70	Talland,	1,444	100	Towednack,	967
	Looe Island, ..	6	101	Duloe,	937
71	Perranuthnoe, ..	1,438	102	Lezant,	905
72	St. Kew,	1,429			5
73	St. Cleer,	1,412	103	St. Mabyn,	870
74	St. Martins by		104	Ladock,	857
	Looe, .. [9]	1,402	105	Launcells,	855
75	Egloshayle,	1,357	106	Pelynt,	834
76	Germoe,	1,336	107	Lansallos,	828
77	Alternon, .. [3]	1,334	108	St. Dennis,	828
78	Lanteglos by		109	St. Dominick, ..	825
	Fowey,	1,269	110	Gerrans,	816
79	Sancreed,	1,248	111	Landrake,	812
80	Kilkhampton, ..	1,237	112	Mullion,	808
81	Gorran,	1,232	113	Cardinham,	802
82	Menheniot,	1,221	114	Rame,	800
83	Northill, [6]	1,217		Eddystone,	7
84	Lostwithiel,	1,186			12

115	St. Budeaux, D.&C.	790	148	Egloskerry,	552
116	Week St. Mary,	788	149	St. Erme,	552
117	St. Ive,	768	150	Landulph,	550
118	Creed,	758	151	Cury,	541
119	Mawgan in Pyder,	749	152	St. Levan,	531
120	St. Issey,	748	153	Warbstow,	503
121	Lewanick,	733		15	
122	Morval,	733	154	Bridgerule, D.&C.	497
123	St. Wenn,	725	155	Lawhitton,	487
124	St. Breward, ..	724	156	St. Ervan,	477
125	St. Veep,	710	157	Poughill,	472
	11		158	Withiel,	468
126	St. Gennys,	689	159	Whitstone,	466
127	Blisland,	688	160	Filley,	456
128	Merrington, ..	685	161	Crantock,	450
129	Poundstock,	672	162	Ruanlanihorne,	444
130	St. Tudy,	661	163	Pillaton,	434
131	Marhamchurch,	659	164	Landewednack,	431
132	Sennen,	659	165	St. Pinnock,	421
133	Quethiock,	657	166	Davidstow,	408
134	St. Allen,	652	167	Merther,	408
135	Lanreath,	651	168	Morvah,	407
136	Southill,	640		15	
137	Gwithian,	625	169	St. Mellion, ..	395
138	Boyton, D. & C.	600	170	St. Giles in the	
	13			Heath,	375
139	Mabe,	594	171	Cubert,	368
140	St. Merryn,	593	172	Forrabury,	354
141	North Tamerton,	589	173	St. Eval,	349
142	Jacobstow,	585	174	Grade,	333
143	Mawnan,	582	175	Laneast,	320
144	Minster,	573	176	St. Anthony in	
145	Manaccan,	569		Meneage,	313
146	Sheviock,	567	177	Boconnoc,	312
147	St. Martins in		178	St. Sampsons, ..	311
	Meneage,	565	179	Broadoak,	303

180	Ruan Minor,....	302	195	St. Keyne,	194
181	Helland,	300	196	Trenglos,.....	192
	13		197	Trevalga,	184
182	Gunwalloe,	298	198	Tresmere,	182
183	Advent,.....	291	199	St. Michael	
184	Warleggon,	277		Penkivel,	175
185	St. Juliot,	267	200	Ruan Major, ..	163
186	Lanhydrock, ..	263	201	Cuby,	161
187	Botesfleming, ..	250	202	St. Johns,	149
188	Otterham,	234	203	St. Anthony in	
189	Michaelstow, ..	225		Roseland, ..	144
190	Trewen,	221	204	Lesnewth,	137
191	St. Clether,	221	205	Cornelly,	119
192	Colan,	217	206	Tremaine,	107
193	Little Petherick,	208		12	
194	St. Michael		207	Lamorran,	99
	Carhayes,	208	208	St. Erney,	81
	13		209	Temple, .. [3]	37

See page 8.

Total, 209 - 345,679

ANY one may, in a week, become well acquainted with all the Divisions of Cornwall, by carefully examining the preceding two Tables, and those in the Cornwall Clergy Fund Report, with the 13 dissected Maps published in 1825, or with the forthcoming entire Map. The Tables in that Report will be re-printed with observations, in this Register. It should be observed that the *common* names of the parishes are adopted. Some Clergymen are fond of preserving the more ancient names; but it is desirable, for the general business of the country, that one name, and that the most usual, *only* should be used. A full account of all the *ancient* names will be given hereafter. Would you teach your children or scholars *Geography*? begin with your own parish, and your own county. Teach them by practical things, such as they can at once see and observe at home.

EXPLANATION. The Parishes in italics are Peculiars, *i. e.* not subject to the Archdeacon's jurisdiction. See the list in Bodmin Register, p. 256. Parishes in black letter are in Devon. R. means Rectory; V. Vicarage; C. Perpetual Curacy; **D.** & C. Devon and Cornwall.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING TABLE.

		<i>No. of Parishes.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Population under	100	3	217
	200	12	1,907
	300	13	3,180
	400	13	4,335
	500	15	6,726
	600	15	8,446
	700	13	8,538
	800	11	8,226
	900	12	9,942
	1,000	5	4,801
		<hr/>	
		112	56,318
		<hr/> <hr/>	
Population under	1,100	6	6,349
	1,200	8	9,211
	1,300	6	7,424
	1,400	3	4,027
	1,500	9	13,014
	1,600	6	9,248
	1,700	3	5,009
	1,800	3	5,207
	1,900	1	1,809
	2,000	4	7,790
		<hr/>	
		49	69,088
		<hr/> <hr/>	

	<i>No. of Parishes.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Population under 3,000	19	47,168
4,000	9	29,536
5,000	7	31,084
6,000	1	5,666
7,000	1	6,166
8,000	4	30,314
9,000	—	—
10,000	3	28,020
11,000	3	31,175
12,000	1	11,144
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	48	220,273
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	209	345,679
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The most populous parish in 1841, was Madron, 11,144
 1831, St. Austell, 8,758
 1821, Madron, 7,235
 1811, Redruth, 5,903
 1801, Madron, 4,940

In 1550, at the time of the Reformation, Bodmin contained about 2,600 persons, then double the population of Liskeard, the next most populous parish. Hence it appears that no parish in Cornwall, except Bodmin, contained, at that period, more than 1,500 persons. Was this so? See Bodmin Register, pp. 51, 372.

THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF
CORNWALL.

It is, we hear, determined to assign one of the New Bishoprics to Cornwall;—an act of tardy justice. For 800 years we have been deprived of our ancient See. About 1034, Bishop Lyvyng, the nephew of Buruhwold, or Brithwald, the last Bishop of Cornwall, was permitted by King Canute to annex the Cornish See to that of Crediton. His successor Leofric transferred the seat to Exeter, in 1050. The ancient See was called the Bishopric of Cornwall, and also of St. Germans and Bodmin, like the present Diocese of Bath and Wells. Only on the 30th of April, 1833, a vulgate copy of the Gospels, which formerly belonged to Bodmin, was sold for 30 guineas to the British Museum,* by Mr. Rodd, Bookseller, of No. 9, Great Newport Street, London. He had purchased it in the same month for 38*s.* at the sale of the library of the late Elisha Biscoe, Esq. of Holton Park, Wheatley, near Oxford. How it came there cannot be discovered. The manuscript is supposed to be of the ninth century, if not of an earlier date. There are forty-six entries written on the blank spaces, partly in Saxon, partly in Latin, of manumissions of slaves, before the Bishop at Bodmin, between 940 and 1020. This interesting document was first noticed in Davies Gilbert's Cornwall, vol. 3, p. 407, where a copy of the entries is given,—a translation of them, with

* No. 9,381.

observations, is printed in the Bodmin Register, p. 375. A corrected copy of the original entries with notes has recently appeared in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioec. Exoniensis*, p. 431, by Edward Smirke, Esq. Solicitor General to the Duke of Cornwall. This, we believe, is the only original record relating to Cornwall, or its Bishopric, *anterior* to the conquest. Henry the VIII left a minute in his own handwriting, for the restoration of the Cornish Bishopric, out of the revenues of the Priories of Bodmin, St. Germans, and Launceston. It is not generally known that there were ordinations in Bodmin Church only three centuries ago, so late as 1538, by William, Bishop of Hippo, suffragan of the Bishop of Exeter. Thomas Vivian, who died in 1533, also held several ordinations in Bodmin Church. He was the titular Bishop of Megara, a suffragan of the Bishop of Exeter, and Prior of Bodmin. His handsome altar tomb now remains entire in Bodmin Church, with his effigy thereon ornamented as a bishop. To support his dignity, he was allowed to hold, with the Priory of Bodmin, the Rectory of Withiel, the Vicarage of Egloshayle, and one of the three Prebends of Endellion. He appears to have been the last suffragan Bishop *resident* in Cornwall, and to have exercised his episcopal office at Bodmin, for nearly twenty years. See Oliver's *Mon.* p. 17, and Bodmin Register, pp. 11, 48.

The present Church of Bodmin is the largest in the County, and the handsomest as to the interior, which is 151 feet long by 63 feet broad. It is in excellent order, the area, containing 8,733 square feet, having been

entirely broken up and renewed in 1819, sometime before church restoration became so general. It is larger than some of the Irish cathedrals. An elegant spire, 150 feet high, was destroyed by lightning in 1699. It should be rebuilt, as the tower, though mutilated, remains, the walls of which are eight feet thick at the base.

All the Assizes and Sessions, and the Archdeacon's Registry, in which 70,000 Wills, &c. are carefully preserved, are now fixed at Bodmin, which is situated almost in the exact centre of the *area* of the County, containing 1,337 square miles. See Bodmin Register, p. 103. The population of the parish is 5,000. The ancient borough, containing 2,785 acres, is the largest in the county, and has returned two members to Parliament from the earliest times. The limits of the old British See, which are more natural and distinct than any in England, should be preserved. They are the same as those of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, which contains 1,367 square miles, and is almost entirely separated from the Archdeaconries of Totnes and Barnstaple by the rivers Tamar and Carey, and the Marsland brook. Wales, be it known, has four bishoprics for 930,000 souls, whilst the diocese of Exeter alone now contains 900,000. The population of Cornwall is fast approaching to 400,000, the increase in the county having been 40,000 in every ten years, since 1821. Compared with our twenty-seven bishoprics, the population of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall will be found to exceed thirteen of them, and to be nearly equal to that of several others. See Bodmin Register, p. 254.

Whilst a Commission is sitting, and arrangements are making for the new Bishopric of Cornwall, these facts deserve notice, and we hope will not be overlooked.

MEMORANDA. See Oliver's Mon. p. 17.

1508. April 13. Thomas Vivian elected Prior of Bodmin.
1518. May 30. T. V. as suffragan, held ordination in Exeter Cathedral.
1519. June 16. T. V. consecrated the Chapel of St. Christiana, at Stow, in Kilkhampton.
1524. June 18. T. V. commissioned to consecrate the Chapel and Cemetery of St. Mary Magdalene, at Launceston. Lists of many ordinations, which T. V. held in Bodmin Church, are registered at Exeter.
1533. June 1. T. V. died. See his Tomb.
- July 6. John Symons succeeded T. V. as Prior, and resigned, in 1534, on a pension of £40.
1534. May 10. Thomas Wandisworth, the last Prior, succeeded Symons.
1538. Feb. 27. Wandisworth, with 8 Canons, surrendered the Priory to Henry VIII. Richard Luer, one of the Canons, was blind, and 100 years old. The population of Bodmin then about 2,500.
- 1538-9. Mar. 16. Ordination held in Bodmin Church by the suffragan, William, Bishop of Hippo.
1542. June 27. The same commissioned to consecrate the Cemetery of Towednack.

P. S. July 19. I have made a few additions to this article, since its first publication on the 11th of March. On the 13th instant, Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons, that it is intended, *if necessary*,* to nominate a Bishop for Cornwall, under the title of Bishop of Bodmin. The necessity may be proved by the judgment of our present bishop, who long ago suggested the restoration of the Cornish See. In further proof, reference may be made to the thirteen bishoprics, the population of which, in 1831, was below that of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; and also to the striking fact, that Cornwall now contains as many souls as were, in 1700, not a century and a half ago, scattered over the whole Diocese of Exeter. The two Counties then contained only 354,000; Cornwall alone, at present, numbers upwards of 360,000. See Bodmin Register, pp. 253, 215.

Bodmin is a place of great antiquity. About two miles from the church, a Roman Camp, of the first century, has been discovered within the last thirty years. It was not discerned to be other than a square field, the rampart having been thrown into the ditch, till in digging out the *gripe*, as the part nearest the hedge is called, Roman urns of fine Samian ware, with others of a coarse mould, were found, with coins of Vespasian, &c. It is very similar to the camp at Bosens, in St. Erth, described by Dr. Borlase, and also by Mr. Mac Lauchlan, who has recently examined both. The extraordinary flood on Thursday the 8th, spared the railway bridge at Nanstallon,

* See the Standard of Tuesday, the 13th.

directly under this camp, whilst it swept away two large bridges above it, and interrupted the communication to Wadebridge, both by the railway and the turnpike road.

The valley of Dunmeer, through which the flood passed, is very beautiful, abounding with wood and ancient camps. Indeed there is more wood, chiefly coppice, around Bodmin, than in any district within fifty miles, as may be seen by an inspection of the Ordnance Map. Lanivet tower, two miles from Bodmin, is deemed the centre of the County. Mines and population are increasing to the eastward, and the moors between Bodmin, Camelford, Launceston, and Liskeard, occupying the small parish of Temple, with parts of twelve parishes around it, are not sterile, like Dartmoor, but capable of profitable cultivation, when once access for manure by railways shall have been established. During a fine summer like the present, all those downs are covered with cattle. Near Jamaica Inn, almost in the centre, Mr. Rodd, of Trebartha, is now about to erect a church, and ere long we hope to see Temple again opening the doors of that ancient church to its hardy inhabitants. Bold and romantic are the tors and vales about Roughtor, Hawkstor, Kilmar, Dozmare, and Cheesewring; and busy scenes have been around them, and may be seen again.

There was a chapel on Roughtor, dedicated to St. Michael, and one to St. Luke, near Jamaica Inn. Who has carried off the font? The view of the moors, from the fine cross near the 8 mile stone, should be noticed. Stockdale has given a drawing of the cross. Kilmar and Cheesewring are nicely sketched by the Rev. John Lakes.

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.		Total.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5	St. Stephens by } Saltash, } G. 7a. v. 12l. Dean & Chapter Windsor, 1,298	V 29			} 1,327	
6	Sheviock, G. 102a. v. 100l.	R 335				
7	St. Germans, V. Menheniot, Dean & Chapter Windsor, 1,615	C 34			} 1,649	
8	{ *St. Erney, V } Landrake, V }	230		265 15	495 15	
10	Botesfleming, G. 42a. 2r. 23p. v. 60l.	R 228				
11	Landulph, G. 42a. 2r. 23p. v. 60l.	R 328				
12	Pillaton, G. 64a. v. 50l.	R 200				
13	St. Dominick,.....	R 380				
14	St. Mellion, G. 64a. v. 50l.	R 225				
15	Quethiock, G. 32a. v. 39l. Incumbent of Haccombe, Devon, G. 8a. v. 9l.	V 340		340	} 680	
16	Menheniot, And from St. Germans, 34l. See No. 7.	V 1,100				
17	St. Ive, G. 63a. v. 50l.	R 430				
18	{ Southill, R }	380			} 750	
19	{ *Callington, R }	370			} 750	
20	Calstock, G. 75a. 2r. 6p. v. 100l.	R 425				
21	Stokeclimsland,	R 730				
22	Linkinhorne, G. 75a. 2r. 6p. v. 100l.	V 292		390	682	
23	Northill, G. 33a. v. 47l.	R 538 9				
24	Lewanick, G. 33a. v. 47l.	V 182		222 10	404 10	
25	Lawhitton, G. 90a.	R 360				

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.		Total.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
26	Lezant,	R 461 8 2				
	Botonnett.—					
†12 9	{ R. Lezant,	6 4 6			} 473 17 2	
	{ Oxford University,	6 4 6				
	Trewarlet Hamlet.—					
†27 2	{ R. Lezant,	13 11 0			} 13 11	
†11 18 8	{ V. Southpether- win,	5 19 4				
†15 3 4	{ Oxford University,	7 11 8			} 13 11	
			£8,450 15 6	£4,593 14 4	£13,044 9 10	

Deanery of Trigg Major.

27	{ Southpetherwin, .. V	250 9 6			} 562 9 6		
	G. 9a. v. 25l.						
	Oxford University,	312					
	See Trewarlet, No. 26.						
28	{ *Trewen,	V 47 7			} 114 17		
	G. 3r. 13p. v. 2l.						
	Oxford University,	60 3					
	Rev. H. A. Simcoe,	7 7					
29	Launceston,—St. } Mary Magdalene, } C			34 7			
30	St. Thomas the } Apostle,	} C 8 10		56 3 6		64 13 6	
	From St. Clether R. No. 54	80l.					
31	St. Stephens by } Launceston, ... } C			316			
32	Laneast,	C		113 0 7			
33	Tresmere,	C		130			
34	{ Egloskerry,	C		155 16			
35	{ *Tremaine,	C		83 14 3			
205	Northpetherwin, .. V	140		190 0 2		330 0 2	
206	Mertrington,	C		290			

† Paid in alternate years. I have, therefore, divided those sums, to shew the annual charge upon each parish and living. The Hamlet of Trewarlet changes its parish and deanery every year. See Appendix to Bodmin Register, p. 16. It is, however, chiefly connected with Lezant.

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.			Total.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
207	St. Giles in the Heath, C R. South Sydenham,		123	14		}	129	8	8
36	Boyton, Deb. & Corn. C Northcot Hamlet, r. 177 4 9 Corn. } Bradridge Barton, } From Northtamerton, No. 37, 8l. 15s. 3d.	29 7 6 111 17 3 36	7 3 174		}					358	7	9
37	Northtamerton, C C. Boyton, No 36,	285	25 8 5 8 15 3			}	319	3	8
38	Whitstone, R G. 37a.	255							
40	Launcells, V G. 15a. v. 14l.	220	280			500			
41	Kilkhampston, R G. 100a.	607							
42	Moorwinstow, V	365	390			755			
43	Poughill, V	124 5	65 5 6			189 10 6			
44	Stratton, V G. 2a.	200	240			440			
45	Marhamchurch, .. R G. 38a.	390							
46	Week St. Mary, R G. 84a.	450							
47	Jacobstow, R	310							
48	Poundstock, V G. 25a. v. 30l.	200	370			570			
49	St. Gennys, V G. 20a.	160	220			380			
50	St. Juliot, C		165						
51	Otterham, R	174							
52	* Warbstow, r. 225l. } 53 { Trenglos, } G. 20a.	V 135	169 4		}	304 4			
		V 90	63 15						153 15
54	St. Clether, V C. St. Thomas, No. 30.	90	80			170			

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.		Total.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
55	Altonon, V	330			} 594
	R. Minster, No. 58, Dean & Chapter Exeter,		13 14	250 6	
56	Davidstow, V	240	166		406
	G. 18a. v. 18l.				
At 207 dele 5, & for 9 write 4.		£5,242 16 3	£4,561 11 4	£9,804 7 7	

Deanery of Trigg Minor.

57	Lesnewth, R	200			
58	Minster, R	255			
	G. 40a.				
59	Forrabury, R	60			
	G. 9a. 0r. 5p.				
60	Trevalga, R	140			
61	Tintagel, V	268	4 13 2		} 512 6 2
	Dean & Chapter Windsor,	239 13			
62	Lanteglos by Camelford, .. } R	353	5 13 6		} 361 5 6
	r. 490l. V. St. Teath, No. 65,		2 12		
63	*Advent, R	137			
64	Michaelstow, R	235			
65	St. Teath, V	240	396 12 8		636 12 8
	From Lanteglos, No. 62, 2l. 12s.				
66	St. Breward, V	290			} 440
	G. 70a. v. 60l. Dean & Chapter Exeter,	150			
67	Blisland, R	543			
68	Temple, C	21			
69	Helland, R	212 10			
70	Bodmin, V	392 17 10	311 15 10		} 754 13 8
	The Corporation of Bodmin, } Tithe Hay, }		50		
71	St. Mabyn, R	780			
72	St. Tudy, R	643 1 6			
73	St. Kew, V	520 3 9	738		1,258 3 9

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.		Improp.		Total.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
74	Endellion, R	225					
	G. 18a. 3r. v. 50l.						
	Prebend, Bodmin or	} 128				} 613	
	King's, G. 11a. v. 20l.						
	Mornay's, G. 14a. v. 40l.	130					
	Trehaverock, G. 15a. v. 43l.	130					
75	St. Minver, V	} 356				} 1,356	
	G. 41a. v. 60l.						
	G. 21a. v. 31l.			1,000			
76	Egloshayle, V	399	15			} 899 15	
	G. 29a. 2r. 3p. v. 60l.						
	Subdean of Exeter, ..	500					
		£6,659 8 1		£3,399 0 2		£10,058 8 3	

Deanery and Hundred of West.

98	Cardinham, R	} 500					
	Coppice, 50l. G. 197a. v. 100l.						
99	Warleggan, R	170					
	G. 9a.						
100	St. Neot, V	436		302	19 6	738	19 6
101	St. Cleer, V	330		330		660	
	G. 2a. v. 4l.						
102	Liskeard, V	500		578	2 4	1,078	2 4
103	St. Pinnock, R	285					
104	St. Keyne, R	140					
	G. 25a.						
105	Duloe, R	620					
	G. 53a. v. 100l.						
106	Morval, V	213	18	260	7	474	5
	G. 121a. 1r. 11p. v. 120l.						
107	St. Martins by Looe, R	415					
	G. 108a. v. 140l.						

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.		Total.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Looe Island, extra parochial.					
108	Talland,	V 136		314 14		450 14
109	Lansallos,	R 500				
110	Pelynt,	V 235		400		635
	G. 50a. v. 100l.					
111	Lanreath,	R 522				
	G. 70a. v. 130l.					
112	Lanteglos by Fowey, V	225		315		540
	G. 8a.					
113	St. Veep, [G. 18a.] V	231		320		551
114	Boconnoc,	R 185			}	380
115		R 195				
	G. 81a. 3r. 36p. v. 74l.					
116	St. Winnow,	V 297			}	713
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,		416			
			£6,135 18 0	£3,237 2 10	£9,373 0 10	

Deanery and Hundred of Pyder.

77	St. Breock,	R 966 3 11				
78	St. Issey,	V 223 1 2			}	682 1 2
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,		459			
79	Little Petherick, ..	R 172 10				
80	St. Ervan,	R 380				
81	St. Eval,	V 112			}	425 9
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,		313 9			
82	St. Merryn,	V 250 10 8			}	660 10 8
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,		410			
83	Padstow,	V 245		440		685
84	Lanhydrock,	C		150		
85	Lanivet,	R 663 2 7				
86	Withiel,	R 320 5				
	G. 66a. v. 80l.					
87	St. Wenn,	V 155		181		336
88	St. Columb Major, ..	R 1,500				
	G. 30a.					

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.		Total.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
89	Mawgan, G. 50a.	R 635				
90	Colan,	V 145		110		255
91	St. Enoder,	V 320 6		463		783 6
92	Newlyn, G. 9a. 2r. v. 22l. Chancellor of Exeter,	V 470		755		} 1,225
93	St. Columb Minor, C			725		
94	Crantock,	C		380		
95	Cubert,	R 178		322		500
96	Perranzabuloe, Dean & Chapter Exeter,	V 265		395		} 660
97	*St. Agnes, Dean & Chapter Exeter,	V 265		250			} 515
			£7,265 19 4	£5,353 9 0	£12,619 8 4	

Deanery and Hundred of Powder.

117	Lostwithiel, G. 1r. 20p.	V 40				
118	Lanlivery,	V 304 10		372 10		677
119	St. Sampsons,	C		205		
120	Tywardreath,	C		400		
121	Fowey, G. 6a. 1r. 34p.	V 168		163 18 1		331 18 1
122	Luxullion, G. 10a. 3r.	V 230		225		455
123	Roche, G. 34a. 3r. 21p. v. 60l.	R 440				
124	*St. Blazey, C.	V 120		120		240
125	St. Austell,	V 502		537 10		1,039 10
126	St. Mewan, G. 35a.	R 275				
127	St. Ewe, G. 88a. 1r. 4p. v. 90l.	R 640		10		650

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.		Improp.	Total.	
		£.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	s. d.
128	Mevagissey,	V	161	105		266
129	Gorran,	V	320			} 863
	Bishop of Exeter,			543		
130	St. Michael	} R&V	150			} 1,183 10
	Carhayes, ..					
131	*St. Stephens in	} R&V	780			
	Brannel,					
132	*St. Dennis,	R&V	253 10			
133	Ladock,	R	700			
134	St. Erme,	R	500			
	G. 80a.					
135	St. Allen,	V	147 1 7	265		412 1 7
	G. 95a. v. 60l.					
136	St. Clements,	V	330	437 3 4		767 3 4
137	Truro, St. Mary's, ..	R	30 14			
138	Kenwyn,	V	524 11 2	535		1,059 11 2
	r. 790 0 6 G. 13a. 2r. 9p. v. 30l.					
139	*Kea, [r. 265 9 4]	} V	242 12 8	424 3 4		} 760 9 4
	G. 22a. 3r. 13p. v. 30l.					
	Tregavethan Manor,		22 16 8	70 16 8		
140	Feock,	V	204	233 8 9		437 8 9
141	St. Michael	} V	118 10			
	Penkivel,					
	G. 33a. 0r. 30p.					
142	Lamorran,	R	153			
	G. 42a. 2r. 27p.					
143	Merther,	C	13 6 8			} 263 6 8
	Treasurer Exeter Cathedral, 250					
144	Cornelly,	C	15 7 10			} 149 3 10
	Bishop of Exeter, ..			133 16		
145	Probus,	V	548 13	338 10		} 1,441 8
	G. 36a. 2r. 19p. v. 50l.					
	Treasurer Exeter Cathedral, 554 5					
146	Creed,	R	450			
147	Cuby,	V	165 16 10	276		441 16 10
	r. 201 19 0					
147a	Tregony, St. James, R		11 10			} 36 2 2
	Tregony Township,		24 12 2			

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Total.		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
148	Veryan, V	361 11 6	760 13 6	}	1,122 5
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,				
149	Ruanlanihorne, R	420			
150	Filley, R	350			
151	St. Just in Roseland, R	520			
	G. 10a. v. 15l.				
152	Gerrans, R	306 13	243 17		550 10
153	St. Anthony in } Roseland, }	C	118		
			£10,544 17 1	£7,322 11 8	£17,867 8 9

Deanery and Hundred of Kirrier.

154	Falmouth, R	140	45		185	
155	} Budock, V	420	380		800	
		t. 759l.				
156	} St. Gluvias, V	269	237 10	}	601 10	
		G. 15a. v. 30l. t. 339l.				
		Penryn Borough, 70				25
157	} Mylor, V	215	350		565	
158		*Mabe, V	170	141 14 1		311 14 1
159	Mawnan, R	304 10				
	G. 38a. 1r. 19p. v. 42l.					
160	} Constantine, V	485 12 2		}	965 12 2	
		G. 11a. v. 30l.				
		Dean & Chapter Exeter,	480			
161	} Stithians, V	322	255 7 6		472	
		t. 421l.				
162	} *Perranarworthal, .. V	99	150		249	
		G. 4a. v. 8l.				
163	} Gwennap, V	420		}	675	
		G. 61a. 1r. 36p.				
		Dean & Chapter Exeter,	255			
164	} Wendron, V	860	584 6 6	}	1,579 6 6	
		t. 995l.				
		Helston Borough,	135			

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.	Improp.			Total.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
165	Sithney, V	430							
	G. 18a. 3r. 38p.	v. 30l.						} 952	
	G. 104a. 1r. 36p.	v. 150l. ..	522						
166	Breage, V	510	628	10		1,138	10		
167	*Germoe, V	105	99			204			
	T. 910l.								
168	Cury, } C	V 190	279			469			
169	*Gunwalloe, } C	V 105	165			270			
170	Mawgan in Meneage, R	600						} 900	
	G. 32a. v. 23l.								
171	*St. Martins in } R	300							
	Meneage, }								
172	Manaccan, V	180	240			420			
173	St. Anthony in } V	140	210			350			
	Meneage, }								
	G. 62a. 2r. 22p.	v. 78l. 6s.							
174	St. Keverne, V	512	1,163	7	10	} 1,675	10	10	
	Churchwardens,		3						
175	Mullion, V	225	310			535			
178	Grade, R	295				} 395			
177	Ruan Minor, R	100							
	From Landewednack, No. 119, 9s.								
176	Ruan Major, R	170							
	G. 95a.								
179	Landewednack, .. R	253 11				} 254			
	G. 14a. v. 30l.								
	R. Ruan Minor, No. 177,		9						
			£8,025	13	2	£6,521	7	11	
			£14,547	1	1				

Deanery and Hundred of Penwith.

180	Redruth, R	480					
181	Illogan, R	670					
	G. 77a. v. 80l.						
182	Camborne, R	900	8			908	
	G. 55a. v. 170l.						
183	Crowan, V	470	490			960	
	G. 40a. v. 80l.						

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.			Impropr.			Total.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
184	Gwinear, V	284								
	G. 34a. v. 60l.									
	University Coll. Oxford,	483								
185	{ *Gwithian, R	234	19	6						
	G. 59p.									
186	{ Phillack, R	385								
	G. 25a. v. 6l.									
187	St. Erth, V	280								
	G. 106a. v. 120l.									
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,	402								
188	St. Hilary, V	243	5		385	7	5			
	t. 383l. 5s.									
	Marazion Ch. 140				105					
	The Mount ex. p.									
189	Perranuthnoe, R	290								
	G. 16a. 3r. 9p. v. 50l.									
190	{ Lelant, V	205			250			455		
	G. 9a. v. 35l.									
191	{ *Towednack, V	150			118			268		
	t. 540l.									
192	{ *St. Ives, C. V	185			175			360		
193	Zennor, V	201	13	9	166	18	2	368	11	11
194	Ludgvan, R	800								
	G. 32a. 2r. 1p.									
195	Gulval, V	355			268			623		
	G. 12a. v. 50l.									
196	{ Madron V	660			431	10				
	G. 2r.									
	Penzance Ch. 152 10				19					
	t. 882 9 9									
197	{ *Morvah, V	69	19	9	68			137	19	9
198	Paul, V	512	10		398			910	10	
199	Sancreed, V	344	12	8						
	Dean & Chapter Exeter,	165								
200	St. Just, V	484			363			847		
	G. 12a. v. 30l.									
201	Burian, R	570								
202	St. Levan, R	250								
203	Sennen, R	230								
					[No Glebe.]					

Parish No.	Parishes.	Incumbent.			Improp.			Total.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
204	Scilly Isles, St. Mary's, C	[Not yet commuted.]								
	N. B. See 205, 206, 207, at 36; 205a at 4; and 147a at 147. Total 209.									
		£9,597 10 8			£4,295 15 7			£13,893 6 3		

SUMMARY OF TITHES CHARGED ON THE 209 PARISHES.

No. of Parishes.	Deaneries.	1			2			3		
		Payable to Incumbents.			To Impro- priators.			Total.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Archdeaconry of Totnes.</i>										
2	Plympton and Holsworthy, }	214	5		456	15		671		
<i>Archdeaconry of Cornwall.</i>										
26	East,	8,450	15	6	4,593	14	4	13,044	9	10
32	Trigg Major,	5,242	16	3	4,561	11	4	9,804	7	7
20	Trigg Minor,	6,659	8	1	3,399	0	2	10,058	8	3
19	West,	6,135	18	0	3,237	2	10	9,373	0	10
21	Pyder,	7,265	19	4	5,353	9	0	12,619	8	4
38	Powder,	10,544	17	1	7,322	11	8	17,867	8	9
26	Kirrier,	8,025	13	2	6,521	7	11	14,547	1	1
25	Penwith,	9,597	10	8	4,295	15	7	13,893	6	3
207	—	61,922 18 1			39,284 12 10			101,207 10 11		
209	See page 8.	£62,137 3 1			£39,741 7 10			£101,878 10 11		
County of Cornwall,		61,805	10	7	38,729	1	0	100,534	11	7
Parts of Devon, ..		331	12	6	1,012	6	10	1,343	19	4
		£62,137 3 1			£39,741 7 10			£101,878 10 11		

July 23. Since the printing of page 21, I have received the 20th Return, extending the time to July 1, 1846, and the pages to 652. Scilly is now the only parish of the 209 in which the Commutation Rent Charge has not been settled. In the Parliamentary Returns, the total Rent Charges for Cornwall commuted by *agreement*, are stated to amount to 58,113. 2s. 4d. and by *award*, to 42,601. 18s. 4d.

General Total, £100,715. 0s. 8d.

This sum includes the Devonshire part of Maker, and excludes the Cornish part of St. Budeaux, as the proportion of the Rent Charge assigned to each is not specified.

EXPLANATION. See p. 12. G. means Glebe. v. value. a. r. p. acres, roods, poles. Parishes connected with a brace on the left form one benefice, of which the daughter churches are marked thus *. T. means total. To avoid the repetition of the same figures, the total is not always carried out into the last column, except in the summary of each deanery, where columns 1 and 2 prove column 3. The Glebe is noticed only when the Rent Charge was settled by *agreement*, and not by compulsory award. The information now afforded as to the Tithes is confined to the Parliamentary Returns. Further particulars, with explanatory notes, will appear in the brief account of each parish, which it is intended to give in the subsequent part of this work.

It is to be regretted that reference cannot be easily

made in the country to a regular set of Parliamentary Papers. A depository for them, with other statistical documents of local interest, should be formed in every central town, like Bodmin. The custody of the Tithe Maps and Apportionments should also be regulated with more attention to the convenience of the public. Why should we be obliged to go to Exeter, or to London, or to travel round to each parish, in order to inspect the surveys and proceedings made throughout the County under the Tithe Act? Why should time be wasted in unrolling a cumbersome map to discover the apportionment at the end, without any index or means of comparing it with the survey? The place where both are deposited in each parish should be published in a printed list, and more care taken of them. The price of a copy from the Tithe Office, or Bishop's Registry, should also be fixed by Parliament. That cost already one of our largest parishes, Crowan, has been obliged to pay, the originals having been destroyed by the fire at Clowance. In the summary, it appears that nearly two fifths of the Tithes are received not by the Incumbent of the parish, but by laymen or strangers. The Rent Charge does not include Easter Offerings, nor the Tithe of Fish, nor, as in one instance in this County, Falmouth, the Rate on Houses imposed by an Act of 1664, by which the parish of Falmouth was hastily carved out of Budock, leaving Pendennis Castle isolated. The Commutations under the Act of 1836 should not, as is sometimes the case, be confounded with the values of the livings taken under the Royal Commission of

1832, and published in a Report of 1,046 pages, in 1835. The queries, to which answers were then required, are not printed, as they should have been, in the Report, of which a full account, as far as Cornwall is concerned, will be found in the Bodmin Register, pp. 261—274.

July 24. *The New Bishopric.* See page 18. Dr. Oliver has just discovered an account of William, Bishop of Hippo. He was the last Prior of St. Nicholas, in Exeter; became Suffragan in 1532, Canon in 1534, Vicar of Probus in 1537, Archdeacon of Totnes in 1549, and ten days later Vicar of Collumpton; held an ordination at Exeter, 22d of September, 1554, and died in 1559.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE CLERGY, RESIDENT,
BENEFICED, OR OFFICIATING, WITHIN THE
209 PARISHES :

Corrected to Wednesday, September 1, 1847.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
138	William Fountaine	Addison,	M St. George's D. Kenwyn, and Ch. Co. Infirmary.
136	John May	Allin,	C St. Clements.
65	Thomas	Amory,	V St. Teath.
24	Charles Harward	Archer,	V Lewanick.
44	John Symons	Avery,	P.C. Bude, Stratton.
82	<i>John</i>	* <i>Baily,</i>	V St. Merryn. ¹
107-108	Richard William	Barnes,	P.C. East & West Looe.
156	Humphry Lowry	*Barnicoat,	C St. Gluvias.
196	Henry	Batten,	Ch. St. Paul's, Penzance.
13	Francis Ley	Bazeley,	R St. Dominick.
94	William Bewes	Bennett,	P.C. Crantock.
125	Thomas James	Bennetts,	M Treverbyn D. St. Austell.
101	Jno. Rd. Prettyman	Berkeley,	V St. Cleer.
62-63	<i>Roger</i>	<i>Bird,</i>	R Lanteglos & Advent. ²
164	George Birch	Boraston, Jun.	V Wendron.
193	William	Borlase,	C Zennor.
117	John	Bower,	V Lostwithiel.
181	William Frederic	Boyd,	C Illogan.
74	<i>John</i>	<i>Boyse,</i>	P Endellion. ³
61	Robert Stapylton	Bree,	V Tintagel.
168-169	William	Broadley,	P.C. Cury & r Gunwalloe.

¹ Senior Incumbent, 1791. Resides at Chilthorne Dormer, Ilchester.

² Resides at Wolston, near Andover.

³ Resides at Withypool, near Dulverton.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
149	Richard	Budd,	R Ruanlanihorne.
182	<i>b</i> George Tippet	Bull,	P.C. Treslothan, Camborne.
164	<i>b</i> James Vivian	Bull,	M Carn Menelis, D. Wendron. ¹
111	Richard	Buller,	R Lanreath.
137	Henry Bawden	Bullocke,	C Truro.
182	William Wright	Butlin,	M Penponds D. Camborne.
82	John	*Carlyon,	C St. Merryn.
76	<i>Thomas Stackhouse</i>	* <i>Carlyon,</i>	V Egloshayle. ²
151	<i>b</i> Clement Winstanley	Carlyon,	R St. Just in Roseland.
128	<i>b</i> Frederic	Carlyon,	V Mevagissey.
20	James	Carthew,	C Calstock.
21	<i>f</i> William	Carwithen,DD.	R Stokeclimsland.
52-53	<i>s</i> George Edward	Carwithen,	C <i>r</i> Treneglos and Warbstow.
120	Algernon William	Cassan,	C Tywardreath.
204	Charles	Chapman,	C Tresco, Scilly.
51	Samuel	Chilcote,D.D.R	Otterham.
93	Nicholas Ford	Chudleigh,	P.C. St. Columb Minor.
138	George Lemon	Church,	C Kenwyn.
99-68	Dalston	Clements,	R <i>r</i> Warleggan. P.C. Temple.
6	Jno.Jas.Thos.Somers	Cocks,	R Sheviock.
37	<i>Charles Pyne</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	P.C. North Tamerton. ³
78	Francis	*Cole,	V St. Issey.
12	Frs. Edward Baston	Cole,	C Pillaton.
138	Jeremiah	Collins,	Truro.
83	Vernon	Collins,	Padstow.

¹ Resides in Budock.² In London.³ R. and resides at East Down, near Barnstaple.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
199	Henry	Comyn,	V Sancreed.
154	William John	*Coope,	R Falmouth.
138-139	George James	Cornish,	V r Kenwyn and Kea. 1
111	Richard Pering	Cornish,	C Lanreath.
14	Glanville	Coryton,	R St. Mellion.
120	John	Coventry,	P.C. Tywardreath.
90	John	Creser,	V Colan.
62-63	Joah	Crossley,	C r Lanteglos & Advent.
182-181	Edward	Crow,	P.C. Tucking Mill D, in r Camborne & Illogan.
3	James Campbell	Crowley,	R St. Johns.
142	William	Curgenvin,	R Lamorran.
185-186	Robert George	Dangerfield,	C r Phillack and Gwithian.
146	John	Daubuz,	R Creed.
41	John	Davis,	R r Kilkhampton.
43			R Poughill.
48	Philip Donnithorne	Dayman,	V Poundstock.
180	William Bishop	De Molynes,	C Redruth.
29	Samuel	Dennis,	C Launceston.
196	Thomas Gustavus	Dickenson,	Penzance. 2
92	Edward	Dix,	V Newlyn.
192	William Hinton	Drake,	M Halsetown D. St. Ives.
25	Francis	*Du Boulay,	R Lawhitton.
81	John	*Dunn,	V St. Eval.
4	Richard	Dunning,	P.C. Torpoint, Antony.
17	Henry Parr	Dwarris,	C St. Ive.
77	Wm. Thos. Huxham	*Eales,	C St. Breock.
75	John	Ellis,	C St. Minver.
192	Samuel Adcock	Ellis,	P.C. St. Ives.

1 Prebendary of Exeter.

2 R. Alpheton, Suffolk.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>		<i>Benefice.</i>
191	Charles Allen	Elton,	C	Towednack. ¹
174	<i>David</i>	<i>Evans,</i>	V	St. Keverne.
32	William Frederic	Everest,	P.C.	Laneast.
180	George Henry	Farr,	M	Treleigh D.Redruth.
107	William	Farwell,	R	St. Martin's by Looe.
198	<i>Chas. George Ruddock Festing,</i>		V	Paul. ²
19	<i>f</i> John Kendall	Fletcher, D. D.		Callington. ³
15	<i>s</i> John Rooke	Fletcher, D. D. V		Quethiock. ⁴
87	John	Frazer,	C	St. Wenn.
85	John	French,	C	Lanivet.
116	Percival	*Frye,	V	St. Winnow.
166	James	Fuge,	M	Godolphin D. Breage.
7	Tobias	*Furieux,	P.C.	St. Germans.
46	Walter	Gee,	R	Week St. Mary. ⁵
29	George Buckmaster	Gibbons,	P.C.	Launceston.
87	<i>John Pomeroy</i>	<i>Gilbert,</i>	V	St. Wenn. ⁶
71	Henry Abraham	Gilbert,	C	St. Mabyn.
20	William	Gill,		Calstock.
56	John	Gillard,	C	Davidstow.
163	William	Gillbee,	V	Gwennap.
47	John	Glanville,	R	<i>r</i> Jacobstow.
56			V	Davidstow.
69	John	Glencross,	R	Helland.
7	James	*Glencross,	C	Tideford, St. Germans.
7	Edward	*Golding,	P.C.	Hessenford, St. Germans.

¹ Resides at St. Ives. ² P.C. and resides at Witham Friery, near Frome.

³ R. Ashford and Yarnscombe, North Devon.

⁴ R. Lydford. ⁵ R. West Buckland, Southmolton.

⁶ Prebendary of Exeter. Resides in London.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
200	George Cornelius	Gorham,	V St. Just in Penwith.
194	Henry Elliot	Graham,	R Ludgvan. ¹
95	Eldred	Green,	C Cubert.
175	Francis	Gregory,	V Mullion.
172	Edward	Griffith,	V Manaccan.
122 <i>b</i>	Richard Gerveys	Grylls,	V Luxulion.
166-167			V Breage and Germoe,
168-169			Cury & Gunwalloe.
195 <i>b</i>	William	Grylls,	Gulval.
100 <i>b</i>	Henry	Grylls,	V St. Neot.
70	Charles	Grylls,	Ch. Lunatic Asylum. ²
84			P.C. Lanhydrock.
74			P Endellion.
182	Thomas Peter	Gurney,	Camborne.
198	Warwick Oben	Gurney,	C Paul. ³
97-181	Edward Montague	Hamilton,	M Mount Hawk D. in <i>r</i> St. Agnes & Illogan.
139	John	Hardie,	C Kea.
165	Charles	Hartley,	P.C. Porthleven, Sithney.
137	William Woodis	Harvey,	R Truro.
139	William	Haslam,	M Baldhu D. Kea.
42	Robert Stephen	Hawker,	V Moorwinstow.
180	John Webster	Hawkesley, Jr.	R Redruth.
5	<i>William</i>	<i>Hawks,</i>	P.C. Saltash, St. Stephens.
120-124	Francis Paul Jas.	Hendy,	M Par D. in <i>r</i> St. Blazey and Tywardreath.
106	John Hawkins	Hext,	V Morval.
119	<i>Henry</i>	<i>Hinxman,</i>	P.C. St. Sampsons. ⁴
17	Reginald	Hobhouse,	R St. Ive.

¹ V. Eltisle, Cambridge. ² Resides in Bodmin.

³ R. Ashton Botterell, Salop.

⁴ Resides in Bath.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
157-158	Edward	*Hoblyn,	V <i>r</i> Mylor and Mabe.
74	William	Hocken,	R Endellion.
108	Charles	Hocker,	V Talland.
185-186	William	Hockin,	R <i>r</i> Phillack&Gwithian.
155	Edward	*Hodge,	Budock.
200	Joseph Lowther	Hodgson,	C St. Just in Penwith.
124	Cuthbert Edgecumbe	Hosken,	P.C. St. Blazey.
196	William	Houghton,	C Penzance.
158	Charles Prince	*Humble,	C Mabe. ¹
129	David	Jenkins,	V Gorran.
164	Charles	Jenkyns,	C Helston.
88	Henry Lascelles	Jenner,	C St. Columb Major.
183	John White	Johns,	V Crowan.
164	Charles Alexander	Johns,	Master of Helston Grammar School.
189	William Moore	Johnson,D.C.L.	R Perranuthnoe.
130 ^f	Charles Trevanion	Kempe,	R&V <i>r</i> St. Michael Carhayes, St.Stephens in Bran- nel, & St. Dennis.
131			
132			
22 ^s	Edward Marshall	Kempe,	V Linkinhorne.
121	John	Kempe,	V <i>r</i> Fowey, P Endellion.
118	Francis John Hext	Kendall,	V Lanlivery.
70	Nicholas	Kendall,	Ch. Co. Gaol, Bodmin.
30	John Henry	Kendall,	P.C. St. Thomas the Apostle. ²
112	James	Kendall,	V Lanteglos by Fowey.
44	Richard Henry	Killick,	V Stratton.
44	John Skinner	King,	Stratton.
205	John	*Kingdon,	V Northpetherwin.
38	William	Kingdon,	R Whitstone.
39	Samuel Nicholas	*Kingdon,	V Bridgerule.

1 Resides in Falmouth.

2 Master of Launceston Grammar School.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
110 <i>b</i>	James Buller	Kitson,	V <i>r</i> Pelynt.
113			V St. Veep.
4 <i>b</i>	John Francis	Kitson,	V Antony.
204	Joseph Philip	Knight,	C St. Agnes, Scilly.
49	Jno. Athanasius Herring	Laffer,	V St. Gennys.
145	Robert	Lampen,	V Probus. ¹
66	Thomas Jones	Landon,	V St. Breward or Simonward.
5	James	Lane,	C Saltash.
104	Thomas	Leah,	R St. Keyne.
196	Charles Valentine	Le Grice,	Madron.
182	William Price	Lewis,	Camborne.
76	Philip	*Lewis,	C Egloshayle.
2	Thomas Hunt	Ley,	R <i>r</i> Rame.
8-9			V Landrake & St. Erney.
152	William David	*Longlands,	R Gerrans.
200	Joseph Leopold	Longmire,	M Pendeen D. St. Just in Penwith.
96-97-138-139	Alfred	Lord,	M Mithian D. in <i>r</i> Per- ranzabuloe, St. Agnes, Kenwyn, and Kea.
5 <i>f</i>	Orlando	Manley,	V St. Stephens by Saltash.
174 <i>s</i>	Orlando	Manley, Jun.	C St. Keverne.
167 <i>s</i>	William Lewis	Manley,	C Germoe.
50	George William	Manning,	P.C. St. Juliot. ²
57			C Lesnewth.
16	Richard	Martin,	V Menheniot.
52-53	James Holman	Mason,	V Treneglos and Warbstow. ³

¹ Prebendary of Exeter. P.C. St. Andrews Ch. Plymouth.

² Resides at Boscastle.

³ V. & resides at Widecombe in the Moor, Ashburton. Ch. Tor Royal, Dartmoor.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
24	Edward Thomson	May,	Lewanick.
43	Henry	Mellon,	C Poughill.
186	John Curnow	Millett,	Phillack.
77-80 <i>f</i>	William	*Molesworth,	R <i>r</i> St. Breock and St. Ervan. ¹
80 <i>s</i>	Hugh Henry	*Molesworth,	C St. Ervan.
196	Charles	Moore,	Ch. Penzance Union Workhouse.
33	William Augustus	Morgan,	P.C. Tresmere. ²
145	William David	Morrice,	C Probus. ³
135	George	Morris,	V St. Allen.
171	Alexander Jas. Wm.	Morrison,	C St. Martins in Meneage.
20 <i>f</i>	Edward	Morshead,	R Calstock.
54 <i>s</i>	Henry John	Morshead,	V St. Clether. ⁴
102	William	Nattle,	Liskeard.
205a	R W	Needham,	C Knacker's Knowle, St. Budeaux.
101	George Poole	Norris,	St. Cleer. ⁵
204	Isaac William	North,	P.C. Scilly Isles.
188	Thomas	Pascoe,	V St. Hilary.
123	Thomas	Pearce,	R Roche.
196	Henry	Penneck,	Penzance.
96	John	Perry,	V Perranzabuloe.
177-178 <i>f</i>	John	Peter,	R <i>r</i> Grade & RuanMinor.
144 <i>s</i>	Lewis Morgan	Peter,	P.C. Cornelly. ⁶
170	Robert Godolphin	Peter,	C Mawgan in Meneage.
196	Michael Nowell	Peters,	V <i>r</i> Madron & Morvah.
85	William	Phillipps,	R Lanivet.

1 R. Beaworthy, Hatherleigh. 2 Resides at Egloskerry.

3 C. St. Andrew's Ch. Plymouth.

4 R. and resides at Kelly, Launceston.

5 R. East Anstey, Dulverton.

6 Resides in Ruanlanihorne.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
138	Henry Walter	Phillips,	P.C. Chacewater, Kenwyn.
140	Thomas	Phillpotts,	V Feock.
155-156 <i>b</i>	William John	*Phillpotts,	V <i>r</i> St. Gluvias and Budock. ¹
26 <i>b</i>	Edward Copleston	*Phillpotts,	R Lezant.
89	William Pellowe	Philp,	C St. Columb Major.
173 <i>b</i>	William	Polwhele,	V St. Anthony in Meneage.
31 <i>b</i>	Edward	Polwhele,	P.C. St. Stephens by Launceston.
134	John	Pomery,	R St. Erme.
166	Edward Morris	Pridmore,	C Breage.
202-203	George Rundle	*Prynne,	C <i>r</i> Sennen & St. Levan.
187	John	Punnett,	V St. Erth.
67	Francis Woolcock	Pye,	R Blisland.
109 <i>b</i>	William	Rawlings,	R Lansallos.
103 <i>b</i>	James	Rawlings,	R St. Pinnock.
131-132 <i>b</i>	Charles	Rawlings,	C <i>r</i> St. Stephens and St. Dennis.
18-19	Horatio Morgan	Rice,	R <i>r</i> Southill & Callington.
147-147 <i>a</i>	Thomas Lionel	Rich,	C Cuby and Tregony.
6 <i>b</i>	Samuel Wallis	Roberts,	Sheviock.
6 <i>b</i>	John	Roberts,	Do.
179-176	Philip Vyvyan	Robinson, Jr.	R <i>r</i> Landewednack and Ruan Major.
23	Charles	Rodd,	R Northill.
153	Henry Tremayne	*Rodd,	P.C. St. Anthony in Roseland.
165 <i>f b</i>	John	Rogers,	Sithney. ²
159 <i>s</i>	William	Rogers,	R Mawnan.

1 Archdeacon of Cornwall. Precentor and Prebendary of Exeter.

2 Canon of Exeter.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
182 <i>f b</i>	Hugh	Rogers,	R Camborne.
88 <i>s</i>	Hugh St. Aubyn	Rogers,	C Mawgan in Pyder.
160	Edward	Rogers,	V Constantine.
143	Charles Sydenham	Ross,	C St. Veep.
42	Ezekiel	Rouse,	Moorwinstow.
36	Edward	Rudall,	P.C. <i>r</i> Boyton and St. Giles in the Heath.
64	Edwin Montefort Stephen Sandys,		C Michaelstow.
105	Robert	Scott,	R Duloe.
155	Fred. Hy. Ambrose	*Scrivener,	P.C. Penwerris, Budock.
54	James	Serjeant,	C St. Clether.
8-9	George James	*Sharland,	C Landrake and St. Erney.
196	Edward	Shuttleworth,	P.C. Penzance.
190	Richard Chamberlain Smith,		C St. Ives.
34-35	Henry Addington	Simcoe,	P.C. <i>r</i> Egloskerry and Tremaine.
140	Charles	Sloggett,	C Feock.
71	George Henry	Somerset,	R St. Mabyn.
64	Edmund	Spettigue,	R Michaelstow. ¹
95	Thomas	Stabback,	V Cubert.
145	William	Stackhouse,	Probus.
201	<i>Hon. Fitzroy Hy. Rd.</i> *Stanhope,	Dean &	R Burian,
202-203			St. Levan, & Sennen. ²
183	Henry Molesworth	St. Aubyn,	Crowan.
1-79	Darell	Stephens,	V Maker and R <i>r</i> Little Petherick. *
88	Ferdinand Thomas	Stephens,	R Mawgan in Pyder. ³
27-28	Robert Stephen	*Stevens,	V <i>r</i> Southpetherwin and Trewen.

¹ Resides at Launceston.

² R. Catton, V. Wressell, Yorkshire, and resides at 3 Trevor Square, London.

³ Resides in London.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
193	Henry	Stoneman,	V Zennor. ¹
163-181	William	Stothert,	P.C. <i>r</i> St. Day, Gwennap, and Ch. Redruth Union Workhouse, Illogan.
201	William Montague	*Stracy,	C Burian.
10	Henry	Sweeting,	R Botesfleming.
151 <i>u</i>	Samuel	Symonds,	R Filley. ²
155 <i>n</i>	John	*Symonds,	C Falmouth. ³
60	John Trehane	Symons,	R Trevalga.
138	Osborn John	Tancock, D.C.L.	P.C. St. Johns, Kenwyn. ⁴
114-115	Arthur	*Tatham,	R <i>r</i> Broadoak and Boconnoc.
126	Rob. Thomas Wilson	Taylor,	R St. Mewan.
70	Alfred Roger	Taylor,	C Bodmin.
165	William	Thomas,	V Sithney.
72	Honoratus Leigh	Thomas,	R St. Tudy.
1	Jos. Nevill Houghton	Thomas,	P.C. <i>r</i> Millbrook, Maker. & Ch. St. Germans Union Workhouse, Torpoint.
150	Edward	Tippett,	C Filley.
102	James Frederic	Todd,	V Liskeard.
125	Fortescue	Todd,	V St. Austell.
190-191-192	Uriah	Tonkin,	V <i>r</i> Lelant, Towednack, and St. Ives.
1	Edward	Trelawney,	C Maker.
127	Thomas John	Trevenen,	R St. Ewe.
161 <i>f</i>	George	Treweeke,	R Illogan.
161 <i>s</i>	George Napleton	Treweeke,	C Illogan.
55	Robert Henry	Tripp,	V Alternon.
148	Samuel Peter John	Trist,	V Veryan.
163	John	Tucker,	P.C. Lannarth, Gwennap.

1 In Canada.

2 Ch. St. Servan, St. Maloes, France.

3 Resides in Budock.

4 Master of Truro Grammar School.

<i>Par. No.</i>	<i>Christian Name.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
83	Richard	Tyacke,	V Padstow.
159	Rob. Michael Nowell	Usticke,	Mawnan.
205a	Ben. William Salmon	*Vallack,	P.C. St. Budeaux.
155	Richard	*Vaultier,	C r Budock. Ch. Carclew.
97	Alexander Allen	Vawdrey,	P.C. St. Agnes.
195	William	Veale,	Gulval.
98	John Vivian	Vivian,	R Cardinham.
86	Vyell Francis	Vyvyan,	R Withiel.
88	Samuel Edmund	Walker, D.C.L.	R St. Columb Major.
91	Samuel Masterson	Walker,	V St. Enoder.
37	Charles Henry	Walker,	C North Tamerton.
70-119	John	Wallis,	V r Bodmin. C St. Sampsons.
143-141	Frederic	Webber,	P.C. r Merther and R St. Michael Penkivel.
28	William Clarke	*Welsford,	C Trewen.
40	James Richard	Whyte,	V Launcells.
195	William Wriothesley	Wingfield,	V Gulval.
123	Richard Farquhar	Wise,	R Ladock.
196-197	William	Wood,	C r Madron and Morvah.
125	Clobery Silly	Woolcock,	M Charlestown, D. St. Austell.
12	Henry	Woolcombe,	R Pillaton. ¹
57	Charles	Worsley,	R Lesnewth. ²
45	Richard Robert	Wright,	R Marhamchurch.
161-162	Fras. Hill Arbuthnot	Wright,	V r Stithians and Perranarworthal.
184	James Gee	Wulff,	V Gwinear.
154	Matthew	*Yescombe,	Falmouth.

¹ R. and resides at Highhampton, Hatherleigh. R. Ashbury, Torrington.

² Resides in the Isle of Wight.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF INCUMBENTS WITHIN
THE 209 PARISHES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
1 1791 Sept. 5,	John Baily,	V *St. Merryn.
2 1796 Jan. 12,	Edward Morshead,	R Calstock.
3 Feb. 18,	Darell Stephens,	V Maker,— Deb. and Corn.
4 1797 Aug. 8,	John Boyse,	P King's or Bodmin, in Endellion.
5 1803 Jun. 9,	William Curgenven,	R Lamorran.
6 1804 Jun. 4,	J. H. Mason,	V Treneglos and Warbstow.
7 1806 Jan. 20,	C. T. Kempe,	R&V St. Michael Carhayes, St. Stephens in Brannel, and St. Dennis.
8 1807 Jan. 19,	Henry Woolcombe,	R Pillaton.
9 1809 Jan. 20,	Thomas Stabback,	V Cubert.
10 Ap. 10,	Richard Budd,	R Ruanlanihorne.
11 Jul. 5,	William Hockin,	V Phillack and Gwithian.
12 Sep. 25,	R. G. Grylls,	V Breage & Germoe, Cury & Gunwalloe.
13 1810 Aug. 10,	Samuel Chilcote, D.D.	R Otterham.
14 Aug. 28,	J. P. Gilbert,	V St. Wenn.
15 Sep. 4,	John Davis,	V Poughill.
16 Oct. 2,	Ditto,	R Kilkhampton. ¹
17 1811	C. P. Coffin,	C North Tamerton. ²

¹ Instituted before on Oct. 2, 1804.

² John Rawleigh P'Ans, preceding C. died in Jan. 1811.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
18 1813 Nov. 27,	R. G. Grylls,	V Luxulion.
19 Dec. 7,	Charles Worsley,	R Lesnewth.
20 1814 May 30,	Thomas Pascoe,	V St. Hilary.
21 1815 Jun. 16,	T. J. Landon,	V St. Breward, or Simonward.
22 Sep. 13,	W. M. Johnson, D.L.C.	R Perranuthnoe.
23 1816 Jul. 25,	Hugh Rogers,	R Camborne.
24 Aug. 2,	John Bower,	V Lostwithiel.
25 Nov. 20,	William Molesworth,	R *St. Breock.
26 Nov. 22,	J. R. Fletcher, D.D.	V Quethiock.
27 1817 Feb. 8,	Edward Rogers,	V Constantine.
28 Ap. 12,	William Molesworth,	V *St. Ervan.
29 Sep. 8,	George Treweeke,	V St. Minver.
30 Nov. 17,	John Wallis,	V Bodmin.
31 Dec. 6,	John Peter,	R Grade. R Ruan Minor. ¹
32 Dec. 8,	William Phillipps,	R Lanivet.
33 1818	Hon. F. H. R. Stanhope, Dean & R	*Burian, *St. Levan, and *Sennen. ²
34 Feb. 13,	Samuel Symonds,	R Filley.
35 Jun. 3,	John Kempe,	P Trehaverock, in Endellion.
36 Oct. 9,	Ditto,	V Fowey.
37 Dec. 22,	Edmund Spettigue,	R Michaelstow.
38 1820 Feb. 15,	T. H. Ley,	V *Landrake and *St. Erney.
39 Dec. 21,	Henry Grylls,	V St. Neot.
40 1821 May 19,	W. A. Morgan,	C Tresmere.
41 Aug. 3,	Walter Gee,	R Week St. Mary.
42 1822 Jan. 19,	William Rawlings,	R Lansallos.

¹ Annexed April 27, 1843.

² Dr. Jenkins, preceding Dean, died Dec. 21, 1817.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
43 1822 July 5,	George Treweeke,	R Illogan.
44 Sept. 2,	John Glanville,	R Jacobstow.
45 1823 Ap. 15,	Edward Hoblyn,	V *Mylor and *Mabe.
46 1824 Mar. 11,	R. S. Stevens,	V *Southpetherwin & *Trewen.
47 Mar. 31,	T. H. Ley,	R Rame.
48 Sept. 7,	David Jenkins,	V Gorran.
49 1825 July 11,	V. F. Vyvyan,	R Withiel.
50 1826 Feb. 14,	Edward Rudall,	C Boyton,— Corn. and Deb.
51 1827 Aug. 10,	C. G. R. Festing,	V Paul.
52 1828 Ap. 15,	William Polwhele,	V St. Anthony in Meneage.
53 Ap. 21,	Robert Lampen,	V Probus.
54 May 2,	S. M. Walker,	V St. Enoder.
55 Sep. 16,	Tobias Furneaux,	C * St. Germans.
56 Oct. 1,	G. J. Cornish,	V Kenwyn and Kea.
57 1829 Feb. 19,	Henry Hinxman,	C St. Sampsons, or Golant.
58 Ap. 15,	John Daubuz,	R Creed.
59 Sep. 24,	Richard Buller,	R Lanreath.
60 1830 Jan. 26,	William Farwell,	R St. Martins by Looe.
61 Jan. 26,	S. P. J. Trist,	V Veryan.
62 1831 Feb. 19,	Richard Martin,	V Menheniot.
63 Oct. 13,	John Pomery,	R St. Erme.
64 1832 Ap. 30,	Charles Rodd,	R Northill.
65 Sep. 14,	B. W. S. Vallack,	C * St. Budeaux,— Deb. and Corn.
66 Oct. 9,	Uriah Tonkin,	V Lelant, Towednack, and St. Ives.

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
67	1832 Oct. 29,	Arthur Tatham,	R Broadoak and Boconnoc.
68	Nov. 30,	J. T. Symons,	R Trevalga.
69	1833 Feb. 14,	John Kingdon,	V Northpetherwin.
70	May 9,	John Glanville,	V Davidstow.
71	May 13,	E. M. Kempe,	V Linkinhorne.
72	Jun. 20,	J. Gee Wulff,	V Gwinear.
73	Oct. 28,	William Hocken,	R Endellion.
74	Nov. 2,	T. S. Carlyon,	V *Egloshayle.
75	Dec. 26,	John Punnett,	V St. Erth.
76	1834 Jan. 4,	Dalston Clements,	R Warleggan.
77	Jan. 11,	Frederic Webber,	C Merther.
78	Feb. 21,	F. W. Pye,	R Blisland.
79	June 10,	Francis Gregory,	V Mullion.
80	June 20,	J. A. H. Laffer,	V St. Gennys.
81	Dec. 5,	Darell Stephens,	R *Little Petherick.
82	Dec. 31,	R. S. Hawker,	V Moorwinstow.
83	1835 Feb. 11,	Percival Frye,	V *St. Winnow.
94	Mar. 23,	F. L. Bazeley,	R St. Dominick.
85	Ap. 9,	H. E. Graham,	R Ludgvan.
86	May 5,	R. S. Bree,	V Tintagel.
87	July 11,	James Rawlings,	R St. Pinnock.
88	Aug. 3,	Thomas Leah,	R St. Keyne.
89	Nov. 12,	Richard Dunning,	C Torpoint.
90	1836 Feb. 4,	J. W. Hawkesley, Jr.	R Redruth.
91	Ap. 6,	Edward Rudall,	C St. Giles in the Heath.
92	Ap. 12,	T. J. Trevenen,	R St. Ewe.
93	Jun. 30,	J. B. Kitson,	V St. Veep.
94	Nov. 15,	C. W. Carlyon,	R St. Just in Roseland.
95	1837 Jan. 14,	John Creser,	V Colan.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
96 1837 Feb. 19,	Richard Tyacke,	V Padstow. 1
97 Mar. 7,	J. S. Scobell,	V St. Kew.
98 Mar. 7,	Henry Stoneman,	V Zennor.
99 May 16,	H. J. Morshead,	V St. Clether.
100 May 30,	G. B. Gibbons,	C Launceston.
101 Oct. 13,	Henry Comyn,	V Sancreed.
102 Nov. 25,	G. B. Boraston, Jun.	V Wendron.
103 1838 May 30,	W. J. Coope,	R *Falmouth.
104 June 28,	Thomas Amory,	V St. Teath.
105 Sept. 25,	M. N. Peters,	V Madron and Morvah.
106 Oct. 4,	F. Todd,	V St. Austell and St. Blazey.
107 1839 Jan. 11,	Edward Dix,	V Newlyn.
108 Jan. 11,	William Thomas,	V Sithney.
109 Mar. 1,	W. W. Harvey,	R Truro.
110 Mar 5,	J. F. Todd,	V Liskeard.
111 May 30,	W. W. Wingfield,	V Gulval.
112 Aug. 2,	Francis Du Boulay,	R *Lawhitton.
113 Aug. 30,	Daniel Evans,	V St. Keverne.
114 Oct. 30,	O. J. Tancock, D.C.L.	C St. Johns, Kenwyn.
115 1840 Jan. 25,	C. M. Gibson,	V St. Clements.
116 Feb. 19,	Edward Shuttleworth.	C Penzance.
117 Mar. 18,	Dalston Clements,	C Temple.
118 Ap. 1,	Robert Scott,	R Duloe. 2
119 1841 Jan.	H. T. Rodd,	C *St. Anthony in Roseland.
120 Feb. 2,	William Carwithen, D.D.R	Stokeclimsland.

1 The Town belongs to Archdeacon; the Parish,—Padstow in rure,—to Bishop.

2 The Sinecure Rectory was annexed to the Vicarage Feb. 14, 1844.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
121 1841 Mar.	J. N. H. Thomas,	C Millbrook,— Dec. & Corn.
122 Mar. 11,	S. E. Walker,	R St. Columb Major.
123 Ap. 16,	J. H. Kendall,	C St. Thomas by Launceston.
124 May 5,	H. M. Rice,	R Southill and Callington.
125 June 2,	Thomas Pearce,	R Roche.
126 June 10,	P. D. Dayman,	V Poundstock.
127 June 28,	Orlando Manley,	V St. Stephens by Saltash.
128 July 23,	J. B. Kitson,	V Pelynt.
129 Oct. 19,	G. Coryton,	R St. Mellion.
130 1842 Feb. 5,	R. H. Tripp,	V Alternon.
131 Mar. 3,	N. F. Chudleigh,	C St. Columb Minor.
132 Mar. 12,	G. H. Somerset,	R St. Mabyn.
133 Ap. 1,	F. Webber,	R St. Michael Penkivel.
134 Ap. 13,	W. B. Bennett,	C Crantock.
135 May 23,	William Rogers,	R Mawnan.
136 Jun. 21,	R. T. W. Taylor,	R St. Mewan.
137 Jun. 22,	James Kendall,	V Lanteglos by Fowey.
138 July 25,	John Glencross,	R Helland.
139 July 30,	George Morris,	V St. Allen.
140 1843 Jan. 3,	John S. Avery,	C Bude.
141 Jan. 3,	Edward Golding,	C *Hessenford.
142 Jan. 4,	W. J. Kirkness,	R Forrabury.
143 Feb. 1,	Ditto,	R Minster.
144 Feb. 24,	J. H. Hext,	V Morval.
145 Mar. 1,	John Dunn,	V St. Eval.
146 Mar. 7,	William Kingdon,	R Whitstone.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
147 1843 Mar. 8,	R. R. Wright,	R Marhamchurch.
148 May 6,	S. A. Ellis,	C St. Ives.
149	Isaac W. North,	C Scilly Isles.
150 Dec. 30,	William Gillbee,	V Gwennap.
151 1844 Feb. 14,	J. C. Crowley,	R St. Johns.
152 Feb. 27,	Francis Cole,	V *St. Issey.
153 Feb. 29,	Thomas Phillpotts,	V Feock.
154 Mar. 13,	R. Hobhouse,	R St. Ive.
155 Ap. 29,	W. D. Longlands,	R *Gerrans.
156 May 11,	J. R. P. Berkeley,	V St. Cleer.
157 May 21,	J. W. Johns,	V Crowan.
158 Oct. 16,	G. W. Manning,	C St. Juliot.
159 Oct. 17,	F. J. H. Kendall,	V Lanlivery.
160 Oct. 22,	Charles Grylls,	C Lanhydrock.
161 Oct. 22,	Ditto,	P Mornays, in Endellion.
162 Oct. 24,	J. R. Whyte,	V Launcells.
163 Oct. 25,	Charles Hocker,	V Talland.
164 Oct. 31,	Edward Crow,	C Tucking Mill.
165 Nov. 12,	C. H. Archer,	V Lewanick.
166	George Dowell,	C W errington.
167 Dec. 3,	P. V. Robinson, Jun.	R Landewednack.
168 Dec. 3,	Ditto,	R Ruan Major.
169 Dec. 6,	W. F. Everest,	C Laneast.
170 Dec. 27,	C. E. Hosken,	C St. Blazey.
171 1845 Jan. 1,	Henry Sweeting,	R Botesfleming.
172 Jan. 6,	W. J. Phillpotts,	Archdeacon of Cornwall.
173 Feb. 14,	John Tucker,	C Lannarth, Gwennap.
174 Mar. 25,	W. J. Phillpotts,	V *St. Gluvias and *Budock.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
175 1845	John F. Kitson,	V Antony.
176 May 21,	Edward Polwhele,	C St. Stephens by Launceston.
177 June 16,	J. J. T. S. Cocks,	R Shevioc.
178 July 15,	J. V. Vivian,	R Cardinham.
179 Oct. 31,	H. R. Killick,	V Stratton.
180 Oct. 31,	Roger Bird,	R Lanteglos by Camelford.
181 Dec. 27,	R. W. Barnes,	C East and West Looe.
182 1846 Jan. 20,	Frederic Carlyon,	V Mevagissey.
183 Feb. 6,	G. T. Bull,	C Treslothan. Camborne.
184 Feb. 6,	G. C. Gorham,	V St. Just in Penwith.
185 Feb. 21,	William Hawks,	C Saltash.
186 Mar. 26,	Edward Griffith,	V Manaccan.
187 Ap. 14,	F. H. A. Scrivener,	C *Penwerris, Budock.
188 Ap. 15,	John Perry,	V *Perranzabuloe.
189 May 1,	A. A. Vawdrey,	C *St. Agnes.
190 May 8,	J. L. Longmire,	M Pendeen D. St. Just in Penwith.
191 May 22,	J. V. Bull,	M Carn Menelis D. Wendron.
192 July 4,	H. A. Simcoe,	C Egloskerry and Tremaine.
193 Aug. 1,	H. L. Thomas,	R St. Tudy.
194 Aug. 14,	W. H. Drake,	M Halsetown D. St. Ives.
195 Aug. 24,	F. T. Stephens,	R Mawgan in Pyder.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
196 1846 Sept. 3,	William Stothert,	C St. Day, Gwennap.
187 Sept.11,	G. H. Farr,	M Treleigh D. Redruth.
188 Nov.25,	R.F. Wise,	R Ladock.
189 Nov.26,	William Broadley,	C Cury, and Gunwalloe.
200 Dec. 16,	C. S. Woolcock,	M Charlestown D. St. Austell.
201 1847 Jan. 8,	G. T. Hudson,	R Mawgan, and St. Martins in Meneage.
202 Jan. 15,	John Coventry,	C Tywardreath.
203 Jan. 15,	L. M. Peter,	C Cornelly.
204 Jan. 27,	T. J. Bennetts,	M Treverbyn D. St. Austell.
205 Feb. 3,	E. M. Hamilton,	M Mount Hawk D. in *St. Agnes and Illogan.
206 Feb. 5,	William Seymour,	R Landulph.
207 Mar. 8,	William Haslam,	M Baldhu D.Kea.
208 Mar. 9,	Alfred Lord,	M Mithian D. in *Perranzabuloe, *St. Agnes, Kenwyn, and Kea.
209 Ap. 8,	W. F. Addison,	M St.George's D. Kenwyn.
210 Ap. 8,	W. W. Butlin,	M Penponds D. Camborne.
211 May 29,	E. C. Phillpotts,	R *Lezant.
212 June 25,	H. W. Phillips,	C Chacewater, Kenwyn.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Benefice.</i>
213 1847 Aug.20,	F. H. A. Wright,	V Stithians and Perranarworthal.
214	F. P. J. Hendy,	M Par D. Tywardreath & St. Blazey. V Cuby, and R. St. James, Tregony. ¹ C *Flushing, C Marazion.

¹ Late Incumbent, Luggar, died Aug. 7, 1847, aged 61.

EXPLANATION. p. 37 to 58. The Clergymen whose names are printed in *italics*, do not reside within any of the 209 Parishes. The surnames in *black letter* mark the residents in the Devonshire portion of the 209 Parishes. The Clergymen and Parishes marked thus * are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall. The relationship of Clergymen of the same name is shewn by the letters *f s b u n*, for father, son, brother, uncle, nephew. D, means New District. M, Minister. P, Prebendary. P.C., Perpetual Curate. R, Rector. V, Vicar. Where no letter is prefixed, the Clergyman is resident only within that benefice. *r* distinguishes in which of two or more Parishes the Clergyman resides. C means Curate in list, p. 37, and Perpetual Curate in the list above. All the Christian Names are given at length in the first list.

FAMINE AND PLENTY.

AUG. 31. The change of the country, at the close of August, from the dearth and misery which prevailed at the National Fast Day, on Wednesday, the 24th of March, should be thankfully recorded. In the reflections published on the 17th of May, I encouraged all to hope for a day of joy, after a season of sorrow. Behold now the abundant supply! Read the following, and *consider!*

“ THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.—GOTTINGEN, HANOVER, Tuesday, August 10. A beautiful scene was presented in our fields on Sunday last. In the midst of the greatest abundance of corn and other fruits of the earth, many of our congregations, in the thankfulness of their hearts for the extraordinary bounty of Providence, assembled for the purpose of Divine worship under the open canopy of heaven, to return especial thanks to Almighty God for the manifest proof of his beneficence which surrounded them on all sides. Wonderful indeed is the change which has taken place here within the last few months. The people who were then wandering and in vain seeking for employment, are now all full of life, health, and activity; the reapers and threshers are everywhere at work, the mill going day and night, and an air of thankful enjoyment pervades every countenance. Corn has fallen; wheat which was 3 dollars and 20 groschen above the ordinary price, has now actually fallen to 1 dollar and 20 groschen below it. The remembrance of

so much mercy in the midst of judgment will, we trust, lead the nations of Europe to a thankful recognition of the love and wisdom of God, and of the obligations to live up to their blessings and privileges.”¹

² A HYMN FOR THE HARVEST HOME OF 1847.

“ O nation, Christian nation,
 Lift high the hymn of praise ;
 The God of our Salvation
 Is love in all his ways :
 He blesseth us, and feedeth
 Every creature of his hand ;
 He succours him that needeth,
 And gladdens all the land.

Rejoice, ye happy people,
 And peal the changing’ chime
 From every belfried steeple,
 In symphony sublime :
 Let cottage, and let palace,
 Be thankful and rejoice,
 And woods, and hills, and valleys,
 Re-echo the glad voice !

From glen, and plain, and city
 Let gracious incense rise ;
 The Lord of life in pity
 Hath heard his creatures’ cries :

² By the author of “ Proverbial Philosophy.”

¹ ² Both from St. James’s Chronicle of 21st of August.

And where in fierce oppressing
Stalk'd fever, fear, and dearth,
He pours a triple blessing,
To fill and fatten earth.

Gaze round in deep emotion :
The rich and ripened grain
Is like a golden ocean,
Becalmed upon the plain ;
And we, who late were weepers,
Lest judgment should destroy,
Now sing, because the reapers
Are come again with joy !

O ! praise the hand that giveth,—
And giveth evermore,—
To every soul that liveth
Abundance flowing o'er !
For every soul He filleth
With manna from above,
And over all distilleth
The unction of his love.

Then gather, Christians, gather,
To praise with heart and voice
The good Almighty Father,
Who biddeth you rejoice :
For He hath turned the sadness
Of his children into mirth,
And we will sing with gladness
The Harvest-Home of earth !

THE 209 PARISHES

No. on Map.	Parishes.	Miles from Post Town.	Popula- tion.	Patrons.
ARCHDEACONRY				
I. DEANERY				
1	Maker,— Dev. & Corn.	V 2	Devonport,	The Crown,
			D.1,156	
			2,725—C. 1,569	
	Millbrook Ch. Dev.	2		Earl Mt. Edgumbe,
2	Rame,	R 4½	800	Ditto,
	Eddystone, ex. p.	14½	Plymouth, 7	
3	St. Johns,	R 3½	Devonport, 149	W.H.P. Carew, Esq. M.P.
4	Antony,	V 4	1,147	Ditto,
	Torpoint Ch.		2,894—1,747	The Vicar,
5	St. Stephens,	V 1	Saltash, 1,422	T. Edwards, Esq. 1
	Bor. Saltash Ch.		2,963—1,541	Sir Robert Shafto Hawks' Exors.
6	Sheviock,	R 7	Devonport, 567	W.H.P. Carew, Esq. M.P.
7	St. Germans,	P.C.	2,843	Dean & Ch. Windsor,
	Tideford Ch.			
	Hessenford Ch.			P.C. St. Germans,..
8	*St. Erney,	V 2	St. Germans, 81	Viscount Valletort,
9	Landrake,	V 3	812	
10	Botesfleming,	R 3	Saltash, 250	The Rector ?
11	Iandulph,	R 7	Devonport, 550	Duke of Cornwall,
12	Pillaton,	R 4	Callington, 434	Edward Collins, Esq.
13	St. Dominick,	R 3	825	Ex. W. Bazeley, Esq.

ARRANGED UNDER DEANERIES.

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
OF CORNWALL.		
OF EAST.		
Darell	Stephens, .. V 1796, Feb. 18.	
Edward	Trelawney, .. C	
J. N. H.	Thomas, ....P.C. 1841, Mar.	Ch. Torpoint Union Ho.
Thomas H.	Ley, R 1824, Mar. 31.	
J. Campbell	Crowley, R 1844, Feb. 14.	
J. F.	Kitson, V 1845,	
Richard	Dunning, ....P.C. 1835, Nov. 12.	
Orlando	Manley, V 1841, Jun. 28.	1 Lessee of Dean & Ch
William	Hawks, ....P.C. 1846, Feb. 21.	[of Windsor
James	Lane, C	
J. J. T. S.	Cocks, R 1845, Jun. 16.	
S. Wallis	Roberts, B.D.	late Fellow Pemb. Coll
John	Roberts.	[Oxon. Ch. Navy
Tobias	Furneaux, ..P.C. 1828, Sep. 16.	
James	Glencross, .. C	
Edward	Golding, ..P.C. 1843, Jan. 3.	
Thomas H.	Ley, V 1820, Feb. 15.	
George T.	Sharland, C	
Henry	Sweeting, R 1845, Jan. 1.	
William	Seymour, R 1847, Feb. 5.	
Henry	Woolcombe, R 1807, Jan. 19.	R. Highhampton and
F. E. B.	Cole, C	[Ashbury
Francis Ley	Bazeley, R 1835, Mar. 23.	

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>		<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
14	St. Mellion,	R	3 Callington,	395	Aug. Coryton, Esq.
15	Quethiock,	V	4½	657	The Bishop,
16	Menheniot,	V	2½ Liskeard,	1,221	Dean & Ch. Exeter, 2
17	St. Ive,	R	4 Callington,	768	The Crown,
18	Southill,	R	3	640	Lord Ashburton and
19		*Callington,	R			1,685	G. Stroud, Esq.
20	Calstock,	R	5 Tavistock,	2,553	Duke of Cornwall,
			Gunnis Lake Ch.		
21	Stokeclimsland,	R	3	2,073	Ditto,
22	Linkinhorne,	V	4	1,525	W. Hichens, Esq...
23	Northill,	R	6 Launceston,	1,217	Francis Rodd, Esq.
24	Lewanick,	V	5	733	The Crown,
25	Lezant,	R	5	905	The Bishop,
			Trewarlet.		
26	Lawhitton,	R	2½	487	Ditto,
				30,759	

(ARCHDEACONRY OF TOTNES.

205a	St. Budeaux,	P.C.	4 Plymouth,		Vicar of St. Andrews,
	Deb. & Corn.			D. 745	Plymouth,
				790—C. 45	
	Knacker's Knowle Ch.				.....

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Granville	Coryton, R	1841, Oct. 19.
J. Rooke	Fletcher, D.D. R	1816, Nov. 22. R. Lydford.
Richard	Martin, V	1831, Feb. 19. Dean Rural. ² Must no-
Reginald	Hobhouse, .. R	1844, Mar. 13. [minate one who is or
H. P.	Dwarris, C	[has been Fellow of
Horatio M.	Rice, R	1841, May 5. [Exon. Coll. Oxford.
Francis	Cooke, C	
John K.	Fletcher, D.D.	R. Ashford & Yarnscombe.
Edward	Morshead, .. R	1796, Jan. 12. b. Feb. 14, 1764.
James	Carthew, C	
William	Gill, late C	
William	Carwithen, D.D. R	1841, Feb. 2.
E. M.	Kempe, V	1833, May 13.
Charles	Rodd, R	1832, Ap. 30.
Charles H.	Archer, R	1844, Nov. 12.
Edward T.	May.	
Edward C.	Phillpotts, .. R	1847, May 29.
Francis	Du Boulay, .. R	1839, Aug. 2.

DEANERY OF PLYMPTON.)

B. W. S. Vallack, P.C. 1832, Sep. 14.

R. W. Needham, .. C

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
II. DEANERY				
27	Southpetherwin, V	2	Launceston, 997	University of Oxon.
28	*Trewen, V	5½	221	
29	Launceston,—St. Mary Magdalene, ....P.C.		2,460	Duke of Northumberland,
30	St. Thomas the Apostle, P.C. ½		1,125	Inhabitants,
31	St. Stephens by Launceston, ....P.C. 1		1,068	Feoffees and Inhab.
32	Laneast, .....P.C. 7		320	J.K.Lethbridge, Esq.
33	Tresmere, .....P.C. 7		182	The Crown,
34	Egloskerry, ....P.C. 4		552	The Incumbent, ..
35	*Tremaine, .....P.C. 7		107	
205	Northpetherwin, V	5	1,066	Duke of Bedford,
266	Merrington, .....P.C. 2		685	Duke of Northumberland,
207	St. Giles in the Heath, P.C. 5		375	Marquis of Lothian, Countess of Suffolk, & Lord Valletort, Rev. Gos. Prideaux,
36	Boyton,—Dev. & Corn. P.C. 5 Northcot Hamlet.		D. 100 600—C. 500	
37	Northtamerton, ....P.C. 8½		589	1 Rev. R. G. Kingdon, 2 Coffin and I'Ans.
38	Whitstone, R	7	Stratton, 466	The Rector,
40	Launcells, V	1½	855	L. W. Buck, Eq. M. P.
41	Kilkhampston, R	3½	1,237	Lord Carteret,
42	Moorwinstow, V	7	1,050	The Bishop,
43	Poughill, V	1	472	The Crown,

*Clergy:**Admitted.**Remarks.*

OF TRIGG MAJOR.

Robert S.	Stevens, V	1824, Mar. 11.	
W. C.	Welsford, C		
G. B.	Gibbons, ....P.C.	1837, Mar 30.	
	Messenger, .. C		
Edmund	Spettigue.		R. Michaelstow.
J. Henry	Kendall, ....P.C.	1841, Ap. 16.	Dean Rural.
Edward	Polwhele, ..P.C.	1845, May 21.	
W. F.	Everest, ....P.C.	1844, Dec. 6.	
W. Aug.	Morgan, ....P.C.	1821, May 19.	r Egloskerry.
Henry A.	Simcoe, ....P.C.	1846, July 4.	
John	Kingdon, V	1833, Feb. 14.	
George	Dowell, ....P.C.	1844, Nov. 1.	
Edward	Rudall, ....P.C.	1836, Ap. 6.	r Boyton.
	Ditto,	P.C. 1826, Feb. 14.	
Charles P.	Coffin,	P.C. 1811,	r East Downe.
C. H.	Walker, C		1, 2, turn.
William	Kingdon, R	1843, Mar. 7.	
James R.	Whyte,	V 1844, Oct. 24.	
John	Davis,	R 1810, Oct. 2.	1st time, Oct. 2, 1804.
R. S.	Hawker, V	1834, Dec. 31.	
Ezekiel	Rouse.		
John	Davis, V	1810, Sep. 4.	
Henry	Mellon, C		
Richard W.	Riley, late C		

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
44	Stratton,..... V		1,178	Duke of Cornwall,
	Bude Ch.		1,959—781	Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P.
45	Marhamchurch, R 2		659	Rev. G. Maxwell & H. Maxwell, Esq.
46	Week St. Mary, R 7	Stratton,	788	Sidney Sussex Coll. Cambridge,
47	Jacobstow, R 9		585	Earl St. Germans,
48	Poundstock, V 6		672	John Dayman, Esq.
49	St. Gennys, V 10	Camelford,	689	Earl St. Germans,
50	St. Juliot, .....P.C. 6		267	Sir W. Molesworth & — Rawle, Esq.
51	Otterham, R 6		234	Exors. of William Chilcote, Esq.
52	*Warbstow, V 8	Launceston,	503	
53	Treneglos, V 8		192	Duke of Cornwall,
54	St. Clether, V 7	Camelford,	221	T. Carpenter and T.J. Phillipps, Esqrs.
55	Alternon, V ½	Five Lanes,	1,334	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
56	Davidstow, V 3	Camelford,	408	Duke of Cornwall,
			<u>22,938</u>	

(ARCHDEACONRY OF TOTNES.

39	Bridgerule,—D. & C. V 5½	Holsworthy,	497	Rev. T. H. Kingdon, D. 221, C. 276.
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III. DEANERY AND HUNDRED

98	Cardinham, R 4	Bodmin,	802	J. T. Vivian, Esq.
99	Warleggan, R 6		277	G. W. F. Gregor, Esq.
100	St. Neot, V 5	Liskeard,	1,515	Rev. R. G. Grylls,

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Richard R. Killick, V	1845, Oct. 31.	
J. Skinner King.		
John S. Avery, ....P.C.	1843, Jan. 3.	
R. R. Wright, R	1843, Mar. 8.	
Walter Gee, R	1821, Aug. 3.	
John Glanville, R	1822, Sep. 2.	
Phillipps D. Dayman, V	1841, Jun. 10.	
John A. H. Laffer, V	1834, Jun. 10.	
George W. Manning, ....P.C.	1844, Oct. 16.	r Boscastle.
Samuel Chilcote, D.D. R	1810, Aug. 10.	
James H. Mason, V	1804, Jun. 4.	r Widecombe in the Moor.
G. E. Carwithen, .. C		
Henry John Morshead, .. V	1837, May 16.	r Kelly.
James Serjeant, C		
Robert H. Tripp, V	1842, Feb. 5.	Chapel building at Jamaica
John Glanville, V	1833, May 9.	[Inn.
John Gillard, C		

DEANERY OF HOLSWORTHY.)

Samuel N. Kingdon, V 1844, Jun.

OF WEST.

J. Vivian Vivian, R 1845, July 15.
 Dalston Clements, R 1834, Jan. 4.
 Henry Grylls, V 1820, Dec. 21.

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>		<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
101	St. Cleer,	V	2½ Liskeard,	1,412	The Crown,
102	Liskeard,	V		4,287	The Vicar,
	Dobwalls Ch.				
103	St. Pinnock,	R	4	421	1 J. T. Treffry, Esq. 2 A. Coryton, Esq. 3 The Rector.
104	St. Keyne,	R	2½	194	Lieut. Cory,
105	Duloe,	R	3¼ Looe,	937	Baliol Coll. Oxford,
106	Morval,	V	2½	733	The Crown,
107	St. Martins,	R	1¼	476	Countess of Sandwich & Duke of Cleveland,
	East Looe Ch. ..	} P.C.		1,402—926	The Bishop,
	& West Looe,			1,542—616	
	Looe Island, ex. p.		1½	(6)	
108	Talland,	V	1¼	1,444—828	N. Kendall, Esq. ..
	Polperro Ch.				
109	Lansallos,	} R	Polperro,	828	The Rector,
110	Pelynt,		V	4 Looe,	834	J. W. Buller, Esq.
111	Lanreath,	R	6	651	John Buller, Esq. ..
112	Lanteglos by Fowey, V		1¼ Fowey,	1,269	Lady Grenville, ..
113	St. Veep,	V	5 Lostwithiel,	710	Francis Howell, Esq.
114	{ Bocomnoc,	R	4	312	
115	{ Broadoak,	R	5	303	Lady Grenville, ..
116	St. Winnow,	V	2	1,056	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
	St. Nighton's Ch.				
				19,393	

IV. DEANERY

57	Lesnewth,	R	5 Camelford,	137	J. W. Buller, Esq.
58	Minster,	R	1 Boscastle,	573	T. R. Avery, Esq.
59	Forrabury,	R	¼	354	Ditto,

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
J. R. P.	Berkeley, V	1844, May 11.
J. F.	Todd, V	1839, Mar. 5. Dean Rural.
William	Nattle.	
James	Rawlings, R	1835, July 11. 1, 2, 3, turns.
Thomas	Leah, R	1835, Aug. 3.
Robert	Scott, R	1840, Ap. 1. Sinecure R. annexed to V.
J. H.	Hext, V	1843, Feb. 24. [Feb. 14, 1844.]
William	Farwell, R	1830, Jan. 26.
R. W.	Barnes, .....P.C.	1845, Dec. 27.
Charles	Hocker, V	1844, Oct. 25.
William	Rawlings, .. R	1822, Jan. 19.
J. B.	Kitson, V	1841, July 23.
Richard	Buller, R	1829, Sep. 24.
James	Kendall, V	1842, Jun. 22.
J. B.	Kitson, R	1836, Jun. 30. r Pelynt.
Arthur	Tatham, R	1832, Oct. 29.
Percival	Frye, V	1835, Feb. 11.

OF TRIGG MINOR.

Charles	Worsley, R	1813, Dec. 7. r Isle of Wight.
George W.	Manning, C	r Boscastle.
William J.	Kirkness, .. R	1843, Feb. 1.
Ditto,	..... R	1843, Jan. 4.
G. W.	Manning.	P.C. St. Juliot.

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	
60	Trevalga,	R 4	Camelford,	184	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
61	Tintagel,	V 5		1,185	Dean & Ch. Windsor,
62	Lanteglos by Camelford,	R 1½		1,541	Duke of Cornwall,
63	*Advent,	R 1½		291	
64	Michaelstow,	R 3		225	Ditto,

HUNDRED OF TRIGG.

65	St. Teath,	V 3		1,719	The Bishop,
66	St. Breward or Simonward, ..	V 7	Bodmin,	724	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
67	Blisland,	R 5		688	The Rector,
68	Temple,	P.C. 6		37	Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart.
69	Helland,	R 3		300	Rev. W. Molesworth,
70	Bodmin,	V		4,643	Lady Basset,
	County Gaol Ch. ..		p. 195		County Magistrates,
	Lunatic Asylum, ..		p. 165		Visiting Committee,
71	St. Mabyn,	R 5		870	Earl of Falmouth,
72	St. Tudy,	R 7		661	Dean & Ch. Christ Church, Oxford,
73	St. Kew,	V 3½	Wadebridge,	1,429	Mrs. Every,
74	Endellion,	R 6		1,154	The Crown,
	Prebs.—Kings or Bodmin, P				J. D. Basset, Esq.
	Mornays,	P			Hon. A. M. Agar,
	Trehaverock,	P			late Grey,
75	St. Minver,	V 5		1,139	three Misses Sandys,
	Porthilly Ch.				
	St. Enodoc Ch.				
76	Egloshayle,	V 1		1,357	The Bishop,
				19,211	

<i>Clergy.</i>		<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John T.	Symons, R	1832, Nov. 30.	
Robert S.	Bree, V	1835, May 5.	
Roger	Bird, R	1845, Oct. 31.	r Wolston, Andover Road.
Joah	Crossley, C		
Edmund	Spettigue, .. R	1818, Dec. 22.	r Launceston.
E. M. S.	Sandys, C		
Thomas	Amory, V	1838, Jun. 28.	
F. J.	Landon, V	1815, Jun. 16.	
F. W.	Pye, R	1834, Feb. 21.	
Dalston	Clements, P.C.	1840, Mar. 18.	R. Warleggan. r Church
John	Glencross, .. R	1842, July 25.	[in ruins.
John	Wallis, V	1817, Nov. 17.	C. St. Sampsons.
Alfred R.	Taylor, C	1845, Mar. 15.	
Nicholas	Kendall, Ch.		
Charles	Grylls, Ch.		
George H.	Somerset, R	1842, Mar. 12.	r Rev. G. Hext, Fell. Corp.
Henry A.	Gilbert, C		[Christ. Coll. Oxon.
H. L.	Thomas, R	1846, Aug. 1.	
John S.	Scobell, V	1837, Mar. 7.	
William	Hocken, R	1833, Oct. 28.	
John	Boyse, P	1797, Aug. 8.	r Withypool, Dulverton.
Charles	Grylls, P	1844, Oct. 22.	r Bodmin.
John	Kempe, P	1818, Jun. 3.	r Fowey.
George	Treweeke, .. V	1817, Sep. 8.	r Illogan.
John	Ellis, C		
Thomas S.	Carlyon, V	1833, Nov. 22.	r London.
Philip	Lewis, C		

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
V. DEANERY AND HUNDRED				
77	<i>St. Breock,</i> <i>Wadebridge Ch.</i>	R 1	Wadebridge, 1,733	Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. M. P.
78	<i>St. Issey,</i>	V 3½	Padstow, 748	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
79	<i>Little Petherick,</i>	R 5	Wadebridge, 208	Sir W. Molesworth,
80	<i>St. Ervan,</i>	R 4½	St. Columb, 477	Ditto,
81	<i>St. Eval,</i>	V 5	349	The Bishop,
82	<i>St. Merryn,</i>	V 2½	Padstow, 593	Ditto,
83	<i>Padstow,—in rure, ..</i> <i>Town, ..</i>	V	354 2,145—1,791	C. P. Brune, Esq.
84	<i>Lanhydrock, C</i>	2½	Bodmin, 263	Hon. A. M. Agar,
85	<i>Lanivet, R</i>	3	1,149	The Rector,
86	<i>Withiel, R</i>	5	468	Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bt.
87	<i>St. Wenn, V</i>	4½	St. Columb, 725	W. Rashleigh, Esq.
88	<i>St. Columb Major, .. R</i>	St. Columb,	3,146	Edmd. Walker, Esq.
89	<i>Mawgan, R</i>	3	749	H. Willyams, Esq.
90	<i>Colan, V</i>	4	217	The Bishop,
93	<i>St. Columb Minor, .. C</i>	5	1,681	Sir J. Y. Buller, Bart.
WESTERN PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.				
94	<i>Crantock, C</i>	9	450	Ditto,
91	<i>St. Enoder, V</i>	9	Truro, 1,127	The Bishop,
92	<i>Newlyn, V</i>	8	1,451	Ditto,
95	<i>Cubert, V</i>	10	368	J. Hosken, Esq.

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
OF PYDER.		
William	Molesworth, .. R	1816, Nov. 10. R. Beaworthy.
W. T. H.	Eales, C	
Francis	Cole, V	1844, Feb. 27.
Darell	Stephens, R	1834, Dec. 5. V. Maker.
William	Molesworth, .. R	1817, Ap. 12. r St. Breock.
Hugh H.	Molesworth, .. C	
John	Dunn, V	1843, Mar. 1.
John	Baily, V	1791, Sept. 5. Oldest Incumbent.
John	Carlyon, C	1843, Mar. 1.
Richard	Tyacke, V	1837, Feb. 9.
Vernon	Collins.	
Charles	Grylls, .....P.C.	1844, Oct. 22.
William	Phillipps, R	1817, Dec. 8.
John	French, C	
Vyell F.	Vyvyan, R	1825, July 11.
John P.	Gilbert, V	1810, Aug. 28. Preb. Exeter. r London.
John	Frazer, C	
Dr. S. E.	Walker, R	1841, Mar. 11.
Henry L.	Jenner, C	
William P.	Philp, C	
Ferdinand T.	Stephens, R	1846, Aug. 24.
Hugh St. A.	Rogers, C	
John	Creser, V	1837, Jan. 14.
Nicholas F.	Chudleigh, ..P.C.	1842, Mar. 3.
William B.	Bennett, ....P.C.	1842, Ap. 13. Dean Rural.
S. Masterson	Walker, V	1828, May 2.
Edward	Dix, V	1839, Jan. 11.
Thomas	Stabback, .. V	1809, Jan. 20. Non-resident.
Eldred	Green, C	

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
96	<i>Perranzabuloe,</i>	V 6	3,161	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
	<i>Mithian D.</i>	C in 96, 97, 138, 139,		Bishop and Crown,
97	<i>St. Agnes, P.C.</i>	V 9	7,757	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
	<i>Mount Hawk D. . . .</i>	C in 97 and 181,		Bishop and Crown,
			28,965	

VI. DEANERY AND HUNDRED

117	<i>Lostwithiel,</i>	V	1,186	Earl Mt. Edgcumbe,
118	<i>Lanlivery,</i>	V 2	Lostwithiel, 1,809	N. Kendall, Esq. . .
122	<i>Luxulion,</i>	V 5	St. Austell, 1,512	Sir C. Rashleigh, Bt.
121	<i>Fowey,</i>	V	Fowey, 1,643	J. T. Treffry, Esq.
119	<i>St. Sampsons or Golant,</i>	C 4	Lostwithiel, 311	W. Rashleigh, Esq.
120	<i>Tywardreath,</i>	C 4	3,152	Ditto,
	<i>Tregaminion Ch.</i>			
	<i>Par D.</i>	C in 120 & 124,		Crown and Bishop,
124	<i>*St. Blazey,</i>	C V 4	St. Austell, 3,234	Edw. Carlyon, Esq.
125	<i>St. Austell,</i>	V	10,320	The Crown,
	<i>Pentewan Ch.</i>			
	<i>Charlestown D. . . .</i>	C		Bishop and Crown,
	<i>Treverbyn D. . . .</i>	C		Ditto,
123	<i>Roche,</i>	R 5	2,041	Trustees of late T. Thornton, Esq.
126	<i>St. Mewan,</i>	R 1	1,146	1 3, C.H.T. Hawkins, Esq. 2 J.H. Tremayne, Esq. 3 Sir J. G. Sawle, Bt.
127	<i>St. Ewe,</i>	R 6	1,468	F. Rodd, Esq.
128	<i>Mevagissey,</i>	V	2,310	John Carlyon, Esq.
129	<i>Gorran,</i>	V 2	Mevagissey, 1,232	The Bishop,

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John Perry,	V 1846, Ap. 15.	
Alfred Lord,	M 1847, Mar. 9.	
A. Allen Vawdrey,	P.C. 1846, May 1.	
E. M. Hamilton,	M 1847, Feb. 3.	

OF POWDER.

John Bower,	V 1816, Aug. 2.	
F. J. H. Kendall,	V 1844, Oct. 17.	
Richard G. Grylls,	V 1837, Nov. 27.	
John Kempe,	V 1818, Oct. 9.	
Rob. Lewis Bampffield,	C 1847, Sep.	
Henry Hinxman, ..	P.C. 1829, Feb. 19.	r Bath.
John Wallis,	C 1845, Jun.	r Bodmin.
John Coventry,	P.C. 1847, Jan. 15.	
A. W. Cassan,	C 1847.	
F. P. J. Hendy,	M 1847.	
Cuthbert E. Hosken,	P.C. 1844, Dec. 27.	
Fortescue Todd,	V 1838, Oct. 4.	
Clobery S. Woolcock, ..	M 1846, Dec. 16.	
Thomas J. Bennetts,	M 1847, Jan. 27.	
Thomas Pearce,	R 1841, Jun. 2.	
R. T. W. Taylor,	R 1842, Jun. 4.	1, 2, 3, 4, turns.
Thomas J. Trevenen,	R 1836, Ap. 12.	
Frederic Carlyon,	V 1846, Jan. 20.	
David Jenkins,	V 1824, Sept. 7.	

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
130	St. Michael Carhayes, R&V 4	Tregony,	208	Lady Grenville, ..
131	*St. Stephens in Brannel, R&V 4	St. Austell,	2,643	
132	*St. Dennis, R&V 4		828	
133	Ladock, R 7	Truro,	857	Dr. Wise,

WESTERN PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

134	St. Erme, R 3½		552	E.W.W. Pendarves, Esq. M.P.
135	St. Allen, V 4		652	The Bishop,
136	St. Clements, V 2 St. Paul's Ch. ..		3,436	The Crown,
137	Truro,—St. Mary's, .. R Cemetery Ch.		3,043	The Rector,
138	Kenwyn, V 1		9,555	The Bishop,
	St. John's Ch. .. C			The Vicar,
	St. George's D. C County Infirmery, Chacewater Ch. ... C Tregavethan, } (52)			Bishop and Crown, Subscribers,
139	*Kea, } V 2½		4,313	.....
	Baldhu D. C			Earl Falmouth, ..
140	Feock, V 4 Devoran, Lic. R.		1,476	The Bishop,
141	St. Michael Penkivel, R 3		175	Earl Falmouth, ..
142	Lamorran, R 5		99	Ditto,
143	Merther, C 3		408	Vicar of Probus, ..
144	Cornelly, C 1	Tregony,	119	Ditto,
145	Probus, V 5	Truro,	1,586	The Bishop,

<i>Clergy:</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Charles T. Kempe, ....R&V	1806, Jan. 20.	
Charles Rawlings, .. C		
Richard F. Wise, R	1846, Nov. 25.	
John Pomery, R	1831, Oct. 13.	
George Morris, V	1842, July 30.	
C. M. Gibson, V	1840, Jan, 25.	
John M. Allin, C	1847,	
William W. Harvey, R	1839, Mar. 1.	
Henry B. Bullocke, C	1847,	
George J. Cornish, V	1828, Oct. 1.	
George L. Church, C		
Dr. Osborn J. Tancock, ....P.C.	1839, Oct. 30.	
Jeremiah Collins.		
William F. Addison, M	1847, Ap. 8.	
Ditto, Ch.	1847,	
Henry W. Phillips, ..P.C.	1847, Jun. 25.	
John Hardie, C		
William Haslam, M	1847, Mar. 8.	
Thomas Phillpotts,.... V	1844, Feb. 29.	
Charles Sloggett, .. C		
Frederic Webber, R	1842, Ap. 1.	r Merther. Dean Rural.
William Curgenven, .. R	1803, Jun. 9.	
Frederic Webber, ....P.C.	1834, Jan. 11.	
Lewis M. Peter, .....P.C.	1847, Jan. 15.	r Ruanlanihorne.
Robert Lampen, V	1828, Ap. 21.	Preb. Exeter. P.C. St. Andrew's Ch. Plymo.
W. D. Morrice, C		C. ditto.
William Stackhouse.		late V. Modbury.

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>		<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
146	Creed,	R	1	Grampound, 758	C.H.T.Hawkins, Esq.
147	Cuby,	V	Tregony,	161	Mr. John Gurney, of St Merryn,
147a		R		995	
148	Veryan,	V	4	1,569	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
149	Ruanlanihorne,	R	3	444	Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford,
150	Filley or Philleigh, ..	R	6	456	C. Bedford, Esq. ..
151	St. Just in Roseland, B. St. Mawes Ch.	R	8	547 1,488—941	C.H.T.Hawkins, Esq.
152	Gerrans,	R	8	816	The Bishop,
153	St. Anthony in Roseland, C	$\frac{1}{2}$	St. Mawes,	144	Sir S. T. Spry, Knt.
				68,145	

VII. DEANERY AND HUNDRED

154	Falmouth,	R		7,695	The Rector,
155	Penwerris Ch. ... }	C			.....
	Budock,	V	1½	Penryn, 1,979	The Bishop,
156	St. Gluvias,	V	$\frac{1}{4}$	4,484	
157	Mylor,	V	2½	2,569	Ditto,
	Flushing Ch.	C			
158	*Mabe,	V	2½	594	
159	Mawnan,	V	5	Falmouth, 582	Rev. Canon Rogers,
160	Constantine,	V	5½	Helston, 2,042	Dean & Ch. Exeter.

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John Daubuz, R	1829, Ap. 15.	
Vacant.		
Thomas L. Rich, C		
S. P. J. Trist, V	1830, Jan. 26.	
Richard Budd, R	1809, Ap. 10.	
Lewis M. Peter.		P.C. Cornelly.
Samuel Symonds, .. R	1818, Feb. 13.	Ch. St. Servan, St. Maloes,
Edward Tippett, C		[France.
Clement W. Carlyon, R	1836, Nov. 15.	
William D. Longlands, .. R	1844, Ap. 29.	
Henry T. Rodd, .....P.C.	1841, Jan.	Falmouth Light House.

OF KIRRIER.

W. J. Coope, R	1848, May 30.	
Matthew Yescombe.		
C. P. Humble.		C. Mabe.
F. H. A. Scrivener, ....P.C.	1845, Ap. 14.	
John Symonds.		C. Falmouth.
R. B. Kinsman.		R. St. Paul's, Exeter.
Richard Vaultier, C		Ch. Carclew.
Edward Hodge.		
W. J. Phillpotts, .. R	1845, Mar. 25.	Archdeacon of Cornwall.
H. L. Barnicoat, .. C		
Edward Hoblyn, V	1833, Ap. 15.	
C. P. Humble, C		r Falmouth.
William Rogers, R	1842, May 23.	
R. M. N. Usticke.		
Edward Rogers, V	1817, Feb. 8.	

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	
162	*Perranarworthal, ..	V 4	Penryn,	1,755	
161	Stithians,	V 8½	Truro,	2,530	Earl Falmouth.
163	Gwennap,	V 6		10,794	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
	St. Day Ch.	C	4,370		The Vicar,
	Lannarth D.....	C			Bishop & Crown, ..
	Carn Menelis D. }	C	Penryn,		Ditto,
164	Wendron,	V 2½	Helston,	5,576	Queen's Coll. Oxon.
	Helston Ch.			9,160—3,584	
165	Sithney,	V 2		3,362	The Bishop,
	Porthleven Ch. ..	C			The Vicar,
166	Breage,	V 3		6,166	The Crown,
	Godolphin D.	C			Bishop & Crown, ..
167	*Germoe,	V 5		1,336	
168	*Cury,	V 5		541	
169	*Gunwalloe, .. }	C V 4½		298	Rev. Canon Rogers,
170	Mawgan in Meneage, R	3½		1,084	Rev. G. Trevelyan,
171	*St. Martins,	R 10½		565	
172	Manaccan,	V 10		569	The Bishop,
173	St. Anthony in Meneage, V	10		313	The Crown,
174	St. Keverne,	V 10		2,469	Mrs. Griffith,
175	Mullion,	V 6		808	The Bishop,
178	Grade,	R 9		333	Rev. Canon Rogers,
179	Ruan Minor,	R		302	P. V. Robinson, Esq.
177	Ruan Major,	R 8		163	Ditto,
179	Landewednack,	R 10		431	Ditto,

 62,924

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
F. H. A.	Wright, V 1847, Aug. 20.	
William	Gilbee, V 1843, Dec. 30.	
William	Stothert, ....P.C. 1846, Sep. 3.	
John	Tucker, ....P.C. 1845, Feb. 14.	New Parish.
J. V.	Bull, M 1846, May 22.	
G. B.	Boraston, Jun. V 1837, Nov. 25.	
Charles	Jenkyns, C	
C. A.	Johns.	Master of Gr. School.
William	Thomas V 1839, Jan. 11.	
Charles	Hartley, ....P.C. 1846, Dec. 31.	
John	Rogers.	Canon of Exeter.
R. G.	Grylls, V 1809, Sep. 25.	
E. M.	Pridmore, C	
James	Fuge, M 1846, Aug. 26.	
W. L.	Manley, C	
William	Broadley, ..P.C. 1846, Nov. 26.	
G. T.	Hudson, R 1847, Jan. 8.	Domestic Ch. to Queen
R. G.	Peter, C	[Dowager.
A. J. W.	Morrison, C	
Edward	Griffith, V 1846, Mar. 26.	
William	Polwhele, V 1828, Ap. 15.	
David	Evans, V 1839, Aug. 30.	Non-resident.
Orlando	Manley, Jun. C	
Francis	Gregory, V 1834, Jun. 10.	
John	Peter, R 1817, Dec. 6.	
		1843, Ap. 27. then annexed to Grade.
P. V.	Robinson, Jun. R 1844, Dec. 3.	
Ditto,	..... R 1844, Dec. 3.	Two Lizard Light Hos.

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
VIII. DEANERY AND HUNDRED				
180	Redruth, R Town Ch. Treleigh D. C		9,305	Lady Basset, Bishop and Crown,
181	Illogan, R 2 Portreath Ch. Trevenson Ch. Redruth Union Ho. Tucking Mill D. C in 181 & 182,		7,815	Lady Basset, Guardians, Bishop and Crown,
182	Camborne, R Treslothan Ch. .. C Penponds D. C		10,061	Lady Basset, The Rector, Bishop and Crown,
183	Crowan, V 5	Camborne,	4,638	Rev.H.M.St.Aubyn,
184	Gwinear, V 4		2,862	The Bishop,
185	*Gwithian, R 2½	Hayle,	625	
186					Phillack, ..... R ½	4,055	The Rector, .....
187	St. Erth, V 2		2,452	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
189	Perranuthnoe, R 1½	Marazion,	1,438	Lady Carrington, ..
188	St. Hilary, V 2 Marazion Ch. C The Mount, ex. p.		1,966 3,649—1,683 163	Duke of Leeds, &c. Vicar of St. Hilary,
190	*St. Ives C. V Halsetown D. C		5,666	The Vicar, Bishop and Crown,
191	Lelant, V 1¾	Hayle,	2,012	The Bishop,
192	*Towednack, V 2½	St. Ives,	967	
193	Zennor, V 4		1,025	The Bishop,

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
OF PENWITH.		
John W. Hawkesley, Jr.	R 1836, Feb. 4.	
William B. Demolynes, ..	C	
George H. Farr,	M 1846, Sept. 11.	
George Treweeke, ..	R 1822, July 5.	
George N. Treweeke, ..	C 1847,	
William F. Boyd,	C	
William Stothert,	Ch.	r Gwennap.
Edmund Crow,	P.C. 1844, Oct. 31.	New Parish.
Hugh Rogers,	R 1816, July 25.	
George T. Bull,	P.C. 1846, Feb. 6.	
William W. Butlin,	M 1847, Ap. 8.	
William P. Lewis.		Rev. T. Peter Gurney r.
John W. Johns,	V 1844, May 22.	
I. M. St. Aubyn, ..		late R. Redruth.
James Gee Wulff,	V 1833, June 20.	
		[187.
William Hockin,	R 1809, July 5.	Town of Hayle in 186 &
John Punnett, ...	V 1833, Dec. 26.	[R. G. Dangerfield, C.
Dr. W. M. Johnson,	R 1815, Sept. 13.	[1847. Rev. J.C. Millett r.
Thomas Pascoe,	V 1814, May 30.	
J. Moysey Bartlett,	P.C. 1847, Sep. 9.	
Samuel A. Ellis,	P.C. 1843, May 6.	
R. C. Smith,	C 1847, May 30.	
W. H. Drake,	M 1846, Aug. 14.	
Charles E. Elton,		C. Towednack.
Uriah Tonkin,	V 1832, Oct. 9.	
J. A. Elton,	C	r St. Ives.
Henry Stoneman,	V 1837, Mar. 7.	r Canada.
William Borlase,	C	

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Miles from Post Town.</i>	<i>Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>
194	Ludgvan,	R 3	Penzance 3,190	Dowager Countess of Sandwich & Duke of Cleveland,
195	Gulval,	V 1	1,941	The Crown,
196	Madron,	V 2	2,566	Mrs. Peters,
	Penzance Union House, Penzance Ch.	C	11,144—8,578	Guardians, The Bishop,
	St. Paul's Ch. ....			.....
197	*Morvah,	V 6	407	
198	Paul,	V 2	4664	The Crown,
199	Sancreed,	V 3½	1,248	Dean & Ch. Exeter,
200	St. Just,	V 7	7047	The Crown,
	Pendeen D.	C		Bishop and Crown,
201	Burian,	R 6	1,911	Duke of Cornwall,
202	*St. Levan,	R 9	531	
203	*Sennen,	C 8½	659	
	Long Ships Light Ho. 10			
	Seven Stones Light Vess. 13½			Hugh Town,*
204	Scilly,—St. Mary's,	C	St. Mary's, 1,545	Aug. Smith, Esq. †
	St. Martin's Ch.	3½	214	
	Tresco Ch.	3	430	}
	Bryer Ch.	3	121	
	Sampson,		29	
	St. Agnes Ch.	3	2,582—243	.....
	Bishop Light Ho. (building,) 7		<u>92,057</u>	

<i>Clergy.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Henry E. Graham, R	1835, Ap. 19.	
W. W. Wingfield, .. V	1839, May 30.	
William Veale.		late V. Zennor.
William Grylls.		formerly V. Crowan.
Michael N. Peters, V	1838, Sep. 25.	
William Wood, C		
C. V. Le Grice.		formerly P.C. Penzance.
Charles Moore, Ch.		
Edward Shuttleworth, P.C.	1840, Feb. 16.	
William Houghton, C		
Henry Batten, Ch.	1843, Ap. 18.	then opened, Proprietary
Henry Penneck.		[Chapel.
C. G. R. Festing, .. V	1827, Aug. 14.	P.C. Witham Friery, Frome.
Warwick O. Gurney, C		R. Ashton Botterell.
Henry Comyn, V	1837, Oct. 13.	
George C. Gorham, V	1846, Feb. 6.	
J. L. Hodgson, .. C		
J. L. Longmire, .. M	1846, May 8.	
Hon. F.H.R. Stanhope, Dean & R	1818.	r 3 Trevor Square, London,
W. M. Stracy, C		[R. Catton, V. Wressel,
G. R. Prynne, C	1847.	[Yorkshire. late Dean [ob. Dec. 21, 1817.
		* 40 miles from Penzance.
I. W. North, P.C.	1842, Mar. 5.	† Lessee of Duke of [Cornwall.
Charles Chapman, .. C	1847, Jun. 17.	
J. P. Knight, C		

See 205, 206, 207, at 36, 205a at 4, and 147a at 147. Total 209.

EXPLANATION. See pp. 4, 8, 12, 24, 58. The arrangement of the preceding Table under Deaneries, is nearly similar to that of the last Cornwall Clergy Fund Report. Parishes connected by a brace on the left, form one benefice, of which the Daughter Churches are marked thus *. C means Perpetual Curacy, or Stipendiary Curate. Ch. Chapel or Chaplain. P, Prebend or Prebendary. r, residence or resident. The date of the admission of almost every Incumbent is given, but only of a few of the Curates.

October 1. Additions and Corrections.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLERGY. p. 37.

Insert,—

121	Robert Lewis	Bampffield,	C Fowey.
188	John Moysey	Bartlett,	P.C. Marazion in St. Hilary.
19	Francis	Cooke,	C Callington.
	<i>Strike out,—</i>	Dennis,	gone to Stoke, Devonport.
		Dickenson,	gone to Exeter.

Insert,—

136	Christopher Mends	Gibson,	V St. Clements.
71	George	Hext,	St.Mabyn, Fellow Corp. Christ. Coll. Oxon.
170-171	Geo. Townsend	Hudson,	R Mawgan and St. Martins in Meneage, Domestic Ch. to Queen Dowager. r Marlborough House, London.
58-59	William John	Kirkness,	R Minster and r Forrabury.
155	Richard Byrn	Kinsman,	Budock, R. St. Paul's, Exeter.

	<i>Richard William</i>	(Needham.)	
73	John Samuel	Scobell,	V St. Kew.
11	William	Seymour,	R Landulph.
88		Stephens should be in <i>italics</i> .	

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST. p. 49.

- 121 Thomas, date should be Ap. 16.
 149 North, 1842, Mar. 5.
 166 Dowell, *insert* Nov. 1.
 175 Kitson, June 26.
 At 195, *insert*,—
 1846, *Aug. 26, James Fuge, M Godolphin D. Breage.
 At 200,—
 1846, *Dec. 31, Charles Hartley, C Porthleven, Sithney.
 218 Flushing vacant, for want of adequate endowment.
 219 1847, Sep. 9, John Moysey Bartlett, C Marazion, in
 St. Hilary.

* When these two New Districts are inserted, the Number of Benefices will be 219.

LIST UNDER DEANERIES. p. 62.

- 10 Botesfleming,—the Patroness is Mrs. Samble.
 29 *Strike out*,— Messenger, C.
 43 Riley, gone into Devonshire.
 101 St. Cleer, *insert*,—George Poole Norris, R. East Anstey.
 109 Lansallos,—the Patron is Francis Howell, Esq.
 111 Lanreath, *insert*,—Richard Pering Cornish, C.
 112 Lanteglos,—the Patron is James Kendall, Esq.
 113 St. Veep, *insert*,—Charles Sydenham Ross, C.
 114 Boconnoc, for 4, *write* 3½.

When these additions and corrections are made, the accuracy and agreement of the three Lists may be tested by the following Summary.—

<i>Deaneries.</i>	1 <i>Parishes.</i>	2 <i>Benefices.</i>	3 <i>Churches.</i>	4 <i>Public Chapels.</i>	5 <i>Resident Clergy.</i>	6 <i>Non-Resident.</i>	7 <i>Population, 1841.</i>
<i>Archdeaconry of Totnes.</i>							
Plympton, (pt.)	1	1	1	1	2		790
Holsworthy, (pt.)	1	1	1		1		497
	2	2	2	1	3		1,287
			3				
<i>Archdeaconry of Cornwall.</i>							
1 East,	26	28	26	6	37	2	30,759
3 West,	19	19	19	4	22		19,393
2 Trigg Major,	32	30	32	1	32	3	22,938
4 Trigg Minor,	20	22	19	2	22	4	19,211
5 Pyder.....	21	23	21	1	27	4	28,965
6 Powder,	38	41	37	7	50	2	68,145
7 Kirrier,	26	26	26	6	37	2	62,924
8 Penwith,	25	28	25	12	50	3	92,057
	207	217	205	39	277	20	344,392
			244		297		
	209	219	207	40	280	20	345,679
			247		300		

OBSERVATIONS.

COLUMN 2. Benefices 219. This agrees with the List, p. 58. See p. 89.

COLUMN 3. Churches 207. Two less than the Parishes, as those of Temple and Tregony St. James, are dilapidated. Temple Church should be rebuilt.

COLUMN 4. Public Chapels 41, including Pentewan Ch. Licensed Rooms are not counted. The ancient Chapels of St. Lawrence in Bodmin, and of Grampound in Creed, have been destroyed. The revenues of St. Lawrence are appropriated to the Truro County Infirmary. Chapels are being built at Bold Venture, (now named Bolventor,) in Altonon, and at Baldhu, in Kea.

COLUMN 6. The 20 non-resident Incumbents here counted, all dwell *without* the limits of the 209 Parishes.

Deaneries.	8 <i>Deans Rural.</i> 1847-48.	9 <i>Preachers.</i> 1848.	10 <i>Places.</i>	11 <i>Representatives.</i> 1847-48.
Plympton, pt. Holsworthy, pt.		<i>Archdeaconry of Totnes.</i>	Plymouth, Holsworthy,	
East,	R. Martin, V Menheniot, . .	<i>Archdeaconry of Cornwall.</i>	} Liskeard {	J. F. Kitson, V Antony. Dr. Fletcher, V Quethiock.
West,	Jas. F. Todd, V. Liskeard,				} Orlando Manley, V St. { Stephens by Saltash, {	A. Tatham, R Broadoak. Richard Buller, R Lanreath.
Trigg Major,	John Henry Kendall, P.C. St. Thomas the Apostle,	W. Kingdon, R Whitstone,	Launceston,	John Davis, R Kilkhampton. George B. Gibbons, P.C. Launceston.
Trigg Minor,	G.H.Somerset, R St. Mabyn,	Honoratus Leigh Thomas, R St. Tudy,	Bodmin, . .	Thomas Amory, V St. Teath. John Glencross, R Helland.
Pyder,	W.B.Bennett, P.C.Crantock,	} William Woodis Harvey, { R Truro, {	} Truro, . . {	W.Molesworth, R St. Breock. S. Masterson Walker, V St. Enoder.
Powder,	F. Webber, P.C. Merther, . .				Philip. Vyvyan Robinson, Jun. R Landewednack,	Helston, . .	C. E. Hosken, P.C. St. Blazey. W. W. Harvey, R Truro.
Kirrier,	E. Griffith, V Manaccan, . .	Isaac William North, P.C. Scilly Isles,	Penzance, . .	H.L. Barnicoat, C St. Gluvias. C. Hartley, P.C. Porthleven.
Penwith, . .	W. Wriothesley Wingfield, V Gulval,			J. W. Johns, V Crowan. S. A. Ellis, P.C. St. Ives.

OBSERVATIONS.

COLUMN 8. *Deans Rural.* The office seems to have been kept up, without intermission, in Cornwall. They are elected annually, by the Clergy, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, by virtue of a mandate from the Bishop. They now usually remain in office, by re-election, three years. The proceedings may be seen in Dansey's *Horæ Decanicæ*, 2 vols. qto. second edition, a learned and useful work, saving the introduction of Roman for Arabic numerals in all the dates, which are very numerous. This change will consume an extra day, in reading the volumes attentively. I copied, on the 24th of January, 1843, at Place, Fowey, an ancient deed, dated Wolliston, (now, I suppose, Mr. Boger's residence, in Antony,) 17 Edward 3, A. D. 1343, wherein the parties, Pomery, De Ferres, and De Penfrain, state, that as their own seals were unknown, they had procured also the seal of the Dean of Estwevelshire, (Deanery of East,) to be appended. The deed is perfect, but the Dean's seal is gone.

COLUMN 9. *Preachers.* These are also in Cornwall elected from Incumbents, by the Clergy, at the Archdeacon's Visitation of the preceding year. The Visitations are held at Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helston, and Penzance; and for several years have commenced on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.

COLUMN 11. *Representatives.* These also are elected, by the Clergy, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, two for each Deanery, to represent the electors at the Courts of

the Governors of the Fund, established in 1755, for the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows and Children, within the Archdeaconry, including the Peculiars. The Annual Meeting is now holden at Bodmin, at noon, on the Tuesday in September which shall fall *on or next before* the full moon. At the last Anniversary, on the 21st of September, John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. was elected Chairman for the year. The Treasurer is the Rev. John Wallis, V. Bodmin, elected in 1821, on the resignation of Rev. Joseph Pomery, V. St. Kew. The Rev. George Dawson, R. Woodleigh, near Totnes, has been recently elected Treasurer for a similar charity for the Archdeaconry of Totnes, which includes the Cornish portions of the Parishes of Bridgerule and St. Budeaux, the churches of which are in Devon. The next Annual Meeting of the Totnes Charity will be holden at Tavistock, on the third Thursday in June, 1848. One representative only is chosen for each of the Totnes Deaneries.

It is very desirable to ascertain the exact area, in statute acres, of the County and Archdeaconry. Surface and population are two of the main points in a statistical survey. The actual measurements of the Cornish parishes have not yet been published by the Tithe Office: it is expected that they will be printed in the course of the present year. From the estimates made by Mr. Rickman, for the Census of 1831, the 209 Parishes contain, adding 14 acres for Looe Island, 878,974 acres, or 1,374 square miles, 77 acres. Deducting 6,510 acres for Bridgerule and St. Budeaux,

the remaining 207 Parishes, forming the Archdeaconry, comprise 872,464 acres, or 1,364 (not 1,367, as printed at p. 17,) square miles, minus 23 acres. The apportionment among the 8 Deaneries is as follows:—

FOUR EASTERN.

1	East,	105,310	Acres.
3	West,	92,614	
2	Trigg Major,	139,970	
4	Trigg Minor,	83,170	
		<hr/>	421,064

FOUR WESTERN.

5	Pyder,	103,300
6	Powder,	137,380
7	Kirrier,	103,580
8	Penwith, ..	107,140
		<hr/>
		451,400
		<hr/>
		872,464
		<hr/> <hr/>

Thus the Western Deaneries exceed the Eastern by 30,336 acres, but in this surplus 5,570 acres are included for the Scilly Isles, which, it is said, do not contain so large an area. See Bodmin Register, pp. 105, 121; and Exeter Register appended, pp. 13—16.

DEANERIES.

Of the eight Deaneries, five are conterminous with the Hundreds of the same names: viz.—West, Pyder, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith. No instance of this

kind occurs in the twenty-four Deaneries of Devon. Indeed the limits of the Archdeaconry, and its component parts, appear to be more regular and natural than those of any other part of England. They are probably the same as the boundaries of the ancient British See of Cornwall. A water boundary, formed by the rivers Tamar and Carey and the Marsland brook, separates it from Devon; and the rivers Alan and Fowey divide it into two nearly equal parts. The Parish of Bodmin is almost in the exact centre. The three Deaneries of East, Trigg Major, and Trigg Minor, comprise the four Hundreds of East, Stratton, Lesnewth, and Trigg, with the exception of the angles of the Parishes of St. Budeaux and Bridgerule, and with the addition of the Devonshire parts of the Parishes of Maker and Boyton, and the entire Devonshire Parishes of Northpetherwin, Werrington, and St. Giles in the Heath, belonging to the Hundreds of Roborough and Black Torrington. The Parish of Maker is divided into three parts; two, forming the Tithing of Vaultershome, in Devon, including the Church and the *Mansion* of Mount Edgumbe, and the third part in Cornwall. This creates some confusion in the villages of Cawsand and Kingston, and Dodbrook and Millbrook. The County of Cornwall has no detached part, but a small Devonshire part of Maker is entirely isolated from the main body of that County.

The Archdeaconry thus extends from the Breakwater Light House, in Plymouth Harbour, to the Bishop Rock Light House, now in the course of erection, seven miles west of Hugh Town, in Scilly.

MEMORANDA.

1847.

1. Thur. Sep. 9. The Archdeacon of Cornwall held his first Visitation in the Church of St. Mary's, Scilly.

2. ——— Sep. 9. The Bishop consecrated a new Burial Ground, for the Chapelry of Bude, in the Parish of Stratton.

3. ——— Sep. 9. At the Truro Grammar School Anniversary, a subscription was commenced for opening to natives of Cornwall eight fellowships, founded at Exeter College, Oxford, by Sir William Petre, ancestor of the present Lord Petre.

4. Fri. Sep. 10. The Bishop confirmed in Stratton Church,

5. ——— Sep. 10. At Exeter, the Revs. Dr. Coleridge, V. of Thorverton, and G. J. Coleridge, V. Kenwyn, Prebendaries, were re-elected Proctors, or Convocation Clerks, for the Clergy of this Diocese.

6. Sun. Sep. 19. In the Cathedral of Exeter, the Bishop ordained, as Priests, the Revs. Barnicoat, Church, Green, and Welsford, Curates within this Archdeaconry.

7. Tues. Sep. 21. *Cornwall Clergy Fund.* The 93d Annual Meeting of the Governors was holden at the Guildhall, in Bodmin. Present, 15, viz. J. H. Tremayne, Esq. *Chairman*, T. J. Agar Robartes, Esq. M.P. Messrs. Glubb and Preston Wallis, Revs. Buller, Bazeley, B. Kitson, H. Gilbert, W. Molesworth, C. Rodd, H. Rodd, Somerset, D. Stephens, Vyvyan, and Wallis. The sum of £342. was allotted to fifteen applicants.

SOME REMARKS ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND
STATISTICS OF CORNWALL,
AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM GENERALLY.

*Corrected and enlarged from a Paper published by me, on the 3d of
March, 1846, in the Transactions of the Royal Cornwall
Polytechnic Society.*

1. *County Register.*—Under the title of the *Cornwall Register*, an annual volume should be published, similar to the Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh Calendar, or the American Almanack. It should contain a brief account of each parish, a guide to the roads and post, an index to the mines, a chronological list of every thing hitherto published relating to the county.

2. *France and England.*—In several of the Departments of France, there is a yearly publication, of a portable size, giving an accurate description of the existing state of every commune or parish. The French Prefect is generally an active and intelligent officer, who surveys his department with an anxious eye, to effect improvements and prevent abuses. His situation is not almost a sinecure, like that of the Lord Lieutenant in England. The revolution of 1789, swept away many of the intricacies of French Topography, whilst the Reform Era in England has multiplied irregular and unnecessary divisions of the country.

3. *The Poor Law Unions and Registrars' Districts*, formed since 1834, and limited, in many instances with

little circumspection, are now mentioned by authority, as the basis of a future Statistical Survey. Those divisions, with the machinery attached to them, were adopted in collecting the materials of the Census of 1841; whilst, in the printed abstract, the old districts and imperfect arrangement of the preceding enumerations of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, have been very strangely continued. Though the Registration Acts have now been in operation more than ten years,—from the 1st of July, 1837,—yet there is not, at the present moment, any printed list of the parishes and places composing the several districts. This is one proof, among many, how little the Statists in the provinces have watched the proceedings in London; and how sadly inattentive they have been to the arrangement and condition of the component parts of their own localities. In the Registration Districts of Cornwall, the parishes of Boyton, St. Thomas the Apostle, Probus, Kenwyn, Kea, and Wendron, are severed. The district of Helston has not a continuous surface; the old Borough is isolated in the midst of Wendron, apart from Mawgan and the parishes forming the larger portion of the district. Each of the parishes of St. Gluvias, Redruth, Illogan, Camborne, Crowan, and St. Mary's, Scilly, forms a distinct Registrar's district. There are two districts called St. Just,—the one in Powder, the other in Penwith. The name of the former should be changed to *Roseland* or *St. Marves*. Error is frequently occasioned by inattention to names, and especially in the transmission of letters.

4. *In the Census of 1841, Lundy Island, a striking*

object from the North East Coast of Cornwall, containing two thousand acres, and from forty to a hundred inhabitants lying twelve miles from Clovelly, from which there is a communication every Saturday, is omitted, as it has been in all the enumerations since 1801. Hayle, now a populous and important town, is not noticed; it is merged under the parishes of St. Erth and Phillack. The Long Ships Light-house, and its three solitary tenants, are omitted; but the Eddystone and Looe Island are now included for the first time. The Eddystone, however, should be inserted with Cornwall, near Rame, and not under Plymouth. The jurisdiction of the Long Ships belongs to the Admiralty, and not to the Sheriff, whose levy there was declared illegal on a trial, some years since, when the late Mr. Coode was Under-Sheriff. The Cornish part of St. Budeaux is still referred to in a note only. If a bridge is made over the Tamar at Saltash, for the Railway, the whole will be in Cornwall, as the eastern end must rest on the Cornish angle of St. Budeaux, formerly a member of the extensive vicarage of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The Scilly Islands, always an integral part of Cornwall, were, till 1831, when I convinced the late Mr. Rickman of the inaccuracy, classed in the census with the distant Isles of Man and Guernsey. Sir James Graham continued the same error in his new Settlement Bill. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by an order gazetted the 24th of August, 1838, have declared Scilly to be a part of the Diocese of Exeter, and of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall. It was so, however, more than 600 years ago, (before A.D. 1184,) as the

documents in Davies Gilbert's Cornwall, vol. 4, p. 169, clearly prove. Before the conquest the jurisdiction belonged to Burgald, Bishop of Cornwall. The Light vessel off the Seven Stones, between Scilly and the Long Ships, was first placed there on the 1st of September, 1841, *after* the taking of the last census. It has been driven twice from its moorings; but at length rides securely, 9 miles from the bluff head of St. Martins, in one of the most singular and exposed situations throughout the British seas. The crew consists of eleven persons on board, and five on shore. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the *Victory*, with two smaller ships, struck on the rocks of Scilly in the night of the 22d of October, 1705, when between 1,500 and 2,000 men perished;—his watch was exhibited at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in 1845, and some curious particulars reported of its history. Should not a record be made of them, if well authenticated? Under the late census, the extra-parochial harbour of Par was included with St. Blazey,—without the shipping, the addition of one house and family could only have been made; yet the circumstance ought not to be overlooked, as the population will probably be increased rapidly, if the projected railway is carried in that direction.

5. *The surface and accurate calculations of acreage* have not been sufficiently attended to in the late census. To republish in 1841, without correction or inquiry, the acreage of each parish as computed in 1831, by the late eminent Mr. Rickman, shows no great progress in statistics, after a lapse of ten years. When Mr. Rickman's

tracings of Parish boundaries were correct, the mode adopted by him of computing the area produced results singularly accurate. In Cornwall, this is evident, on comparing the number of acres since derived from actual measurement, for the Tithe Commutation, with the number ascribed to each parish in the Census of 1831, and merely copied for the Census of 1841. The faithful delineation of parochial boundaries by Martyn, in his large map of the county, first published in 1748; enabled Mr. Rickman to measure the Cornish parishes with facility and correctness. In counties not having the advantage of a map like Martyn's, little reliance can be placed on tracings of boundaries copied from Greenwood's maps, or obtained from parish officers unacquainted with surveying. Mr. Rickman was himself doubtful of the accuracy of some of his parish boundaries, but had great confidence in his process of measuring, when the outline sketches were correct. Writing to me on the 22d of September, 1830, he says,—“As for the area of the whole parish, I shall obtain it readily, for I have obtained a pane of glass, marked in squares of one-sixteenth of an inch, equal to forty acres; by the use of this, in counting the entire squares within the boundary, and guessing at the contents of the partially contained squares, (which requires habit but no knowledge,) the area is readily obtained, two persons, not in privity of each other's results, going over the whole; where their discrepancy does not exceed forty acres, assuming a medium; where it is larger, requiring revision from both.”

On the 11th of June, 1831, he thus writes,—“ I have taken great pains to verify the experiment of determining area, mechanically, by weight of sheet lead ; but the best I can procure, (rolled on purpose, under inspection,) differs two thirds of an ounce in a troy lb. The least difference of any two square feet, (five being rolled and accurately cut,) being as 18 ounces 4 drams, to 17 ounces 5 drams ; and the eight quarter parts of these two best sheets, differing as 4 ounces 1 dram 37 grains, to 4 ounces 5 drams 34 grains.—I send, inclosed, the particulars of the experiment.”

“ But the other experiment of glass, marked in squares, answers so well, that in five experiments, (not all by the same person,) on an irregularly shaped parish of 46,000 acres, the extreme difference was 400 acres ; less than the $\frac{1}{100}$ part,—say $\frac{1}{115}$, and the process of conjecture, on the contents of fractional parts of squares around the edge of each parish, becomes rapid with little practice.” This process can be applied to Martyn’s, Greenwood’s, or the Ordnance map, as the scale is the same, viz. one inch to a mile,—a square inch being a square statute mile, or 640 acres. But the parochial measurements, best known in the county, are those computed about fifty years ago, from Martyn’s map, by his nephew, the late Rev. Malachy Hitchens, vicar of St. Hilary. Though an excellent mathematician, and the comparer for the Nautical Almanack to the time of his death, in 1809, he yet found much difficulty in the undertaking, which appears from a note written by himself, on a copy of his parochial Table, on the 17th of June, 1806,—“ I went

through the laborious task of measuring them by a fine scale, and constructed a table to facilitate the calculations, many years ago ; but was so heartily tired of the work that I could never bring myself to look it over a second time, so that there are probably some errors in it." A comparison, in a few instances, of Hitchens' measurement with Rickman's, and with the exact acreage ascertained by Surveyors for the Tithe Commutation, will shew the superiority of Rickman's process ; though the rent-charges throughout Cornwall, *including Scilly*, being now all settled, a Table, to supersede every other, of the acreage of each parish, collected from the Tithe Papers, will soon be published by the General Register Office. This might have been done long ago, if only a little attention had been given to the subject, by some competent person in each Union.

COMPARISON OF THE THREE MEASUREMENTS.

<i>Parishes.</i>	ACREAGE PER					
	<i>Hitchens.</i>	<i>Rickman.</i>	<i>Actual Survey.</i>			
	A.	A.	A.	R.	P.	
St. Anthony, in Meneage,	1,268	1,410	1,399	2	11	
Bodmin,—Borough, ..	5,279	2,840	2,784	3	27	
Parish,			3,470	3,406	2	27
			5,279	6,310	6,191	2	14
Camborne,	5,933	6,900	6,598	3	13	
Filley, or Philleigh,	2,179	2,310	2,377	0	13	
Manaccan,	1,371	1,730	1,718	2	31	
Morval,	2,925	3,730	3,562	1	31	
Wendron, with Helston,	12,317	13,500	13,321	0	2	
Advent,	3,844	4,020	4,059	1	0	

Parishes.	Hitchens. Rickman.		Actual Survey.		
	A.	A.	A.	R	P.
St. Agnes,	6,657	8,660	8,294	0	18
St. Austell,	10,018	11,540	12,125		
St. Breward, or Simonward, }	8,552	9,180	9,237	3	28
St. Columb Minor,	4,759	5,520	5,562	3	3
Crantock,	2,490	2,480	2,457	2	1
Fowey,	1,726	1,900	1,895	1	37½
St. Germans,	9,029	10,050	9,997	2	16
Gorran,	4,596	4,660	4,725	3	13
Lanreath,	4,353	4,750	4,878	1	16
Lansallos,	2,774	2,930	2,985	0	12
Lanteglos by Fowey, ..	2,773	3,280	3,195	3	16
St. Merryn,	3,644	3,740	3,798	3	35
St. Neot,	12,939	14,540	14,268	1	24
Perranzabuloe,	9,499	10,660	10,995	1	2
Southpetherwin,	4,710	4,940	5,064	1	24
Stokeclimsland,	7,973	8,880	8,732	2	30
Talland,	2,208	2,690	2,665	2	6
Looe Island,			14		
St. Teath,	4,721	5,900	5,839	1	6
Veryan,	4,864	5,430	5,592	3	33
Warbstow,	3,557	4,180	4,101	3	34

Of the 209 parishes I have the actual measurement of only 74, from which I have selected the preceding. The acreage of the whole, furnished by the Tithe Office, will soon be published by the Registrar General, for whom I have arranged the parishes in the order published in the *Cornwall Clergy Fund Report*, of the 18th and 25th of May.

These will prove the singular accuracy of Mr. Rickman's rapid mode of measuring all the parishes of England, where he procured correct outlines of the boundaries; but he has made Mylor only 1,390 acres, probably from mistaking the boundary, and confining it to Mylor Creek, and giving the remainder to Perranarworthal, which he estimates at 4,030 acres. Hitchens' measurement of Mylor is 3,463 acres; of Perran, 1,229 acres,—total 4,692. The actual acreage of Perran is 1,713 acres 1 rood 24 perches; of Mylor, 3,562 acres 1 rood,—total 5,275 acres 2 roods 24 perches: per Rickman 5,420 acres.

Square Inch.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 320 Acres.			$\frac{1}{16}$ 40	40	40	40
				40	40	40	40
Square Mile.	$\frac{1}{4}$ 160	$\frac{1}{8}$ 80	80	40	40	40	40
640 Acres.				40	40	40	40

The above sketch will show how the square inch, *i. e.* a square mile, may be divided on a pane of glass, or on sheet lead, and will elucidate the process adopted by Mr. Rickman, for a rough measurement of the parishes, and which enabled him to give such an accurate view of the area, in the Census of 1831, particularly throughout Cornwall, where the parochial boundaries on Martyn's map furnished him with a correct outline. Mr. Rickman was Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, and died at the age of 70, on the 11th of August, 1840. A short memoir of him has been privately printed, for circulation among his friends. The high opinion, enter-

tained by the Commons of his services, is recorded in the Parliamentary Journals. His skill and industry in arranging the first Census of 1801, and the three subsequent ones, for the decennial periods of 1811, 1821, and 1831, are universally acknowledged.

6. *The Fifth Report, (for 1842,) of the Registrar General*, contains another specimen of defective mapping, and unsatisfactory arrangement. Let any one examine Arrowsmith's map of the London Districts, there given, and the Tables connected with it, and point out, if he can, the limits and area of the whole and of each of the component parts? The general outline of the entire district is not even exhibited. Its figure cannot be ascertained. The whole, or the parts, are not proved by the accompanying tables. London, however, is displayed in this report as a primary model for the country districts,—for all England! It is suggested, at the same time, that when the new map of London, recommended by Sir Robert Peel, is completed, a more accurate Statistical Survey may be made. Now this constant looking forward, from one decennial census to another, to something yet to be undertaken and finished, whilst the materials already prepared remain unsought for, and consequently unknown, is the sorest obstacle to the improvement of statistical science. Within the distance of ten miles around St. Paul's, on which surface two millions of people are located, there are now in existence maps and ample data for the immediate completion of a good statistical survey of London. Let any one, who has collected and well arranged the statistics of *one* metropolitan

parish, look about him, and he will find materials at hand, on all sides, for extending his survey to ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty miles, around the dome of St. Paul's. Let a united effort be made throughout all the public offices, and the difficulties which now seem to prevent the completion of an accurate Statistical Survey would immediately vanish. Let the Home Office inspect, with a vigilant eye, the circuit from Scilly round the Norman Isles of Jersey, &c. to Shetland, and by the North of Ireland to Scilly again; let it carefully display, on a map, the whole outline of the British Islands, and trace every variety of the boundaries of the component parts,—affixing the acreage and *population* of each; and then, and not till then, may be dated the foundation of an accurate and popular description of the United Kingdom.*

7. *The present mode of arranging and publishing the Parliamentary Statistical Documents* tends only to the accumulation of cumbersome and expensive volumes; the contents of which are rarely accessible to practical men throughout the country. A topographical, instead of an alphabetical, arrangement should be adopted, with a general alphabetical Index prefixed. A fly-leaf should divide counties, or larger districts. Each county, or part, should be kept ready for sale, separately, at a moderate price. There is an annual index to the Papers of the

* Something of this kind has been done in France. The population, at least, has been inserted in Maps of the Departments, under the names of the Communes; the boundaries of which are marked on the Government maps sent to the Mayors of the principal towns.

House of Commons, with the prices, published at 6*d.*; and a very useful one it is, though but little known in the country. It should be extended, also, to the Statutes of each Session, and to the Papers printed by the House of Lords. Why should not the latter be sold? It is a frequent subject of complaint, that money and labourers are wanting to provide statistical data, whilst the important details, collected by Parliament, remain, for the most part, unknown or neglected. A regular series can scarce be met with in any of the provincial libraries. There is not one in Cornwall.* To this cause, perhaps, may be ascribed the strange observations which occur in our local reports. In one Report, the population of the county is said to increase at the rate of five, instead of four thousand per annum. A Camborne statist cannot find the population of his parish in 1821. A writer on St. Just in Penwith knows not from what source the acreage of that parish has been derived. One tells us that the Registrar General's Reports are most valuable,—valuable, no doubt, they are; but are they such as a medical man would require, to write fully on the vital statistics of *Cornwall*? For such a purpose, the unpublished data are much more valuable; and those should not remain buried in the General Register Office, but should, if not printed, be easy of access to the statist of each locality. Another intimates, that because he has found no difficulty in ascertaining the agricultural statistics of his own parish,

* I have not been able to discover even a complete copy of the last Census in any of our public libraries.

that, therefore, the work of collecting data from all the parishes is one of comparatively easy execution. But what system, what machinery, would he adopt? This is the difficulty. Ten or twelve parishes might be mastered; but who looks to the whole?—to a general survey of the county, as to *any particular branch of inquiry*? To attain this, none of our local or metropolitan societies, nor the British Association, have settled a scheme,—and, after all, this is the primary and most necessary object.

8. Mr. Fletcher, a Barrister, read before the Statistical Society of London, of which he is the Honorary Secretary, on the 19th of February, and the 18th of March, 1844, a long article of fifty-eight pages, on “The Metropolis: its Boundaries, Extent, and Divisions for local Government.” It is printed in the *Statistical Journal*, for 1844, pp. 69 to 85, and 103 to 143. Mr. Fletcher’s object is to settle the best limit of the metropolis for statistical and other purposes. He rejects, very properly, the boundary adopted by the Registrar General, and proposes that of the Metropolitan Police Courts. Had his observations been illustrated by an outline map, the errors and defects of other boundaries, and the improvements required in the one proposed by himself, would be apparent. It is to be hoped Mr. Fletcher will pursue the subject he has undertaken, which well deserves the attention of Government. I had noticed it only a short time before Mr. Fletcher’s Paper was read, in the following remarks, inserted in the *Church and State Gazette* of the 9th of February, 1844.

“ BRITISH STATISTICS.

“ In an age which professes to be advancing in every thing, it is surprising how little has been done in the arrangement of the statistics of the British Islands, together with their fair appendage, the Norman Isles. The territory of France, including Corsica, appears as a whole in every map and Parliamentary document of that country; whilst the United Kingdom, with Guernsey, &c. forming one government equally as France, is in maps, from its extended and irregular shape, cut up, and frequently with omissions at the fancy of every designer, and in Parliamentary Papers is severed and dispersed here and there. The outline, form, and position of a country are as much its necessary and characteristic features as the nose, arms, and legs are of the human figure. To find the Shetland Isles omitted in the large maps of Scotland, by Arrowsmith and Lewis, or thrust into a corner, as in Phillipps’s geological map, and many others; whilst in several, the Scilly Islands, forming the other extremity of Great Britain, are omitted, and the Norman Isles are not brought at all into view,—shews a sad inattention on the part of publishers and the public to one of the most necessary rules in the science of Statistics; *i. e.* to lay down the area of a country on one uniform scale in its proper position, and then to shew its component parts, with the means of testing the accuracy of the whole. Here and abroad, however, this rule is sadly overlooked, and hence errors and confusion prevail. But the Government of England has, it is said, directed its attention lately to statistics; but what has it effected as

to the better arrangement of the public statistical documents? What has the London Statistical Society, in this respect, done since its commencement in 1834? The alphabetical arrangement of counties and parishes seem still to be followed universally,—a system which lessens the labour, but destroys altogether the connexion of localities, and the only trace by which accuracy can be secured. The *Clergy List* for England, first printed in 1841, follows this plan, severing ministers and parishes, (which should be exhibited under deaneries,) with no greater reason than the officers of the army might be scattered, apart from their respective regiments, in the chaos of an alphabetical order. Why not prefix a short alphabetical index of names, and then arrange the whole topographically, linking together, in their natural position, bishoprics, archdeaconries, and deaneries?

“ But as to our progress in statistics, let us look at *London*, the heart and centre of the land. Can anything certain or accurate be found in the guides, or histories, or maps, or Government papers, as to the area, population, divisions, &c.? Scarce two authorities agree as to the limits,—scarce any describe them with sufficient precision or clearness on maps. London is best seen on canvas at the Colosseum,—an exhibition now or recently without a guide, or a single paper of explanation. There is nothing to show the total area and component parts of the view within an horizon or circle of one hundred and twenty miles, its centre being the top of St. Paul's. This circle embraces all the judicial and muni-

cipal limits connected with the metropolis ; and they are not a few, viz.—1. The limits of the cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark. 2. Of the Metropolitan Boroughs, including Greenwich. 3. Of the old bills of mortality. 4. Of the new bills, or Registrar-General's district of mortality. 5. Of the Poor Law Unions and Registrars' districts. 6. Of the Metropolitan Police. 7. Of the Central Criminal Court. 8. Of the three Hackney Coach districts. 9. Of the Census, in 1831, compared with Paris, or the department of the Seine. 10. Of the two Post Office circles. Not long since the metropolis was stated, in the *Times*, (quoting from Knight's 'London,') to cover thirty-two square miles. The Registrar-General extends the same to seventy square miles.* *This area is broken at Charlton.* Circles are drawn from St. Paul's, the Post Office, and Scotland Yard ; † and miles are measured from various points. In the census of 1831, Mr. Rickman recommended to have a pillar, as anciently in Rome, or like the old London stone, from which all the miles should be measured. The circles should also be drawn from the same spot,—none better than the centre of St. Paul's,—all should be distinctly exhibited on an outline map, in a much clearer style than the maps in the census of 1831, or in the Parliamentary maps of the London boroughs and police, and Post Office. Those are too much

* Now extended to nearly 87, viz. 86·8.

† Twelve miles from Charing Cross MAY BE the limits of the recent Metropolitan Buildings Act.

crowded with names, and places, and roads, so that the boundaries are scarcely to be distinguished. Almost all writers seem to partake of the common inaccuracy on these points. Consult the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' finished in 1842. No clear idea can be formed from it of the area and population of London. The data appear to be brought down only to 1835. In Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' and Knight's 'Penny Cyclopædia,' you will find only the same vague and unsatisfactory account, without order, without proper tables, without wood-cuts or plans in outline to elucidate the whole. Directories, &c. are also framed with very little attention to order, or locality, or time. The civil year is continually broken by the desire of getting them first into the market before the commencement of the new year. March would be a better period for publishing, when data might readily be brought up to the 31st of December.* Statistical documents should always be given in columns. There is in London abundance of materials for a statistical survey of the metropolis, and, perhaps, of the whole kingdom; but they are scattered in various offices, each of which, though alike in the pay of the public, seems to throw off the onus on the other. There is no union for statistical purposes. The Post Office, the Poor Law Office, the Tithe Office, the Register General Office, the Census Office, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Office, the Admiralty, the Ordnance Office, the Home Office, &c. &c. all have some documents, maps, &c. from which

* A few Calendars, &c. are published in the Spring, and corrected to the close of the civil year.

a valuable Directory might be formed. Something might be done at the British Museum. The census of 1841 is not yet completed; let us hope that the proper arrangement of British statistics will not be deferred to 1851, but that some better plan, on a topographical basis, will forthwith be perfected, both for the metropolis and the kingdom at large."

Mr Fletcher includes Greenwich within the Metropolitan Boroughs: it adjoins them, but forms no part of the proposed new Diocese of London.

More seems to have been already done for Cornwall, as to the foundation of an accurate statistical survey, than for any county in England. The plan adopted, however, is as simple as the new mode of making Mc'Adam's roads. It is to describe, on an outline map, the area of all our local divisions; and to prove by accompanying tables that the contents of the whole, and of the component parts agree; to be thus satisfied that no spot, however small, has been omitted. With this basis, the tabular columns of information may be carried out at any time, and to any extent. Any statist may select his own district; and in perfecting it by this division of labour, might, at the same time, contribute his part to a uniform and accurate description of an entire county. This process would soon expose the errors and impositions of many Topographical Dictionaries, as cumbersome as expensive, and render them useless and unsaleable by introducing portable and authentic Registers of every locality. It is, indeed, to be lamented that the machinery adopted in taking the last census had

not been kept up: that the enumerators had not been encouraged by a moderate salary to collect, from time to time, any required statistical data; that the enumeration districts had not been marked out on an outline map; that the registers, when taken, had not all been written with ink, (and not, for the most part, with a pencil,) and preserved in the several localities, or at least in the Union Offices. It is idle to look forward to 1851, for an improvement which can now be best made with the materials already at hand. The schedules should be returned from London to each superintendent, and kept for inspection in the country. From those documents the number of houses and inhabitants might easily be marked on a map, as soundings are noted on a chart, so that the required circle being drawn round any town, or district, the total amount, both of dwellings and people, could at once be computed. The figures should be entered thus,— $\frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{20}{65}$, $\frac{100}{450}$; the first shewing the houses, and those under the line, the inhabitants. Such a map for the whole of the United Kingdom might easily have been provided, without any additional cost, at the time the census was taken, and might now be completed at no very great expense.

It would be desirable to obtain an accurate account of the total cost of the census both in Ireland and Great Britain, including what has been paid by the parishes, as well as by the government. The amount would, indeed, startle the public. From the whole, a sufficient saving might have been made to cover all the expenses of the suggested improvements. Statistical data, how-

ever, should be collected, proved, and perfected, in the country, for each locality, and an abstract only sent to a central office in London, for publication. A complete view of each census, by this means, might be printed within six months, and need not be delayed for two or three years. The mode pursued in collecting the taxes should be adopted in taking the census. Local knowledge cannot be supplied in town.

Till we have a County Register for Cornwall, the pocket books, published annually, at Exeter, by Trewman and Besley, though requiring a more careful correction and a larger type, contain the best and latest account of the establishments, officers, &c. of Cornwall and Devon. Trewman's is the oldest, and has a more accurate Register of the Clergy of the Diocese, arranged under Deaneries, than is to be found in the General Clergy List, published annually in London,—a work highly necessary, if conducted with care, and like the Navy and Army Lists, or East India Register: but in its present form, like its older companion the Ecclesiastical Gazette, not equal to the expectations of the public, or the extent and importance of the English Church. Unfortunately, the Editor is *incog.*, and the book kept up in type from year to year, so that no improvement can be made in its form in the annual editions. It must be moulded anew, under dioceses, archdeaconries, and deaneries, with a general alphabetical index of places and persons, before its value will be acknowledged, or its circulation increased, either among the clergy or laity. The price of 9s. also might well be reduced, on obtaining a larger sale.

One of the best Guides to the country, would be an authentic Index from the Post Office, of the course of the post, however carried, whether by rail, coach, gig, horse, steamer, sailing vessel, or on foot. It enters Cornwall from London by the bridges of Tamerton, Poulston, and Calstock; and the ferries of Saltash, Torpoint, and Cremill. How is it diffused as a stream from those points to St. Agnes Lighthouse, in Scilly, almost the last and first habitation of Cornwall, and of England? This information, carefully traced on a good map, would convey the best lesson on the topography and population of the county. There was a map, exhibiting a view of this kind, published for the use of the Western District of the Post Office, some years since. Is it still continued? When Lord de Dunstanville, in 1811, re-published Carew's Survey of Cornwall, with Tonkin's notes, he intimated a desire (p. viii,) that some one would describe the progress of the county, from Tonkin's time, A. D. 1740. Something since 1811 has been done towards it; but no accurate or systematic summary has been made. As to roads, for instance,—one of the most important objects in every country,—where is any general report upon them to be found, or any accurate view of the many alterations and improvements which have been made therein, throughout the county, since Tonkin wrote; or Toms, in 1742, edited his Chorographia; or Martyn, in 1748, first published his very valuable map of the county, on which the direction of the roads, as they existed a hundred years ago, is so carefully

described? * His large map was published in 1748; the second size, in 1749; and the third size, soon after.

Copies of the original edition of the three maps should be sought for and preserved in the principal public libraries of the county, as they shew, more faithfully than any of our topographers, the aspect and condition of Cornwall during the reign of George the Second; when Frederick, the father of George the Third, was our duke, and the operations arising out of the Scotch Rebellion of 1745 led to the commencement of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain. Martyn was born at Gwennap, and lived till 1751, when he seems to have fallen a martyr to his labours, in prosecuting a survey of Devon. Lysons says he lies buried in the churchyard of Ashburton. I lately obtained a copy, from the register of that town, of the following entry: "Thomas Martyn, a stranger, buried December 26, 1751." In the Ordnance survey, Cornwall is described more scientifically, as it existed some few years before 1813, when the map was engraved. A second edition, with corrections, and the valuable addition of the geo-

* Whilst on the subject of roads, it may be remarked that ancient foot-paths frequently lead through the most picturesque parts of the country; yet they are strangely neglected and impeded. No one seems to watch them on behalf of the public. Stiles are rendered dangerous, and almost impassable, by deep pits; or raised, as if to check the leap of a stag, with hurdles or moorstone. For instances: walk about Mabe, or Gluvias, or Polruan, or Fowey. The northern shore of Fowey harbour is formed by nature to be a delightful promenade, an ornament to the town, and an attraction to the county: yet neglect and misrule,—and stiles, and chains, and tar, and grease, with all the machinery for rope making, render this sweet spot a by-word of reproach in the mouth of every traveller.

logical notes of Mr., now Sir Henry de la Beche, was published in 1839. This may be had, beautifully coloured. Greenwood's map is a bad copy of Martyn's and of the Ordnance, and was published September 1st, 1827;—the scale of the three maps is the same, one inch to a mile.

Whoever undertakes a topographical survey of Cornwall, should first accurately describe the 209 parishes, forming the Archdeaconry, County, Parliamentary Districts, and Poor Law Unions, as already printed in several tabular lists. He should then give a concise view of the towns and parishes on the Devonshire boundary, from Lundy to the Eddystone, from Hartland point to Wembury, in Plymouth Harbour. There is an Admiralty map of Lundy Island. A valuable chart of Plymouth Harbour, published in 1843, by Claringbull, might easily be improved, and rendered useful for statistical purposes, by inserting the boundaries of the parishes, townships, &c. and giving, in an accompanying index, the area, population, enumeration districts, &c. &c. By erasing the titles, references, &c. from the *body* of the chart, it might soon be adapted to the twelve parishes bounding the harbour, which contain 94,000 persons. There are ample materials for a good survey; and statist enough within the district to perfect it, if they would confine their attention first to that locality only,—and proceed at once. The twelve parishes are St. Budeaux, Stoke Damerel, Stonehouse, St. Andrews and Charles,—Plymouth, Plymstock, and Wembury, on the Devonshire side; and Rame, Maker, St. Johns, Antony, and St. Stephens by

Saltash, on the Cornish ; forming together one of the most beautiful and interesting districts in the world, both by nature and art. When the railways have brought Plymouth, the Tamar, and the whole of Cornwall within a journey of twelve hours from London, no part of the United Kingdom will be more frequented or more constantly explored. Indeed, in a good steamer, the whole coast, from Ilfracombe or Hartland Point, round the Land's End and Lizard to Plymouth, may be inspected with ease in summer, during twenty-four hours of fine weather. On Monday, the 22d July, 1844, I proceeded from Penryn to Redruth, Camborne, and Hayle, and thence by the Cornwall Steamer, (bound to Southampton with passengers, and a Durham Bull, for the agricultural show,) to St. Ives, the Land's End, and Penzance, passing within the Longships and Runnelstone, and thence round the Mount's Bay and the Lizard to Falmouth, and thence on foot back to Penryn, within thirteen hours, from 5, A. M. to 6, P. M. I inspected carefully, from the deck of the steamer, the whole line of coast for seventy-six miles, and travelled also twenty miles by land. I remained, too, one hour at Hayle, half-an-hour off St. Ives, and one hour off Penzance Pier. The entire distance of ninety-six miles was accomplished, without any fatigue, during a beautiful day, and at the rate, round the Land's End, the tide being in our favour, of eleven or twelve miles an hour, It was a fine time for observing Whitesand Bay, between St. Ives and the Land's End, where Perkin Warbeck landed in September, 1499. Mr. Davies Gilbert doubts which Whitesand Bay it was, as there

are several of the same name; but a contemporary document, discovered a few years since at Boconnoc, proves it to have been between St. Ives and Penzance. Mr. Buller, in his recent History of St. Just, which forms the eastern boundary of Whitesand Bay, says, (p. 59,) "I think it may with truth be asserted, that scarcely one day in seven, in the course of the year, could a person embark or land on this coast, with any degree of safety, so great is the surf, and so rocky the shore."

The appearance from the sea of the brow of the Land's End, is sadly disfigured by two modern cottages, and the southern side of St. Michael's Mount by a walled garden, white and formal.* Mullion Island, N.W. of the Lizard, was distinctly viewed. There, on the 4th of April, 1786, the *Happy-go-lucky*, an armed lugger of fourteen guns, commanded by the notorious smuggler, Welland, a Dover man, was surprised at anchor by the revenue cruisers, the *Hawk* and the *Lark*, and captured, after a chase to the westward, and a desperate fight in which Welland was killed. An account

* Some of the most striking features of Cornwall have been sadly marred of late, by the excavations of quarry men. Witness the Main Rock, in Constantine; Carn Brea, near Redruth; and St. Saviour's Hill, in Fowey Harbour. Better taste has been displayed at Launceston, where the grounds about its ancient and unique Castle have recently been converted into an elegant promenade, at the expense, it is said, of £2,000. wholly defrayed by the Duke of Northumberland. Lord de Dunstanville's Monument, on Carn Brea, is visible, in clear weather, from Polruan Hill, Castle Dore, and the top of the Gribbin Tower. It is distant in a straight line, from Castle Dore, by the Ordnance map, twenty-seven and a half miles. Dartmoor, also, is visible from Castle Dore, an ancient entrenchment, situate about three miles N. from Fowey, on the high road to Bodmin and Lostwithiel.

of the action, and of the daring character of the smugglers in Mount's Bay, at that period, and of the battery erected by them at King of Prussia's Cove, near Marazion, are fully recorded in Osler's life of Lord Exmouth, p. 386. Other proofs of the lawless and unsettled state of Cornwall in past times, no exception we fear to the rest of England, may be seen in the persecution and murder, in 1471, of Glynn, of Morval, by Clements,—both officers of the Duchy: and in the extraordinary resistance to the sheriff, with its fatal consequences, at Skewes, in Crowan, by Rogers, who was executed in 1734. See Davies Gilbert's Cornwall, under Crowan and Morval, and Lysons' Cornwall, under Morval. The table land of the Lizard also exhibited its western cliffs shining in the sun, like an immense breakwater, fresh from the quarry, thrown out as it were to resist the mighty Atlantic, and still the approach to Falmouth Harbour. The grandeur of the Cornish coast, observed on such a day from the deck of a large steamer, would indeed delight the inhabitants of London, accustomed only to the low and muddy shores of the Thames, at Gravesend and the Nore.

A portable guide through Cornwall is, however, required for travellers, both by sea and land. The Ordnance Survey of the county should not remain incomplete, through the omission of the Scilly Islands. A collection of all the works relative to Cornish history and topography, with the maps and charts, should be provided in our principal towns. A foreigner, on landing at Falmouth, should not search the Public Library in vain

for a description of the town, with its charming harbour and neighbourhood. Even Thomas's short history, useful and accurate as it in most points, is not preserved there. How rarely do we find a regular series, properly bound, of local reports. A set of the Polytechnic was lately sought for, and granted, for the use of the Grand Duke of Tuscany,—a good hint to our public Institutions. It is common to complain of the want of documents and descriptive particulars of by-gone days. Will the existing generation be less blameable in the eyes of posterity than those which have preceded it? The Irish had endowments for the support of regular annalists, whose works, from 1172 to 1616, were lately preparing for publication in Dublin. The ruins of the castle of Kilbarron, overhanging the Atlantic, near Ballyshannon, mark the once safe and quiet retreat of some of those preservers and investigators of the history, poetry, and antiquities of their country. The example, surely, is worthy of our imitation. The passing events, and present condition of our county, should be faithfully recorded, that both ourselves, and those who follow after, may be benefited by the observations and experience of every succeeding year. Cornwall should be treated as an Island. "*One and All*" is our motto, and every part should take an interest in, and contribute to, the improvement of the whole. The eye should not say to the hand, "I have no need of thee." All the members of the body should sympathise with each other, There was cause for union, when forty-four representatives were returned to Parliament. That arm of strength being

reduced to fourteen, can only now be supplied by greater zeal and union among ourselves in investigating the real condition of the county, and effecting general or particular improvements. There is an array of interest in London, adverse to the independence and prosperity of the provinces, which need be watched, and constantly, with a vigilant eye. "*Live, and let live,*" is a good motto for us all. Centralization, much worse than any species of it in France, is gaining ground rapidly in England, from the preponderance of the metropolis, and the carelessness and disunion of the provinces. There is an equal danger, on this score, from Whigs and Tories. Great ignorance of provincial wants and interests prevails in London, accompanied with a persevering disposition to meddle with anything at a distance, without the assistance or knowledge of local agents. On this subject should be read the speech of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Baronet, M. P. on his re-election for Helston, on the 30th of July, 1847.*

A Bill passed the Lords, in the Session of 1845, for removing the 70,000 original Wills, now in the Registry, at Bodmin, to London. Could no Cornish Baron be found to raise his voice against this act of spoliation and injustice, on behalf of a county which once had almost regal privileges? The question is, not whether Ecclesiastical Courts should be regulated or abolished, but whether original Wills should be transferred from Cornwall to a Central Registry in London. The

* See CORNWALL GAZETTE of the 6th of August.

Welsh were indignant at the loss of one of their Bishoprics. Cornwall has, for a very long while, submitted to a much heavier grievance, and can point to her ancient British See, merged in Exeter, whilst she now bears a population exceeding that of thirteen Bishoprics* to the south of the Tweed. It is said parochial administration ceased, when that of Unions commenced. Where will county administration soon be? Already the new Auditor's district runs up nearly to Okehampton, and omits a part of Cornwall,—the Union of Stratton.† The remedy, however, is in our own hands. Let Cornishmen combine, and attend to the history and statistics of Cornwall as their own peculiar duty. Let magistrates, clergymen, and others, take an interest, not merely in their own immediate neighbourhoods, but in the present state and condition of the county at large. Let them make themselves acquainted with the *status in quo*; not only of their own parishes, but of the whole of Cornwall,—magistrates, as trustees of the county stock, as dispensers of justice, are bound to do so. Would they wait till a Judge of Assize reads to them a lecture on the criminal statistics of their own jurisdiction? Would they listen with wonder to the Bishop's exposition of the increase of population, and the spiritual destitution of our large

* The Bishoprics are Worcester, Chichester, Bristol, Hereford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Asaph, Landaff, Bangor, Oxford, Carlisle, Ely, and Sodor: each of which, before the recent alterations, had a population inferior to that of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, which, in 1841, amounted to 344,392.

† The recent arrangement for the new County Courts has made a deeper inroad on Cornwall, by attaching the Unions of Stratton, Camelford, Launceston, and St. Germans, to Plymouth, i. e. to the circuit of West Devonshire.

mining parishes? Are they content to receive from those high dignitaries, *residing at a distance*, local information, which they themselves should have been the first to supply; and of which it was their duty and interest at no time to have remained ignorant? The remark of Cicero, prefixed to Sir John Sinclair's Statistical History of Scotland, is applicable to every subordinate, as well as to the chief ruler, of a country: "*ad consilium de republicâ dandum, caput est, nosse rempublicam;*" and the motto of the *Cambro Briton Magazine*, should stimulate Cornishmen to a greater zeal in the study of the history and statistics of this interesting county: "*Nulli quidem mihi satis eruditi videntur, quibus nostra ignota sunt.*" I am glad to find that these views, which have been more than once repeated, are likely to meet with attention from the members of the Royal Cornwall Institution, at Truro; and that one of their number, Major Jenkins, a patriotic Cornishman, in the far distant land of Assam, is disposed to rouse his countrymen at home, not less by his example than his purse. I offer him and them my best wishes for the success of every effort to exhibit Cornwall as it now is, or has heretofore been; and submit to their consideration the following hints:—

1. Prepare an annual County Register, in a portable and cheap form; exhibiting an accurate view of the existing state of Cornwall, with a chronological list of Cornish works already published, and their prices.
2. Extend the same, from time to time, in numbers, by printing collections, for a full history, of the past state of the county.

3. The price of the Annual Register should not exceed 5s.

Remember, that whilst we are searching for the history of by-gone days, the scenes before our eyes vanish,—and are forgotton. First, then, *stereotype*, as it were, the state of the County *to-day*, or on any given day; and afterwards, at your leisure, trace back and arrange the circumstances and changes preceding it to the earliest times.

N. B. I have published the Cornish Census for 1841, with observations, in the Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1842—3.

NOTES, Wed. Oct. 6, 1847.

MARTYN'S MAP. p. 118. On the 21st of October, 1845, I found, carefully preserved, at Menabilly, the original of the following letter from Thomas Martyn, giving some account of his Maps.

“ London, March ye 14th, 1749.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I have sent a large case of Maps to my Brother, at Causand, near Plymouth, by a vessel call'd the Willingmind, George Danford, Master, who proposes to sail tomorrow for Plymouth; and in that large case I have put a smaller one, Directed to Madam Hawkins, at Penquite, near Fowey. I should have sent sooner, but

waited for the Ledges and Rollers to be made. And as you ordered for three Maps to be fitted up in the best manner, and the case being large enough to hold four, I have, therefore, put in one more than you ordered me, on purpose to fill it, that they might be tight together. And the Rings to be screw'd into the Ledges, and two pair of the best ground Spectacles, in a double case, are put therein; the one pair for the age of 50, the other for 60 years, which cost 5*s.* 8*d.* I have, likewise, put in two of my Small Maps of Cornwall, Dedicated to Mr. Rashleigh; the Arms and Ornament of one of them coloured, and the other plain, which I desire Madam Hawkins will please to accept as a small token of gratitude for the favours I have receiv'd.

“ The Emblematick Figures about the Arms are Pallas pointing to Trade and Business, and the blocks of Tin, Casks of Fish, the Fishing Nets, and the Sails of a Ship just coming in Sight, shew the Chief trade of the County.

“ I hope to see Mr. Rashleigh in London before the Parliament do rise, and then shall wait on him with the little Map. The price of the large Map, as its now fitted up and Coloured, is three Guineas; and if Mr. Kekewich, of Hall, or Mr. Long, of Tredudwell, will have the fourth Map that's sent in ye Case, they must pay two Guineas and half, besides the half Guinea I recd. for subscription.

“ Please to give my duty to Madam Hawkins, and my service to Mr. Jones and all the Family, at Penquite,

and please to accept the same yourself from your sincere friend and Servt,

“ THOS. MARTYN.

“ *To Mr. William Flamank,
at Menabilly, near Fowey, Cornwall.*

“ *Free, J. Hawkins.*”

PERKIN WARBECK. p. 120. On Monday last, I copied at Boconnoc the following document, referred to at p. 120. It is an important record, being an original dispatch or letter dated Woodstock the 16th, (Saturday,) of September, (1497,) from Henry the Seventh, to Courtenay, Earl of Devon, respecting Perkin Warbeck, then advancing on Exeter, from Bodmin. It is very characteristic of that wily King. That it may be more easily read I have, except in a few instances, changed the ancient spelling.

“ H. R. BY THE KING.

“ Right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, and trusty and right well beloved : We greet you well, and by writing lately *comen* unto us from our great Commissioners in these parts, we have well *understande* how, on Wednesday last, ye made your musters beside the town of Okehampton, and there took counsel and *had* advice amongst yourselves what was best for you to do against Perkyn and our Rebels, his adherents, whereupon, after long debating and reasoning of the matter, It was thought, in conclusion, better and more sure way for you to draw into our City of Excestre, for the defence and

safe keeping thereof to our use, than by way of battle with this said Perkyn to set the trial thereof upon an unlikelihood. We thank you that ye of your wisdoms have taken so wise a direction ; for more acceptable it is unto us to have our said City surely kept to our behoof, than that any misadventure or distress should have happened unto you : and so since ye have taken that way as to resort unto our said City, we pray you Cousin that for any our former writing unto you that ye should draw you unto our Chamberlain, notwithstanding ye keep yourself with the other noblemen of those parts, in our said City for the surety thereof, as it is above said. And in case the said Perkyn come forward and *be comes* a this side our said City, and have the same at his back, then we pray you, that leaving always a good company of sure folks in that our City, so that it may be always in a good surety, ye take with you all the nobles of your said company, with their retinues, to follow and for to be at the back of our said rebels and traitors, and to send out *beforn* you a certain number of well horsed men to ride the said Perkyn and his company for to keep them together, that they straggle not ; and to keep also victuals from them on both sides their way, and over that to keep them watching and waking by mean of *firyas* and near approaches, as those horsemen may well and wisely do without any their great danger in that behalf. And so by mean thereof, our said Chamberlain being before them and ye behind them, shall encumber the said Perkyn and our traitors that they shall be half discomfited without any *stroke* or peril ; and therefore Cousin, we pray you in our *affectuous* wise

and all those noble men with you to follow our mind in this behalf. And if the said traitors give back or flee, that Perkyn escape you not in any wise, for it is the chief thing we desire to have him brought unto us alive. And we, for our part, shall be, with God's leave, over and besides the puissance of South Wales, Gloucestershire, Wilshire, Somersetshire, Hampshire, & Dorsetshire being with our Chamberlain, with the Lord Seyntmound, and with Sir John Cheyne, such an *armee* royal of people so furnished with artilleries and ordnances for the field as shall be able to defend any Prince Christian, with God's favour. And as to your wages, we have sent money on wards with Richard Empson, one of our Council, and shall furnish you from time to time, as the case shall require. And over this we *wol* ye write unto our Chamberlain such things as shall be occurrent with you from time to time, for we have commanded him to do so in likewise unto you to the intent ye may the more assuredly annoy Perkyn and our said Rebels by joining you *togethers* wherein the case shall so require. Furthermore we think it good that ye cause our placards which have been proclaimed, to be newly and often remembered, for the taking of the said Perkyn, which as it is thought unto us shall, by some manner of practice of wit or policy, take good effect, if it be wisely and secretly ordered, for we be and shall be still in the same mind to perform always that is contained in the said placard, any thing done since the date thereof notwithstanding, so that they that *wolbe* partners of the benefit thereof do in deed for the intent of the same. And whereas we see well that

our City of Excestre shall be kept for us and for our use by you being there, we ascertain you that we therewith be right glad and pleased *eftsoon* unto your especial thanks. In any thing that our said Commissioners or else our servant William hatterliff shall have to do in those parts, be it for conveyance of money or otherwise, we pray you to give unto them your especial favour and assistance, wherein ye shall minister unto us right good and singular pleasure. Item it is thought unto us that we should in any wise *do* the wife of Perkin, being in Saint Buryans, to be taken by sea or by land out thereof, and to be safely kept in ward or sent unto us: and that also the ships that passed Perkyn, be they at Saint Ives, Penzance, or in other places, should either be taken, *bonged* (scuttled?) else *brent*, hereunto we pray you to have an especial regard, for it is the thing we have greatly at heart. Item our mind is that open proclamations be made in all our ports of those West parts, according to the effect of the said placards, that whosoever take perkyn in *fleying* or going backward, by sea or by land, to have the reward and benefit specified in our said placard. Finally we pray you that unto the Mayor and Citizens of our City of Excestre, in all their reasonable suits to you and requests, especially in such as touch the defence and safeguard of them and of the same our City, ye give all the favour, strength, and assistance, that ye can or may, from time to time, as the case shall require. Given under our signet, at our Manor of Wodestock, the xvi day of September, at viij of the clock in the night.

(Indorsed,)

“ *To our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, the Earl of Devonshire, and to our trusty and right well beloved the other noble men assembled to serve us in his company.*”
(signet.)

October 11, 1847. The initials, H. R. at the head of this letter, written on paper, a good deal damaged in the folds, are in the handwriting of the King,—his own peculiar cipher: a *fac simile* of which is given in the Pictorial History of England, vol. 2, p. 695. His signet is faintly impressed on paper laid on wax. The document was found in a box, with a number of old parchments, Court Rolls, &c. belonging to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, who at the date of it, and for two or three generations subsequently, were *owners* of Boconnoc. The spelling, *temp.* Henry VII. may be seen in the Bodmin Register, p. 33. I have now adopted the modern mode in preference, as an exact copy of ancient documents, in many instances, requires an interpreter. The fault of the present day seems to be so to copy antiquity, as to render even recent inscriptions unintelligible to *general* readers. Writing thus becomes a mystery: witness the memorial windows lately placed in Truro Church, and *one* out of three in Lostwithiel Church, and the inscription round the cornice of the vestry room in St. Mary Magdalene Church, at Taunton. The epitaphs of ancient Rome are legible enough at the present hour; and plain writing, and plain English, are certainly preferable to the use of hieroglyphics.

Under pretence of being Richard Duke of York, who

was murdered by Richard III. in the Tower, with his elder brother Edward V. in August, 1483,* Perkin,—beautiful in person, of most winning manners, but deficient in courage,—seems to have agitated the country at various periods from 1491, when he first appeared in Ireland, to 1499, when on the 23d of November, with O'Water, Mayor of Cork, his constant adherent, he finished his extraordinary career on the gallows, at Tyburn. His chief patrons were the Dowager-Duchess of Burgundy, claiming him as her nephew, the White Rose of England, and living image of her loving brother Edward IV ; and the Kings of France and Scotland : the latter married him to Lady Catherine Gordon, the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Huntley, who, on the mother's side, was nearly related to the Royal House of Stuart. Perkin landed at Whitesand Bay, near the Land's End, in the beginning of September, 1497, advanced to Bodmin, where he assumed the title of Richard the Fourth, and marching on, laid siege to Exeter, with about 10,000 men, on Sunday the 17th of September, the day before the date of the above letter. Compelled to retire, by the citizens and the Earl of Devon, he advanced to Taunton, where, on Thursday, the 20th, he found himself checked by the King's forces, under the command of the Chamberlain Lord Daubeney, and Robert Lord Broke, and the Duke of Buckingham ; Henry himself being in the rear. Dreading the issue of a battle, he on that night mounted a swift charger and reached the sanctuary of Beaulieu, in the New Forest, where soon afterwards he surrendered himself to the

* Edward V. was then 13 years old, and the Duke of York 11.

King. His wife, whom he had placed for safety in St. Michael's Mount, was seized by a troop of horse and brought to the King, who treated her with great compassion and respect. After the execution of Perkin she married Sir Matthew Cradoc, of North Wales, and lies buried with him in the old Church of Swansea.

It is remarkable that within little more than half a century,—from 1497 to 1549,—Bodmin became noted in English History as the chief place of assembly for three rebel armies;—they may be designated, 1. Flammock's army. 2. Perkin's. 3. Arundel's. Flammock's was routed at Blackheath, within sight of London, on Saturday, the 22d of June, 1497. Perkin's, on his flight, submitted to King Henry's mercy at Taunton, on Thursday, the 21st of September, in the same year. Arundel's was beaten and dispersed, and the siege of Exeter, which had lasted five weeks, raised on the 6th of August, 1549. Exorbitant taxes raised the first army; disputed succession the second; and dislike of the reformed religion the third.

Returning from Boconnoc on Monday last, I paid a first visit to the ancient granite Cross recently raised by the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, on a high platform or steps, on the summit of an eminence, called Druids' Hill, at the entrance to Boconnoc park from the west. It is supposed that the name refers to the Pagan Priests of Britain. The hill was occupied by both of the contending armies in the Great Rebellion. King Charles the First had his head quarters at Boconnoc House, which he finally quitted for Liskeard on Wednesday, the 4th of

September, 1644. The battle of Braddock Downs, which then, perhaps, included this spot, surrounded as it is by barrows, is well known in history : it happened on the 19th of January, 1643. See an account of it in Sir Beville Grenville's letter, printed under Boconnoc, in Twycross's *Mansions of Cornwall*, folio, 1846. From the cross there is a fine view of the surrounding country ; of Dartmoor, Kithill, Roughtor, Castle Canyke and the Beacon, at Bodmin ; of Lostwithiel, Restormel Castle, Lanhydrock, Lanlivery, Lanescot Mine, Helmintor, and Hensburrow ; of the distant headland of the Deadman or Dodman, the boldest in the English Channel, with the Bay of Mevagissey, and the line of coast, including the ruins of St. Saviour's, at the mouth of the Fowey, to Lantivet Bay and the Tower of Lansallos. Surveying this beautiful panorama, which nature has cast in her loveliest mould, and reflecting on the four rebellions to which these pages allude, and on the misery which accompanied them,—on the triumph of the Cross over all the cruel rites of Druidism,—on the peaceful succession to the throne of these realms in Queen Victoria,—on the steady course of the pure religion of Jesus, notwithstanding the open or secret resistance of its enemies, we may, indeed, duly appreciate the feelings of the author of the inscription which adorns the pedestal of the cross.

“ On this Hill,
Once the Site of Druid Idolatry,
And in later times
The Scene of Civil Bloodshed,
This ancient Symbol

Of the Holy Religion of the Redeemer
 is erected
 In grateful acknowledgment
 Of the blessings of a pure Faith
 and
 Of a peaceful Country :
 MDCCCXLVI.”

Sir Richard Baker, Knt. in his Chronicle, first published in 1641, writes as follows concerning the three rebellions, under the dates of 1495, 1496, 1548, and 1549. See edition by Phillips, in 1674, pp. 243, 244, 304.

1. FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION.

“ King Henry, incensed with this bold attempt of the King of Scots,* called his High Court of Parliament, acquainting them with the necessity he had of a present war to revenge the indignity offered him by the Scots ; and thereupon requiring their aid by money, had a subsidy of six score thousand pounds readily granted him ; and then in all haste a puissant army is provided, and under the conduct of Lord Dawbeny, sent into Scotland ; but before he arrived there he was suddenly called back, by reason of a commotion begun at Cornwall, for payment of the subsidy lately granted, which, though it were not great, yet they grudged to pay it. The ringleaders of this commotion were Thomas Flammock, a gentleman learned in the laws, and Michael Joseph, a smith ; who laying the blame of this exaction upon John Merton,

* Who had invaded Northumberland with Perkin Warbeck.

Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Reynold Bray, as being chief of the King's Council, exhorted the people to take up arms; and having assembled an army they went to Taunton, where they slew the provost Peyrn, one of the commissioners for the subsidy, and from thence came to Wells, intending to go to London, where the King then lay, who having revoked the Lord Dawbeny, appointed Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, (after the death of Lord Dinham, made Lord Treasurer of England,) to have an eye to the Scots, and if they made invasion, to resist them. In the mean time James Twichet, Lord Audley, confederated himself with the rebels of Cornwall, and took upon him to be their leader, who from Wells went to Salisbury, and from thence to Winchester, and so to Kent, hoping there to have had great aid, but found none; for the Earl of Kent, the Lord Aburgain, John Brook, Lord Cobham, Sir Edmund Poynings, Sir Richard Guilford, Sir Thomas Bouchier, John Peachy, and William Scot, were ready in arms to resist them; whereupon the rebels brought their army to Black-heath, four miles distant from London, and there in a plain on the top of a hill encamped themselves; whereof when the King had knowledge, he presently sent John, Earl of Oxford, Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, Edmund de la Pool, Earl of Suffolk, Sir Rice ap Thomas, and Sir Humfrey Stanley, to environ the hill on all sides, that so all hope of flight might be taken from them; and then set forward himself, and encamped in St. George's fields; where for encouragement he made divers Bannerets. The next day he sent the Lord Daw-

beny to set upon the rebels early in the morning, who first got the bridge at Debtford Strand, though strongly defended by the rebels' archers, whose arrows were reported to be full cloth-yard in length; but notwithstanding, the Lord Dawbeny coming in with his company, and the Earls assailing them on every side, they were soon overcome: In which conflict were slain of the rebels above two thousand, taken prisoners a very great number; many of whom the King pardoned, but of the chief authors none: for the Lord Audley was drawn from Newgate to Tower-hill, in a coat of his own arms, painted upon paper, reversed and all torn; and there, on the four and twentieth day of June, was beheaded; Thomas Flammock and Michael Joseph were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and their heads and quarters pitched upon stakes, set up in London, and other places. Of the King's army were slain not above three hundred. It is memorable, with what comfort Joseph the blacksmith cheered up himself at his going to execution, saying, That yet he hoped by this that his name and memory should be everlasting: so dear even to vulgar spirits is perpetuity of name, though joined with infamy. What is it then to noble spirits, when it is joined with glory?"

2. PERKIN'S REBELLION.

“ Shortly after the truce concluded between England and Scotland, Perkin Warbeck was commanded to depart out of the Scottish dominions: who thereupon, with his wife and family, sailed into Ireland: where, understanding that the Cornishmen were ready to renew the

war again, he thought best not to let pass so fair an occasion ; and thereupon, having with him four small ships, and not above six score men, he sailed into Cornwall, and there landed in the month of September, and came to a town called Bodmin ; where, with fair words and large promises, he so prevailed with the people, that he had gotten to him above three thousand persons to take his part ; and then made proclamations in the name of King Richard the Fourth, as son to King Edward the Fourth : and, by the advice of his three counsellors, John Heron, a bankrupt mercer, Richard Skelton, a taylor, and John Astley, a scrivener, determined to attempt first the winning of Exeter ; which with great violence he assaulted, and the townsmen with as great valiantness defended : whereof when the King heard, he sent the Lord Dawbeny to their rescue : but before he came, the Lord Edward Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, and the valiant Lord William, his son, accompanied by Sir Edmund Carew, Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sir William Courtney, Sir Thomas Fulford, Sir John Halewel, Sir John Croker, Walter Courtney, Peter Edgecomb, William St. Maure, with others, came to their aid : upon whose coming Perkin left the siege, and retired to Taunton ; where he mustered his men, as though he meant to prepare for battle : but finding his number to be much diminished, (for of six thousand which he had at Exeter, many were fled from him, when they saw no great ones to take his part,) he began to distrust his case ; and hearing withal that the King with a great power was at hand, about midnight, with three score horsemen in his company, he

departed in post from Taunton, and took sanctuary in a town called Beaulieu, near to Southampton. When King Henry heard that Perkin was fled, he sent after him to the sea side to stop his passage, and apprehend him : but the messengers that were sent, when they came to St. Michael's Mount, though they found not Perkin, yet there they found his wife, the Lady Catherine Gourdon, whom they presently brought to the King ; a beautiful young lady ; to whom, in honour of her birth, and commiseration of her beauty, the King allowed a competent maintenance, which she enjoyed during the King's life, and many years after. King Henry, being come to Exeter, stayed there a few days, about examination of the rebellion, and execution of the chief offenders : of whom there being a great multitude, and all of them craving pardon, the King caused them all to be assembled in the churchyard of St. Peter, where they all appeared bare-headed in their shirts, and halters about their necks : whom the King viewing out of a window made for the purpose, after he had paused a while, made a speech unto them, exhorting them to obedience ; and then, in hope they would afterward be dutiful subjects, he pardoneth them all : whereat they made a great shout, crying all, God save King Henry ! though some of them afterwards, like ungrateful wretches, fell into new rebellions.

“ All this while Perkin was in sanctuary ; and the King, thinking himself in danger as long as he was in safety, set a guard about the place, to keep him from escaping ; whereby Perkin was so restrained, that at

last he submitted himself to the King's mercy, and was thereupon sent to the Tower, to be there in safe custody. This done, King Henry appointed Thomas, Lord Darcy, Sir Amyas Paulet, and Robert Sherburn, Dean of Pauls, to be commissioners for making enquiry of the offenders, and for assessing their fines, which they did with great severity to some, with great mildness to others, to all with equity."

3. ARUNDEL'S REBELLION. *temp. Edward VI.*

" You heard before the alterations in religion : now hear the troubles ; for when the Injunctions were sent abroad into the country, and commissioners appointed to see them executed ; one Master Bodye, a commissioner, as he was pulling down images in Cornwall, was suddenly by a priest stabbed into the body with a knife. Hereupon the people flocked together in divers parts of the shire, taking arms and beginning to commit outrages ; and although the chief offender was hanged and quartered at Smithfield, and many of his complices executed in divers parts of the realm, and withal a pardon proclaimed to all that would lay down arms ; yet could neither that severity, nor this lenity, restrain them from their insolencies ; but in divers countries, as Sussex, Hampshire, Kent, Glocestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, but specially in Somersetshire and Devonshire, great assemblies of people gathered to a head ; whose chief leaders were Humfrey Arundel, and about six others of inferior note, but many priests. Some of these, (we may say,) were Common-wealth mutineers ;

and some mutined for religion : they who were for the Common-wealth could agree upon nothing : some would have no Justices, some no gentlemen, some no lawyers, nor ordinary courts of Justice ; but above all, inclosures must down ; but whether all, or which, or how to be employed, none could tell. The religious mutineers were not altogether so various in their voices, as having some few amongst them by whom they were guided ; these, in the name of the people, hammered up these articles following, upon granting of which, they professed that both their bodies and goods should be at the King's devotion.

- “ 1. That Curates should administer Baptism at all times of necessity, as well on week-days as on Holydays.
2. That their children might be confirmed by the Bishop.
3. That the Mass might be celebrated, no man communicating with the priest.
4. That they might have reservation of the Lord's body in their Churches.
5. That they might have holy bread and holy water in remembrance of Christ's precious body and blood.
6. That priests might live unmarried.
7. That the six articles, set forth by King Henry the Eighth, might be continued, at least till the King should come to full age.

“ Upon these demands, the King, although he knew that reasons would little prevail with unreasonable men ;

yet, to discharge the place he held, he sent them in writing answers to them all, and withal a general pardon, if they would desist and lay down arms. But the seditious growing the more outrageous, the fairer they were intreated; and finding themselves unable to subsist with their own estates, began to think upon the spoil of Cities; and first they came to Exeter and demanded entrance, which the citizens refusing, they fell to set fire on the gates, but the citizens prevented this, by casting in wood and maintaining the fire, till they had cast up a half moon within; upon which when the seditious attempted to enter they were presently hewn and cut in pieces. And after this they mined the walls, laid powder, and rammed the mouth: but the citizens prevented this also by making a countermine, whereinto they poured such plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. All this while the Lord Russel, Lord Privy Seal, who had been sent down to suppress the commotion, lay at Honyton, expecting more forces, whilst the citizens of Exeter for twelve days together endured so great famine, that they were fain to eat horses, and make bread of coarse bran moulded in cloaths, for that otherwise it would not cleave together. At last the Lord Gray came to the Lord Russel with supply of forces, who after many conflicts with the rebels, forced them to raise their siege at Exeter; and thereby freed the city from many miseries: to whom the King afterward gave the Manor of Evyland, in reward for their loyalty. After this, the rebels rallying their forces, were again set upon by the King's army, and the greatest

part of them slain, the rest fled ; many were taken and executed by marshal-law ; the chief leaders were sent to London, and there executed. The sedition being thus suppressed, it is memorable what sport Sir William Kingston, the Provost Marshal, made, by virtue of his office, upon men in misery. One Boyer, Mayor of Bodmin, in Cornwall, had been amongst the rebels, not willingly but enforced ; to him the provost sent word he would come and dine with him ; for whom the Mayor made great provision. A little before dinner, the Provost took the Mayor aside, and whispered him in the ear, that an execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required to have a pair of gallows set up against dinner should be done ; the Mayor failed not of his charge. Presently after dinner the Provost, taking the Mayor by the hand, intreated him to lead him to the place where the gallows was, which when he beheld, he asked the Mayor if he thought them to be strong enough. ‘ Yes,’ (said the Mayor,) ‘ doubtless they are.’ ‘ Well then,’ (said the Provost,) ‘ get you up speedily, for they are provided for you.’ ‘ I hope,’ (answered the Mayor,) ‘ you mean not as you speak.’ ‘ In faith,’ (said the Provost,) ‘ there is no remedy, for you have been a busie rebel ;’ and so without respite or defence he was hanged to death ; a most uncourteous part for a guest to offer his host. Near the said place dwelt a Miller, who had been a busie actor in that rebellion ; who, fearing the approach of the marshal, told a sturdy fellow, his servant, that he had occasion to go from home, and therefore bid him, that if any man came to enquire

after the miller, he should not speak of him, but say that himself was the miller, and had been so for three years before. So the Provost came and called for the miller, when out comes the servant and saith he was the man. The Provost demanded how long he had kept the mill? 'These three years,' (answered the servant.) Then the Provost commanded his men to lay hold on him, and hang him on the next tree. At this the fellow cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. 'Nay Sir,' (said the Provost,) 'I will take you at your word, and if thou beest the miller, thou art a busie knave; if thou beest not, thou art a false lying knave: and howsoever, thou canst never do thy master better service than to hang for him:' and so, without more ado, he was dispatched." p. 304.

In 1471, only a quarter of a century befor Flammock's Rebellion, Cornwall was also in great commotion: 1st. through Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, and Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, who having espoused the cause of Queen Margaret, on her landing from France, at Weymouth, on Easter day, the 14th of April, (the very day of the battle of Barnet, and the death of Warwick,) joined the Queen's forces at Exeter, and accompanied them to the fatal field at Tewkesbury, on Saturday, the 4th of May. 2d. Through John Vere, Earl of Oxford, who having landed from Wales, after his escape from the slaughter at Barnet, got possession of St. Michael's Mount, by subtlety, with 400 soldiers disguised as pilgrims, and held it from September till the 3d of February, when, on condition of his life being spared,

he surrendered to John Fortescue, Esq. the Sheriff, and was sent by the King, Edward IV. a prisoner to the castle of Ham, in Picardy, where he remained several years. This castle has recently become noted as the prison of Polignac, and his associates, the ministers of Charles X. of France, at his downfall in 1830. See Lysons's Cornwall, pp. xiii. 139.

Unhappily, however, there is among authors a strange variety of dates, occasioning much doubt and perplexity. It would be better if chronology were founded on a clearer succession of days, as well as of years. Nor need the consequent number of days deter. Computing from the creation, the aggregate series of days would not amount to *two millions and a half*. The world is considered to be 5,851 years old, which, multiplied by 365, would give only 2,135,615 days. The exact day when the great battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes is calculated, from an eclipse of the sun, which alarmed and parted the combatants, to have been May 28, 585 B. C. The Temple of Jerusalem was destroyed, B. C. 588, by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, on the very same day of the year on which, A.D. 70, the second Temple was finally destroyed by Titus. The first landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain is determined, by the astronomical calculation of Halley, to have happened on the 26th day of August, in the year 55 before Christ. The certainty of days, as to those events, might be extended to a great variety of other important occurrences, if due care and investigation were employed to identify facts with days. The alteration of style, in 1752, creates some

confusion in the calculation of years. The *Chronology of History*, second edition, price 6s. forming the 44th volume of Lardner's Cyclopædia, the work of a Cornishman, Sir Harris Nicolas, is one of the best guides in the arrangement of dates. Sir Harris would confer a boon on historians and antiquaries, if he would arrange a Table of Days, in periods: as;—1. From the landing of Julius Cæsar. 2. From the Conquest; i. e. the battle of Hastings, on Saturday, October 14, 1066. Encouragement should be given by our local Societies to this accurate system of chronology, applied to Cornwall; and also to the ready reading, interpretation, and chronological scheduling of ancient deeds and papers, relating to the county; and likewise to the best *resident* short-hand writers. These acquirements are becoming more necessary and valuable daily; whilst, at our Assizes and Sessions we find, almost in every instance, proficients in such arts brought at a great expense from London. But local knowledge is frequently an indispensable requisite to the clear understanding of the language of ancient documents, as well as of the testimony of living witnesses. Strange errors are often made through the ignorance of the names of places, and the meaning of provincial terms. See Bodmin Register, p. 298. I know of no *portable* work on the writing and contractions used in ancient deeds. *Wright's Court Hand*, the common book of reference, requires much improvement, both in size and materials. On the propriety of omitting the contractions, &c. in printing ancient documents, I agree with the writer of the remarks thereon in the last No. of the Edinburgh Review, p. 316.

The safe custody and preservation of the Public Records, with chronological arrangement and proper indexes, have for some years engaged the attention of Government. Those of the metropolis are to be brought together, and lodged in one depository, to be built for their reception. In the provinces, we do not hear of much improvement. The Records throughout the Departments of France are kept in better order than in the Counties of England. Documents, even relating to this country, may be often found on the opposite coast of France, of an earlier date, and with greater facility than at home. Was it an oversight that no provision was made for a Record Office, when the New Assize Halls were lately erected at Bodmin? The Records of the County were in ancient times deposited in the Priory of Bodmin: those of the Stannaries were kept at Lostwithiel; where, with their ancient charter, removed for security from Luxulion tower, they were burnt by Essex's army in 1644. There are 70,000 Wills, &c. lodged in the Archdeacon's Registry, at Bodmin, in a fire-proof building recently built: it is well ventilated, and the testamentary documents are carefully arranged and indexed. This Registry was removed from St. Neot to Lostwithiel, in 1753, and from thence to Bodmin, in 1773: *the Registers* commence with the year 1569. Lanherne, the ancient seat of the Arundells, near St. Columb, has been deemed the repository of valuable records preserved from the havoc and confusion which prevailed at the Reformation. These must have been dispersed; or removed to Wardour Castle, in Wiltshire,

where, by permission of the present Lord Arundell, I examined the Muniment Room, on the 4th of December, 1841, and observed among the papers some charters of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, with the *seals still appendant*, a curiosity not to be seen in the British Museum. See Bodmin Register, pp. 293, 152. How the records of the Towns in Cornwall are preserved is a question of some importance. There should be a public Record Room provided in every principal place. The *ancient* Records of Bodmin were deposited in a room over the Church Porch till 1807, when they were removed, in a bad state, to the Guildhall, and arranged by myself. See Bodmin Register, p. 9. They are now kept in the office of the Town Clerk. The opinion formed by Sir Henry Dryden of the too common neglect of borough archives may be seen in his amusing correspondence with the Mayor of Truro, published in the Cornwall Gazette of Friday last, (October 8,) respecting the *matrix* of the Seal of the Friars Preachers of Truro, supposed to be of the date of 1259; and which was dug up in the garden of the Vicarage House of Sturry, near Canterbury, in the autumn of 1842. About the same time an impression on lead of the ancient seal of the Tinnors was picked up in a field near Bath, and preserved by the late B. H. Bright, Esq. of Bristol. See an engraving of it, with Sir C. Lemon's communication, in the 24th Report of the Royal Cornwall Institution, 1842, p. 30. Also so late as 1833, a Vulgate copy of the Gospels, which belonged to the Church of Bodmin *nine hundred years* ago, was purchased near Oxford, and

may now be seen in good preservation in the British Museum. See *ante* p. 15. These are curious instances of the dispersion of ancient Cornish relics far beyond the limits of the county. But here it should be remembered that Ecclesiastics and pilgrims were, in by-gone days, constantly moving from one place to another, to and from Rome as a centre, and that the community of religion, with the general use in the Church of the Latin language, rendered all Europe almost their home. Hence we need not be surprised that the thievish monk, who in 1177 decamped with the bones of St. Petrock from the Monastery of Bodmin, should soon have been discovered, snugly housed with his treasure in the Monastery of St. Meen, near St. Maloes, in Britany. See Bodmin Register, p. 357. And we may well indulge the conjecture that the village of Bodmin, with its ruined castle, on the margin of the beautiful lake of *Constance*, which belonged to the noble family of Bodmann or Bodmin, as early as 1146, owed its foundation to some migratory inhabitant of the more ancient town of Bodmin, in Cornwall. See *Tombleson's Views on the Upper Rhine*.

From the old Records of Bodmin I intend giving, hereafter, a series of extracts, illustrative of Cornwall during a space of one hundred years, embracing one of the most important periods in the history of the world; I mean from 1451 to 1550. It includes, *inter alia*, the fall of Constantinople;—the war of the Roses;—the establishment of Printing in England;—the discovery of America;—the dissolution of our Monasteries.

Within those hundred years, two-thirds of the Churches of Cornwall appear to have been rebuilt. The Earls of Warwick seem to have been great favourites in the County. In century XIV. the romantic Life of Guy, Earl of Warwick, was written in the secluded cell of St. Cadix, in St. Veep, by Walter de Exon, a Monk from the parent Priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire. On the opposite bank of the Fowey, the manor of Lantine, including Castle Dore, was among the ancient possessions of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, and fell to Henry VIII. on the attainder of the unfortunate Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who, at the age of 70, was beheaded in 1541. She was the mother of the celebrated Cardinal Pole, and the ragged staff, the badge of her grandfather Nevil, Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, still adorns the tracery on the outside of the handsome Tower of Fowey, built during the turbulent period to which I have above referred; at the commencement of which, in July, 1456, the wife of Thomas Treffry, in the absence of her husband, successfully defended Place House against the French, who had suddenly landed, in the night, at the entrance of Fowey Harbour.

A Pedigree of the Bonifaces, and a Rent-roll of their manor of Fowey, both made out just before this attack on Place, are still preserved at Penrice.

N. B. Cardinal Pole survived Queen Mary only sixteen hours.

Peterkin or Perkin, (*i. e.* Peter,) Warbeck, born in London, was the son of a merchant,—a converted Jew,—of the city of Tournay.

In Lord Bacon's Life of Henry VII. published *temp.* James I. are some quaint remarks respecting the Cornish, and the Rebellions of Flammoche and Perkin Warbeck, whose real name, Bacon says, was *Peter Osbeck*, and that Edward IV. was his *Godfather*. See Edition, 1641, p. 114. The following are extracts.—p. 120. “The news hereof came blazing and thundering over into England,

(from Flanders,) that the Duke of York was yet alive.”

p. 163. “For no sooner began the subsidy to be levied in Cornwall, but the people there began to grudge and murmur. The Cornish being a race of men stout of stomach, mighty of body and limb, and that lived hardly in a barren country, and many of them could for a need live under ground that were Tanners.”

p. 164. “So this people did light upon two Ring-leaders or Captains of the Rout. The one was Michael Joseph, a blacksmith or farrier of Bodmin, a notable talking fellow, and no less desirous to be talked of. The other Thomas Flammoche, a lawyer, who, by telling his neighbours commonly upon any occasion, that the law was on their side, had gotten great sway amongst them: this man talked learnedly, and as if he could tell how to make a *rebellion* and never break the *peace*.”

p. 171. “On the King's part there died, (at the battle of Blackheath,) about 300, most of them shot with arrows, which were reported to be of the length of a taylor's yard: so strong and mighty a bow the Cornishmen were said to draw.”

p. 172. “The King was once in mind to have sent down *Flammoche* and the *Blacksmith*, to have been executed in

Cornwall for the more terror ; but being advertised that the country was yet unquiet and boiling, he thought better not to irritate the people further."

p. 209. " He, (Henry VII.) had gotten for his purpose, (the heaping up of treasure,) Empson and Dudley, whom the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, and shearers, bold men and careless of fame, and that took toll of their master's grist." Both were beheaded on Tower Hill, Aug. 17, 1510. See *Pictorial History of England*, vol. II. p. 320. Empson is mentioned in the letter of Henry VII. at p. 131, *ante*. And Lord Willoughby de Broke, one of the King's commanders against Warbeck, see p. 134, lies buried in Callington church. See *Lysons's Cornwall*, p. 52. He was created a Peer, 1st Henry VII. and died about 1502. The title became extinct on the death of his son, who is buried at Bere Ferrers, where his father had his principal residence, acquired with the Manor of Callington by marriage with the heiress of Champernowne. The parish of Bere, abounding with wood, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tamar and Tavy. In its ancient church, Stoddart, the artist, about 20 years since, broke his neck by falling from a ladder whilst copying some figures in a painted window. His widow, now the wife of the Rev. Edward Bray, vicar of Tavistock, is the author of several works containing lively descriptions of Dartmoor, and of the rivers Tamar and Tavy. Her selections from the churchwardens' accounts of Tavistock shew them to be of an earlier date than any I have seen in Cornwall. Also in the church of Callington; which he had built, lies buried Nicholas Asheton, one of the

justices of the King's Bench, who died in 1465. On Aug. 22, 1456, he was at Bodmin, with chief justice Sir John Fortescue, author of the work *De laudibus legum Angliæ*, when they made a long award, still extant among the records of the Borough, settling the disputes about the rights of the Manor of Bodmin, which had long existed between the Priory and the Commonalty of the Town. William Vyvyan was then Prior, and James Flamank Mayor.

The battle of Barnet must have been regarded with great interest by the inhabitants of Cornwall. The Earl of Warwick, after his extraordinary interview and arrangement with Queen Margaret, in France, landed at Plymouth, on the borders of the county, on Sep. 13, 1470. He was then 50 years of age. Henry VI. whom five years before he had led as a traitor to his confinement in the Tower, he now released. All England seemed to be at his feet, with Edward IV. an exile. In the course of a few months the scene is entirely changed. The slain bodies of Warwick, and his brother Montague, are exposed naked in the church of St. Paul's. Edward IV. on Easter Eve, slept in Barnet: where his enemy Warwick tarried on that portentous night is rather doubtful; tradition says he slept at Ninn Park, which is in the neighbouring parish of Northaw. The battle commenced at four o'clock in the morning of Easter-day, and lasted till ten. The high stone, with its inscription, near Hadley Green, marks the spot around which the battle must have raged. The tower of Hadley, bearing the date of 1494, commands a beautiful and extensive view.

There remains, still suspended above its turret, an iron pot, in which anciently tar was lighted as a beacon. Woolwich reach is open from it, but London is blocked by the intervening hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Above those eminences, at night, the lights of the metropolis, reflected on the sky, are seen from the houses on Hadley Green. As the crow flies the tower is ten miles from St. Paul's. Having visited Ninn Park and Hadley House, both the former residences of my sister, I am well acquainted with the localities of the battle-field, from which the Earl of Oxford fled into Wales; the only Lord of Warwick's party who long survived the fatal day of Barnet. From Wales he landed in Cornwall, and took, by stratagem, St. Michael's Mount, as stated at p. 146. In a vain attempt to retake it, Sir John Arundell, then Sheriff, was slain on the sands at Marazion. He is recorded as the donor of timber for Bodmin church, at that time being rebuilt. Thus we see how Cornishmen were mixed up with the stirring events of those unhappy days. The aged Earl of Oxford, released from the castle of Ham, came over from France with the Earl of Richmond, and witnessed his victory, and the crown placed on his head as Henry VII. on the field of Bosworth, on Monday, Aug. 22, 1485.

THE 209 PARISHES UNDER DEANERIES,

As at pp. 21 and 62. See Observations at p. 169.

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.
		l.	£.	£. s. d.	
ARCHDEACONRY OF CORNWALL.					
I. DEANERY OF EAST.					
1	Maker,— Dev. & Corn. V		223	700	30
	D. 1,320				
	2,260—C. 940				
	Millbrook Ch. Dev. C		50	659	
2	Rame, R	1,200	206	280	7 10 7
	Eddystone, ex. p.				
3	St. Johns, R	640	179	200	7 6
4	Antony, V	2,860	262	450	50
	Torpoint Ch. C		124	800	7 4
5	St. Stephens, V	4,880	139	650	8 17 6
	B. Saltash Ch. ... C		45	800	9 4 8
6	Sheviock, R	2,290	412	s	10 11
7	St. Germans, B. C	10,050	101	1,000	12 14 8
	Tideford Ch.				4 15 11
	Hessenford Ch. .. C				1 7
	* St. Erney, V	1,040		180	1 2 4
9	Landrake, V	2,600	282	300	3 0 10
10	Botesfleming, R	1,290	190	s	
11	Landulph, R	1,880	340	400	3 17
12	Pillaton, R	3,140	203	300	1 11 9

No. on Map.	Parishes.		1	2	3	4
			Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.
			Acres.	£.		£. s. d.
13	St. Dominick,	R	2,680	318	350	5
14	St Mellion,	R	2,970	216	300	4 11 9
15	Quethiock,	V	4,220	326	320	8 6 10
16	Menheniot,	V	6,280	804	550	12 16 6
17	St. Ive,	R	7,890	362	400	8
18	Southill,	R	3,250	748	300	3 11 5
19		*Callington, B.	R		2,600	750	5 5
20	Calstock,	R	5,450	510		33 15
	Gunnis Lake Ch.					
21	Stokeclimsland,	R	8,880	621	900	3 16 8
23	Linkinhorne,	V	8,270	312	500	5
23	Northill,	R	7,540	411	500	13 14 4
24	Lewanick,	V	3,920	242	600	8 15 6
25	Lezant,	R	4,660	406	s	2 8
	Trewarlet.					
26	Lawhitton,	R	2,570	437	400	24 15 6
			105,310	£8,469		£292 1 3

(ARCHDEACONRY OF TOTNES. DEANERY OF PLYMPTON.)

205a	St. Budeaux,	C		113	250	12 12
	Deb. and Corn.		D. 2,380			
			2,500—C.	120		
	Knacker's Knoble Ch.					

II. DEANERY OF TRIGG MAJOR.

27	Southpetherwin,	V	4,940		500	40 3
28		*Trewen,	V	970	349	150	1 3 6
29	Launceston, B.	C	2,180	116	950	40 1 6
	St. Mary Magdalene.					

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4		
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.		
		A.	£.		£.	s.	d.
30	St. Thomas the Apostle, C	2,120	83	400	7	12	4
31	St. Stephens by Launceston, C	3,910	80	700	8	11	5
	B. Newport,						
32	Laneast, C	2,600	55	200	2	9	3
33	Tresmere, C	1,490	85	200			
34	{ Egloskerry, C	3,060		s	1	6	
35	{ *Tremaine, C	960	111	s	2	5	
205	Northpetherwin, C	7,920	135	320	1	4	
206	Merrington, C	5,070	229	200	5	1	2
207	St. Giles in the Heath, C	3,280	96	170	5	13	1
	Northcot Hamlet, }	640					
36	Boyton,—Dev. & Corn. C }	4,460	123	275	4	16	
		5,100					
37	Northtamerton, C	5,400	230	300	5	19	
38	|| Whitstone, R	4,080	231	260	2	6	
40	Launcells, V	6,340	181	350	6		
41	Kilkhampston, R	8,120	487	700	8	13	6
42	Moorwinstow, V	7,780	276	400	7		
43	Poughill, V	2,070	116	300	5	14	1
44	Stratton, V	2,380	129	850	11		
	Bude Ch. C				6	1	10
45	Marhamchurch, R	2,630	344	270	3		
46	Week St. Mary, R	5,830	388	450	5	11	9
47	Jacobstow, R	4,890	243	300	1	13	9
48	Poundstock, V	4,420	174	450	1	18	
49	St. Gennys, V	5,580	146	400			
50	St. Juliot, C	2,600	60	s			

No. on Map.	Parishes.		1	2	3	4	
			Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.	
			Acres.	£.		£. s. d.	
51	Otterham,	R	3,300	161	152	1	
52	*Warbstow,	V	4,180	187	450		15
53		Treneglos,	V		3,130	250		11
54	St. Clether,	V	3,540	165	100	1	10
55	Alternon,	V	13,840	320	450	6	3
Bolventor Ch. building.							
56	Davidstow, ..	V	6,260	192	s		
			139,970	£5,492		£195	3 2

(ARCHDEACONRY OF TOTNES. DEANERY OF HOLSWORTHY.)

39 ||	Bridgerule,—D. & C.	V		150	425		17 6
			D. 2,970				
			4,010—C. 1,040				

III. DEANERY AND HUNDRED OF WEST.

98	Cardinham,	R	8,550	524	400	1	6 9
99	Warleggan,	R	1,930	125	s	1	10
100	St. Neot,	V	14,540	367	531	1	9 4
101	St. Cleer,	V	9,700	245	650	3	14
102	Liskeard, B.	V	7,740	303	1,200	28	4 7
	Dobwalls Ch.					1	2 9
103	St. Pinnock,	R	3,240	160	500	1	
104	St. Keyne,	R	850	198	s	2	18 6
105	Duloe,	R	5,900	529	400	4	17
106	Morval,	V	3,730	238	330	7	3 8

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommodation.	Collections for Irish.
		Acres.	£.		£. s. d.
107	St. Martins, .. R	} 3,060	481	s	4 16 5
	East Looe Ch. B. } C			s	16 4
	& West Looe, B. .. }				
	Looe Island, ex. p. .. }		(14)		
108	Talland, V	2,690	110	s	4 15
	Polperro Ch. }				
109	Lansallos, } R	2,930	395	150	1 12 3
110	Pelynt, V	4,460	240	350	5 11 6
111	Lanreath, R	4,750	504	350	2
112	Lanteglos by Fowey, V	3,280	196	600	8 3
113	St. Veep, V	2,940	215	450	7
114	{ Boconnoc, R	2,230		250	10 12 6
115	{ Broadoak, R	3,240	378	250	4 3
116	St. Winnow, .. V	} 6,840		185	1 10
	St. Nighton's Ch. .. }		197	314	
		92,614	£5,405		£119 14 3

IV. DEANERY OF TRIGG MINOR.

57	Lesnewth, R	1,940	190	150	10
58	Minster, R	3,140	224	500	1 6 9
59	Forrabury, R	430	70	250	3 7 3
60	Trevalga, R	1,130	146	250	
61	Tintagel, B. .. V	3,960	220	500	2 17 2
62	{ Lanteglos by				
	Camelford, B. R	3,750		450	
63	{ *Advent, R	4,020	474	150	
64	Michaelstow, R	1780	270	175	1 6

No. on Map.	Parishes.		1	2	3	4
			Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.
			A.	£.		£. s. d.
HUNDRED OF TRIGG.						
65	St. Teath,	V	5,900	226	s	4 7 6
66	St. Breward or Simonward,	V	9,180	no return.		
67	Blisland,	R	6,800	571	s	2 11
68	Temple,	C	780	21	in ruins.	omitted.
69	Helland,	R	2,770	196	170	3 6 6
70	Bodmin, B.	V	6,310	283	1,000	49 11
County Gaol Ch. Lunatic Asylum.						
71	St. Mabyn,	R	3,570	712	300	12 4
72	St. Tudy,	R	3,590	700	350	1 7
73	St. Kew,	V	7,530	401	s	2 10 1
74	Endellion,	R	3,530	196	300	3 4 5
Prebs.—Kings or Bodmin, P				omitted.		
Mornays,				P	63	
Trehaverock, ..				P	115	
75	St. Minver,	V	6,890	337	500	10 16 8
Porthilly Ch.					120	
St. Enodoc Ch. ..					120	
76	Egloshayle,	V	6,170	327	s	4 17 6
			83,170	£5,742		£104 2 10

V. DEANERY AND HUNDRED OF PYDER.

77	St. Breock,	R	7,860	859	700	2 5
Wadebridge Ch. ..						1 5 6
78	St. Issey,	V	4,440	246	500	3

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4		
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommodation.	Collections for Irish.		
		A.	£.		£.	s.	d.
79	Little Petherick, R	1,720	203	200	3	5	6
80	St. Ervan, R	3,110	405	300	1	10	
81	St. Eval, V	2,970	162	310	2	1	6
82	St. Merryn, V	3,740	257	500	3	17	6
83	Padstow, in rure, .. } Town, }	V 3,270	202	800	4	10	
84	Lanhydrock, C	1,680	omitted.		10		
85	Lanivet, R	5,540	667	s	6	6	
86	Withiel, R	2,740	324	260			
87	St. Wenn, V	5,600	no return.				
88	St. Columb Major, .. R	11,680	1,296	1,100	4	3	7
89	Mawgan, R	5,130	585	400	1	2	6
90	Colan, V	1,790	163	200		7	6
93	St. Columb Minor, .. C	5,520	117	600	4	7	6
WESTERN PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.							
94	Crantock, C	2,480	78		5	12	4
91	St. Enoher, V	4,050	278	s.	3	4	
Mitchell B. in 91 and 92.							
92	Newlyn, V	8,340	380	600	8	10	
95	Cubert, V	2,320	180	250	5		
96	Perranzabuloe, V	10,660		500	3		
	Mithian D. C						
	in 96, 97, 138, 139.						
97	*St. Agnes, V C	8,660		600	5	15	6
	Mount Hawk D. .. C						
	in. 97 and 181.						
		103,300	£6,821		£79	3	11

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4		
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommodation.	Collections for Irish.		
		A.	£.		£.	s.	d.

VI. DEANERY AND HUNDRED OF POWDER.

117	Lostwithiel, B,	V	120	96	600	11	10	3
118	Lanlivery,	V	6,670	228	s	5	5	
122	Luxulion,	V	5,400	177	700	6	2	2
121	Fowey, B.	V	1,900	179	600	9		
119	St.Sampsons or Golant,	C	1,180	53	100	3	6	9
120	Tywardreath,	C	2,990	135	600	9	8	7
	Tregaminion Ch. ..				150			
	Par D.	C		in 120 and 124.				
124	*St. Blazey, V	C	2,000	576	350		3	6
125	St. Austell,	V	11,540		850	14	3	6
	Pentewan Ch.							
	Charlestown D. ..	C						
	Treverbyn D.	C						
123	Roche,	R	4,930	413	800	2	3	6
126	St. Mewan,	R	2,380	284	400	3	0	8
127	St. Ewe,	R	6,100	492	480	5	12	
128	Mevagissey,	V	1,250	186	450	2	8	6
129	Gorran,	V	4,660	258	600	7	7	
130	St. Michael Carhayes, R&V		820		s	1	3	1
131	*St. Stephens in			659				
	Brannel,	R&V	13,420		s			
132	*St. Dennis,	R&V	3,370		s			
133	Ladock,	R	5,730	767	700	1	13	6

WESTERN PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

134	St. Erme,	R	3,780	478	750	2	7	
135	St. Allen,	V	3,610	174	300	1	6	5
136	St. Clements,	V	3,520	248	340	11	9	4
	St. Paul's Ch.							

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommodation.	Collections for Irish.
		A.	£.		£. s. d.
137	Truro,—St. Mary's, B. R Cemetery Ch.	190	135	1,400	38 0 10
138	Kenwyn, V	7,370	703	450	} 58 18 6
	St. John's Ch. C		95	1,000	
	St. George's D. .. C				
	County Infirmery.				
	Chasewater Ch. .. C		60	1,500	
	Tregavethan, }	740	with		
139	*Kea, } V	6,860	Kenwyn.	450	3 10
	Baldhu D. C		Ch. building.		
140	Feock, V	2,530	175	500	52 10
	Devoran Lic. Room.				
141	St. Michael Penkivel, R	1,240	156	250	1 5
142	Lamorran, R	1,320	193	150	29 4 9
143	Merther, C	2,170	57	200	6
144	Cornelly, C	1,480	47	150	4
145	Probus, V	7,400	509	400	31 7
	Grampound B. in 145 and 146.		Chapel destroyed.		
146	Creed, R	2,710	351		6 11 1
147	{ Cuby, V	2,340	311	500	} Church destroyed.
147a	{ Tregony,—St. James, R	70			
148	Veryan, V	5,430	339	700	19
149	Ruanlanihorne, R	2,120	414	220	2 6 5
150	Filley or Philleigh, R	2,310	349	300	4 14 5
151	St. Just in Roseland, R	2,550	425	325	} 3 17
	St. Mawes B. Ch.				
152	Gerrans, R	2,470	258	350	6 0 6
153	St. Anthony in Roseland, C	710	no return.		2 7
		137,380	£9,970		£367 3 3

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4	
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.	
		A.	£.	£. s. d.		
VII. DEANERY AND HUNDRED OF KIRRIER.						
154	Falmouth,	R	1,210	688	1,500	12 5 6
	Penwerris Ch. ..	C	3,320	omitted.		10 17 2
155	Budock,	V				
	Penryn B.	V	2,770	no return.		6
156	St. Gluvias,	V				
157	Mylor,	V	1,390	348	450	2 4
	Flushing Ch.	C				1 6
158	*Mabe,	V	2,410		300	5
159	Mawnan,	V	2,250	323	315	6 13 2
160	Constantine,	V	8,470	450	500	6 2 6
162	*Perranarworthal, ..	V	4,030		200	3 10 6
161	Stithians,	V	4,490	377	650	3 10
163	Gwennap,	V	7,940	482	700	4 16 6
	St. Day Ch.	C		94	1,500	3 4 2
	Lannarth D. Ch. ..	C	New parish.			8 8
	Carn Menelis D.	C				
164	Wendron,	V	13,490	878	650	2 11 6
	Helston B. Ch.	V			1,200	19 12 6
165	Sithney,	V	5,670	368	600	4 8 4
	Porthleven Ch. ..	C				3 10
166	Breage,	V	7,390	760	800	1 4
	Godolphin D.	C				
167	*Germoe,	V	1,360		400	17 4
168	*Cury,	V	3,420		300	9 13 6
169	*Gunwalloe,	V	1,440		200	1 9
170	Mawgan in Meneage, R	R	5,510	620	500	6 15
171	*St. Martins,	R	2,550		400	4 1
172	Manaccan,	V	1,730	193	400	3 19 9
173	St. Anthony in Meneage, V	V	1,410	101	300	2 4 4

No. on Map.	Parishes.		1	2	3	4	
			Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.	
			A.	£.		£. s. d.	
174	St. Keverne,	V	9,650	383	850	4 2 1	
175	Mullion,	V	4,550	178	600	omitted.	
178	Grade, (4 parts,)....	R	2,420	243	250	9 6	
177		Ruan Minor,	R	890	91		13 4
176		Ruan Major,.....	R	2,520	191	200	15
179	Landewednack,	R	1,300	253	250	7 10	
			103,580	£7,021		£145 4 7	

VIII. DEANERY AND HUNDRED OF PENWITH.

180	Redruth,	R	3,770	432	2,104	10 16 2
	Town Ch.					
	Treleigh D.	C				
181	Illogan,	R	8,010	587	600	3
	Portreath Ch.					17 7
	Trevenson Ch.			300		7 2 2
	Redruth Union Ho.					
	Tucking Mill D. Ch. C					New Parish, in 181 and 182.
182	Camborne,	R	6,900	790	800	12 10 6
	Treslothan Ch.	C				15
	Penponds D.	C				
183	Crowan,	V	7,340	451	690	3
184	Gwinear,	V	4,400	308	700	2 13 8
185	*Gwithian,	R	2,370		300	1 14 9
186		Phillack,	R	2,880	540	400	10 8 6
	Hayle, in 186 and 187.					
187	St. Erth,	V	3,050	249	500	11 17 6
189	Perranuthnoe,	R	1,600	272	400	8 13 8
188	St. Hilary,	V	3,380	311	1,100	1 8 6
	Marazion Ch.	C		98	400	5 13
	The Mount Ch. ex. p.		70			

No. on Map.	Parishes.	1	2	3	4		
		Statute Acres.	Value of Benefice.	Church Accommoda- tion.	Collections for Irish.		
		A.	£.		£.	s.	d.
190	*St. Ives, V C	1,850	103	1,100	19	2	10
	Halsetown D. . . . C						
191	Lelant, V	4,240	441	600	2		
192	*Towednack, V	2,880		300		11	
193	Zennor, V	4,640	179	425		19	
194	Ludgvan, R	4,560	omitted.		2	13	
195	Gulval, V	3,280	399	1,000	13	11	4
196	Madron, V	6,810	740	1,500	30		
	Penzance Union Ho.						
	Penzance Ch. . . . C		156	2,000	113	10	6
	St. Paul's Ch. . . .					13	
197	*Morvah, V	2,060		280		8	6
198	Paul, V	3,500	380	1,300	3	14	9
199	Sancreed, V	4,240	265	450	3	5	6
200	St. Just, V	7,820	449	550	4	14	4
	Pendeen D. . . . C						
201	Burian, 3 Prebs. .. R	6,970	1,004	s		13	3
202	St. Levan, in .. R	2,400		s		4	9
203	Sennen, the Dean. R	2,350		s			
	Long Ships Light Ho.						
	Seven Stones Light Vessel.						
204	Isles of Scilly,—I. St. Mary's, C	5,770	omitted.	32	4	4	
	I. St. Martin's Ch.						
	I. Tresco Ch.						
	I. Bryer Ch.						
	I. Sampson,						
	I. St. Agnes Ch.						
	Bishop Light Ho. building.						
		107,140	£8,154		£325	8	4

See 205, 206, 207, at 36, 205a at 4, and 147a at 147. Total, 209.

SUMMARY.

Deaneries.	1	2	4		
	Area in Statute Acres.	Value of Benefices.	Collections for Irish.		
	A.	£.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Archdeaconry of Totnes.</i>					
Plympton, (part)	2,500	113	12	12	0
Holsworthy, (part)	4,010	150		17	6
A	6,510	263	13	9	6

Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

1 East,	105,310	8,469	292	1	3
2 Trigg Major,	139,970	5,492	195	3	2
3 West,	92,614	5,405	119	14	3
4 Trigg Minor,	83,170	5,742	104	2	10
5 Pyder,	103,300	6,821	79	3	11
6 Powder,	137,380	9,970	367	3	3
7 Kirrier,	103,580	7,021	145	4	7
8 Penwith,	107,140	8,154	325	8	4
B	872,464	57,074	1,628	1	7
A B	878,974	57,337	1,641	11	1
	See p. 94	See Bod. R. p. 268			
Deduct Devon, 7 parishes, — 3 entire, viz. Northpetherwin, Werrington, & St. Giles in the Heath; and 4 divided, viz. Bridgerule, Boyton, St. Budeaux, and Maker,	23,580				
	855,394				

} County of Cornwall, same as in Bodmin Register, p. 121, adding 14 for Looe Island.

OBSERVATIONS. Nov. 1, 1847.

COLUMN 1. The Acres are copied from the Census of 1831, prepared by Mr. Rickman, and not from the Census of 1841. See *ante*, p. 100. There is a difference

between the two. In 1831, Wendron is stated to contain 13,360, Gwithian 2,370, and Scilly 5,770; in 1841, the same have respectively 13,370, 2,070, 5,570; the variance being 490 *minus*. Northcot Hamlet has also 660 *for* 640 in my list, making Boyton 5,120, instead of 5,100, or 20 *plus*. When the actual measurements are published these inaccuracies will not be material. From an exact survey made by Messrs. Driver, of London, for the Duchy, *circa* 1832, the area of the Isles of Scilly is 3,607*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.* with the rocks, &c. say 4,000 acres, which is 1,770 below the above estimate. See p. 94

COLUMN 2. The Values of Benefices are taken from the Official Return, 1,046 pp. folio, published in 1835. See a full account of it in Bodmin Register, p. 201. The Revenues were calculated on an average of three years, ending December 31, 1831. In the General Clergy List, and in Trewman's Exeter List, these revenues are mixed up with more recent estimates, furnished by individuals, whereby the test of comparison is destroyed. The present values should be inserted in a separate column, or distinguished by some mark. At p. 21, the Rent-charges on the Commutation of the Tithes are all given, except Scilly; they should not be confounded, as they sometimes are, with the above Values, which were made up on different data.

COLUMN 3. *The Church Accommodation* is given from the same Official Return as the Values, and does not embrace new chapels or improvements since 1835. *s* means *sufficient*, a vague mode of return which prevents any addition of that column, so as to shew the

total amount of Church Accommodation. Bodmin is the largest church in the county, but, being *without galleries*, the accommodation in regular sittings is not so great as that of some other churches. The area is 8,733 square feet, and the regiment of the Cornwall Militia has been received into it, on temporary seats, without inconvenience.

COLUMN 4. The Collections for the Irish and Scotch were made, under the Queen's *first* letter of the 13th of Jan. last: they are selected from the alphabetical list of the *Diocese*, published in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for Oct. The mode of publishing, by a General Alphabet of the Diocese, has been followed from the official return of the revenues in 1835, perpetuating a system of confusion and inaccuracy. Make *the parts* correct, and the whole will be correct, but it is vain to expect the whole will be accurate without a more minute attention to the parts, *i. e.* in the present instance to Archdeaconries and Deaneries. Government Returns should be so framed as to supply the Provinces at once with the information required in each locality; whilst, under the existing system, the labour of selecting from the *Blue Books* what is necessary for each county, is vexatious and infinite.

THE 209 PARISHES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF STATUTE ACRES,

Calculated by Mr. RICKMAN for the Census of 1831.

See p. 100.

*From the largest parish to the smallest,—from St. Neot, 14,540
Acres, to Tregony St. James, 70 Acres.*

1 St. Neot,	14,540	24 St. Just in Penwith,	7,820
2 Alternon,	13,840	25 Moorwinstow,....	7,780
3 Wendron,	13,490	26 Liskeard,	7,740
4 St. Stephens in		27 Kea,	7,600
Brannel,	13,420	28 Northill,	7,540
5 St. Columb Major,	11,680	29 St. Kew,	7,530
6 St. Austell,	11,540	30 Probus,	7,400
7 Perranzabuloe, ..	10,660	31 Breage,	7,390
8 St. Germans,	10,050	32 Kenwyn,	7,370
	8	33 Crowan,	7,340
9 St. Cleer,	9,700		14
10 St. Keverne,	9,650	34 Burian,	6,970
11 St. Breward or		35 Camborne,	6,900
Simonward, ..	9,180	36 St. Minver,	6,890
	3	37 St. Winnow,	6,840
12 Stokeclimsland, ..	8,880	38 Madron,	6,810
13 St. Agnes,	8,660	39 Blisland,	6,800
14 Cardinham,	8,550	40 Lanlivery,	6,670
15 Constantine, ..	8,470	41 Launcells,	6,340
16 Newlyn,	8,340	42 Bodmin,	6,310
17 Linkinhorne,	8,270	43 Menheniot,	6,280
18 Kilkhampton,	8,120	44 Davidstow,	6,260
19 Illogan,	8,010	45 Egloshayle,	6,170
	8	46 St. Ewe,	6,100
20 Gwennap,	7,940		13
21 Northpetherwin,	7,920	47 St. Teath,	} 5,900
22 St. Ive,	7,890	48 Duloe,	
23 St. Breock,	7,860		

49	Week St. Mary,..	5,830	80	Sancreed,	} 4,240
50	Scilly, St. Mary's,	5,770	81	Lelant,	} 4,240
51	Ladock,	5,730	82	Quethiock,	4,220
52	Sithney,	5,670	83	Warbstow,	4,180
53	St. Wenn,	5,600	84	Whitstone,	4,080
54	St. Gennys,	5,580	85	St. Enoder,	4,050
55	Lanivet,	5,540	86	Perranarworthal,	4,030
56	St. Columb Minor,	5,520	87	Advent,	4,020
57	Mawgan in		88	Bridgerule,—	
	Meneage,	5,510		D. 2,970	} 4,010
58	Calstock,	5,450		C. 1,040	
59	Veryan,	5,430		24	
60	Luxulion,	} 5,400	89	Tintagel,	3,960
61	Northtamerton, ..			90	Lewanick, .....	3,920
62	Mawgan,	5,130	91	St. Stephens by	
63	Boyton,—D. 640	} 5,100		Launceston, ..	3,910
	C. 4,460			92	St. Erme, .....	3,780
64	Merrington,	5,070	93	Redruth,	3,770
	18		94	Lanteglos by	
65	Southpetherwin,	4,940		Camelford,	3,750
66	Roche,	4,930	95	St. Merryn,	3,740
67	Jacobstow,	4,890	96	Morval,	3,730
68	St. Stephens by		97	St. Allen,	3,610
	Saltash,	4,880	98	St. Tudy,	3,590
69	Lanreath,	4,750	99	St. Mabyn, ..	3,570
70	Gorran,	} 4,660	100	St. Clether,	3,540
71	Lezant,			101	Endellion, .....	3,530
72	Zennor,	4,640	102	St. Clements, ..	3,520
73	Ludgvan,	4,560	103	Paul,	3,500
74	Mullion,	4,550	104	Cury,	3,420
75	Stithians,	4,490	105	St. Hilary,	3,380
76	Pelynt,	4,460		St. Michael's	
77	St. Issey,	4,440		Mount, ex. p... 70	
78	Poundstock,	4,420	106	St. Dennis,	3,370
79	Gwinear,	4,400	107	Budock,	3,320
			108	Otterham,	3,300

109	St. Giles in the Heath,	3,280	140	Laneast,	2,600
110	Lanteglos by Fowey,	3,280	141	St. Juliot,	2,600
111	Gulval,	3,280	142	Lawhitton,	2,570
112	Padstow,	3,270	143	St. Just in Roseland,	2,550
113	Southill,	3,250	144	St. Martins in Meneage,	2,550
114	Broadoak,	3,240	145	Feock,	2,530
115	St. Pinnock,	3,240	146	Ruan Major, ..	2,520
116	Pillaton,	3,140	147	St. Budeaux,—	
117	Minster,	3,140		D. 2,380	2,500
118	Treneglos,	3,130		C. 120	
119	St. Ervan,	3,110	148	Crantock,	2,480
120	Egloskerry,	3,060	149	Gerrans,	2,470
121	St. Martins by Looe,	3,060	150	Grade,	2,420
122	St. Erth,	3,050	151	Mabe,	2,410
	34		152	Cuby,	2,340
123	Tywardreath, ..	2,990	153	St. Levan,	2,400
124	St. Mellion,	2,970	154	Stratton,	2,380
125	St. Eval,	2,970	155	St. Mewan,	2,380
126	St. Veep, ..	2,940	156	Gwithian,	2,370
127	Lansallos,	2,930	157	Sennen,	2,350
128	Phillack,	2,880	158	Cubert,	2,320
129	Towednack,	2,880	159	Filley,	2,310
130	Antony,	2,860	160	Sheviock,	2,290
131	Helland,	2,770	161	Maker,—	
132	St. Gluvias,	2,770		D. 1,320	2,260
133	Withiel,	2,740		C. 940	
134	Creed,	2,710	162	Mawnan,	2,250
135	Talland,	2,690	163	Boconnoc,	2,230
	Looe Island, ex.p.	14	164	Lannceston,—	2,180
136	St. Dominick, ..	2,680		St. Mary Magdalene	
137	Marhamchurch, ..	2,630	165	Merther,	2,170
138	Landrake,	2,600	166	St. Thomas the Apostle,	2,120
139	Callington,	2,600	167	Ruanlanihome, ..	2,120

168	Poughill,	2,070	199	Tremaine,	960
169	Morvah,	2,060	200	Ruan Minor,	890
170	St. Blazey,	2,000	201	St. Keyne,	850
	48		202	St. Michael	
171	Lesnewth,	1,940		Carnhayes,	820
172	Warleggan,	1,930	203	Temple,	780
173	Fowey,	1,900	204	St. Anthony in	
174	Iandulph,	1,880		Roseland,	710
175	St. Ives,	1,850	205	St. Johns,	640
176	Colan,	1,790	206	Forrabury,	430
177	Michaelstow, ..	1,780	207	Truro,—St. Mary's,	190
178	Manaccan,	1,730	208	Lostwithiel,	120
179	Little Petherick,	1,720	209	Tregony,—	
180	Lanhydrock, ..	1,680		St. James, ..	70
181	Perranuthnoe, ..	1,600		12	
182	Tresmere,	1,490			
183	Cornelly,	1,480		Total,	209 - 878,974
184	Gunwalloe,	1,440			
185	St. Anthony in				
	Meneage,	1,410			
186	Mylor,	1,390			
187	Germoe,	1,360			
188	Lamorran,	1,320			
189	Landewednack,	1,300			
190	Botesfleming, ..	1,290			
191	Mevagissey,	1,250			
192	St. Michael				
	Penkivel,	1,240			
193	Falmouth,	1,210			
194	Rame,	1,200			
195	St. Sampsons				
	or Golant,	1,180			
196	Trevalga,	1,130			
197	St. Erney,	1,040			
	27				
198	Trewen,	970			

SUMMARY.

Parishes under	1,000 Acres	12
	2,000	27
	3,000	48
	4,000	34
	5,000	24
	6,000	18
	7,000	13
	8,000	14
	9,000	8
	10,000	3
	15,000	8
		<hr/>
		209
		<hr/> <hr/>

HILLS AND VIEWS IN CORNWALL.

IT is seldom that any attempt is made to *overlook* the whole of Cornwall; yet, in passing through the county, commanding views of nearly every part may be obtained from a few points. From Ridge Hill, near Trebartha, the entire eastern boundary may be traced from Moorwinstow to Maker: Lundy Island is open; and, in a dark night, the Light Houses on Lundy and the Eddystone might, *I think*, be seen at the same time. Lord De Dunstanville's monument, near Redruth, may likewise be observed from the adjoining hill of Hendra, west of Five Lanes, from which, and many others, Brent Tor, four miles N. of Tavistock, with its Church dedicated to St. Michael, is a conspicuous object. From Roughtor, if not from Ridge Hill, Brownwilly, Yes Tor, and Dunkery Beacon, the three highest hills in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, are visible, forming a triangle. Brownwilly, in Simonward, having Camelford to the N. W. is 1,368 feet above the level of the sea: Yes Tor, on Dartmoor, is 2,050 feet, rising S. immediately behind Oakhampton Castle, having Oaklands, the seat of Mr. Savile, at its foot; and Dunkery, on Exmoor, is 1,668, having beneath its western shadow the rectory of Luckham, the residence of our late neighbour, Mr. Fisher, when Rector of Roche. Roughtor adjoins Brownwilly, and is only 72 feet lower; on it formerly stood St. Michael's Chapel: both these hills command a view of all the moors and of the north coast. It is reported that the Ordnance surveyors lately ob-

served from Brownwilly, at night, a signal light on the high hill behind Swansea, seventy miles distant. Stratton and Launceston are seen from Warbstow Beacon; Launceston, Callington, Liskeard, Saltash, and Plymouth Harbour from Kit Hill, where the Tinnors of Devon and Cornwall held their Parliament in ancient times. From Bodmin Beacon all the high lands are open from Dartmoor to Hensburrow, with the line across the county from the cliff, near Lansallos Tower, to Pentire Point and Trevoze Light House. From Castle Canyke the towers of Bodmin and Liskeard are visible; and from Liskeard Tower, the column at Devonport. From St. Breock Beacon the towns of St. Columb, Padstow, Wadebridge, and Bodmin, with Lundy Island, are seen. From Hensburrow, called by Carew the Archbeacon of Cornwall, though only 1,034 feet high, the country is open from the Bolt, near Kingsbridge, and the Ram Head, to St. Keverne Spire, near the Lizard. From St. Agnes Beacon all the north is open to Cape Cornwall. From Carn Menelis, in Wendron, the highest land west of Hensburrow, being 822 feet, all Meneage, or the Lizard district and the north, are seen. Tregoning Hill, near Helston, commands the whole of Mount's Bay, being in its centre. From Chapel Carn Brea, near the Land's End, the Isles of Scilly, with the Light Houses on St. Agnes, the Long Ships, the Lizard, and Trevoze, may be seen. When the first Ordnance survey was made, the officers with their glasses observed, from the Land's End, the soldiers exercising on the sands at Scilly. From the bluff head of St. Martin's in Scilly the towers of Buryan

and Sennen are seen, and at times the Wolf Rock, and at *low water only*, at night, the Longships Light House. The Light Vessel off the Seven Stones can be seen from the same spot, (and *probably* from the Land's End,) as well as, by and bye, the Light House now being built on the Bishop Rock, seven miles west of Hugh Town, in Scilly. In passing round the Lizard to Scilly, there is, on the S. of the Wolf Rock, a fine view of Mount's Bay and the west of Cornwall. In approaching the main land from Scilly, the Land's End and the Long Ships appear small and white, as in the centre of an island, the extreme points of which N. and S. are Cape Cornwall and Tol-Peden-Penwith. The coasts and hills throughout Cornwall are very bold and remarkable. Etchings of them, and of the whole line of country, with the names of places underwritten, should accompany maps, by which means the localities would be better observed and remembered by strangers and the young. The Ordnance surveyors have, in their late correction of the triangles, erected poles or marks on some of the highest or most important points. Thus a pole now marks the station on what is, improperly, called *Bodmin Down*, often mistaken for Bodmin Beacon. This spot, formerly on the open common, is 645 feet above the level of the sea at Padstow, which is seen from it. It lies on the right of the Launceston Road, in the parish of Cardinham, a little beyond Callywith Turnpike Gate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bodmin Church, and is 125 feet higher than Castle Canyke, and 130 higher than Bodmin Beacon. The late Lord Vivian, when Master General of the Ordnance, lived at Glynn, in the same

parish ; but the mark left underground by the surveyors, on the first survey, more than 40 years ago, was not discovered till 1844. No account, however, has as yet, we believe, been printed of the recent observations in Cornwall, or elsewhere ; and no portable memoir either of the Trigonometrical Survey in England or Ireland, has hitherto been published. See views from Castle Dore and Boconnoc Cross, *ante*, pp. 121, 136. Referring to our headlands, Grose, in his Antiquities, tells us there was a saying in Cornwall similar to the *ad Græcas Calendas*, denoting what would never occur ; namely, “ *When the Ram Head and the Deadman meet.*” In the correction of Ptolemy’s Maps, the Ram (not *Rame*) head is marked in greek *kriou metopon*, *i. e.* the head of the ram, to which it bears a resemblance. There was a chapel on it, dedicated to St. Michael. Chapels on high lands, such as Brentor, Roughtor, Roche Rock, the Mount in Cornwall, and the Mount in Normandy, were dedicated to the Archangel, probably from his supposed appearance on Mount Gargano, in Italy, in Century V. on the 8th of May, which day is kept as a festival by the Romish Church, in commemoration of that event. The origin of the Furry Day, still observed at Helston, on the 8th of May, may be traced to the same circumstance, as the arms of that town are St. Michael, with a shield, standing between two towers. *Brent Tor* means Burnt Tor, indicating its volcanic origin, of which the hill affords abundant proof. The word *brent* for burnt is used by Henry VII. in the letter at p. 132. When Brent Tor was in activity as a volcano Geologists may tell

us, but we have evidence of the breaking out of one in the interior of France as late as A. D. 458, which so alarmed the inhabitants that they thought the world had come to an end. Our Rogation days date their origin from the litanies ordered on that alarming occasion, by Mammertus, Archbishop of Vienne, to whom Sidonius soon after wrote the letter lately published in the Quarterly Review. Compare it with the two celebrated letters of Pliny the Younger to Tacitus, describing the first eruption of Vesuvius, which suffocated his uncle Pliny the Naturalist, and overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, A. D. 79. Contrast the sentiments of one nurtured in pagan idolatry, narrating the sudden death of his uncle, and the consternation of himself and mother, during that season of horror, with the knowledge and confidence of Mammertus under the consoling influence of the gospel, and thank God that the pure light yet shineth more and more, unto the perfect day.*

The best Guide to the Hills and Elevations throughout Cornwall is Sir Henry De La Beche's Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset, published by Government in 1839. The Index Map shews clearly the position of the whole district, displaying Cornwall, with Lundy Island, the Eddystone, and the Scilly Islands in their proper places. The heights of the Hills, &c. above the level of the sea, occupy six pages, but the Cornish ones should be classed under parishes, as they are situated from Poulston Bridge to Scilly.

* See Quarterly Review, vol. 74, p. 296. Butler's Saints, vol. 5, p. 168. Pliny's Letters. lib. 6, ep. 16, 20.

Some of them require a more particular description to mark the exact locality. A small Map of the triangulation should also be added, similar to that in Faden's Memoir of the Ordnance Survey. The total number of Heights given is 319, viz.—

1. Heights obtained in the Trigonometrical Survey,— <i>here printed in Italic</i> ,	29
2. Approximative Heights, principally in Dartmoor, deduced by Mr. M'Lauchlan, from data obtained during the Trigonometrical Survey,— <i>marked M. *</i>	20
3. Approximative Heights in Cornwall, obtained during the Geological Survey, by Mr. M'Lauchlan and Mr. Still,— <i>marked M. or S.</i> ..	208
4. Heights on the coast of North Devon and Somerset, from the Admiralty Charts, by Captain Denham, R. N.— <i>marked D.</i>	20
5. Some of the Heights, contained in Mr. Thomas's Survey of the great Mining district of Camborne, &c.— <i>marked T.</i>	42
	319

The PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS are the following:—

	<i>Feet.</i>
<i>Dunkery Beacon, near Porlock, Somerset, ..</i>	1,668
<i>Cawsand Beacon, Dartmoor, E. of Oakhampton,</i>	1,792
Yes Tor, 4 miles from Cawsand Beacon, W. of Oakhampton,	2,050 M.*
Amicombe Hill, the summit 3 miles E. of Bridestow,	2,000 M.*

<i>Bolt Head, near Salcombe, South coast,</i>	430	
Lundy Island Light House, North coast, ..	567	D.
Hartland Point, North Coast,	350	D.
Cliff W. of Wescott, near Moorwinstow, ..	420	M.
<i>St. Stephens Down, near Launceston,</i>	605	
Trewartha Tor, W. from Hawks Tor, Northill,	1,050	M.
Kilmar, S.W. from Northill,	1,277	M.
Sharp Point Tor, S. from Kilmar,	1,200	M.
Newel Tor, W. from Sharp Point Tor,	1,177	M.
<i>Caradon Hill, near Liskeard,</i>	1,208	
Down, close to St. Cleer, on S.	753	M.
Down, near Mennaclew, N.N.E. from St. Cleer,	1,124	M.
<i>Kit Hill, near Callington,</i>	1,067	
Brent Tor, 4 miles N. of Tavistock,	1,100	M.*
<i>Black Down, near Tavistock,</i>	1,160	
Cocks Tor, 3 miles N.E. of Tavistock,	1,472	M.*
Great Mis Tor, 5 miles N.E. of Tavistock,	1,760	M.*
Morwell Down, 3 miles S. of Tavistock, ..	715	M.*
Pen Beacon, 3 miles E. of Shaugh, ..	1,470	M.*
Hemerdon Ball, 3 miles N.E. of Plympton,	810	M.*
<i>Maker Heights, Plymouth Harbour,</i>	402	
Eddystone Light House, at low water,	94	w.
St. Germans Beacon, in Whitesand Bay, ..	513	M.
Top of Looe Island,	170	M.
<i>Bin Down, near East Looe,</i>	658	
Brown Gilly Hill, S. from Dozmere Pool, ..	1,100	M.
Bury Down, N.E. from St. Neot,	925	M.
Dozmere Pool, S.S.E. from Jamaica Inn, ..	890	M.
Tober Tor, N.W. from Jamaica Inn,	1,122	M.

Garrah, S.W. from Brownwilly,	1,060	M.
Alex's Tor, W. from Garrah,	940	M.
<i>Brownwilly, near Camelford,</i>	1,368	
Rough Tor, N.W. from Brownwilly,	1,296	M.
Arthur's Hall, E. from Simonward,	890	M.
Hill, above Simonward,	727	M.
Brocka Burrow, N.E. from Temple Tor, ..	1,000	M.
Hawks Tor, N. from Temple Tor,	900	M.
Temple Tor, .. 900 M. Carbarrow,	915	M.
Carbilly Tor, N.W. from Temple Tor,	860	M.
St. Bellarmine Tor, N. from Cardinham, ..	884	M.
Cardinham Bury,	840	M.
Whitley Hill, N. of Pencarra Point, near Fowey,	439	M.
Signal Staff, near Nealand, W. from Polperro,	421	M.
<i>Lansallos, near Fowey,</i>	514	
<i>Bodmin Down, in Cardinham,</i>	645	
Castle Canyke in Bodmin,	w 520	T.
Bodmin Beacon,	w 515	T.
Church Stile, Bodmin,	w 248	T.
Top of Berry Tower, Bodmin,	w 418	T.
St. Mabyn,	295	M.
Michaelstow Beacon,	684	M.
Jacobstow Beacon,	590	M.
Warbstow Beacon,	820	M.
Cliff above East Dazard, N. from St. Gennis,	541	M.
Barrow, near Newton Corner, Tresparret,	843	M.
High Cliff, N. from Tresparret Downs, ..	735	M.
Fire Beacon Point, N. from Boscastle,	492	M.

<i>Cadon Barrow, near Camelford,</i>	.....	1,011	
Brey Down, S. of St. Clether,	.....	1,125	M.
Titch Beacon, N. of Davidstow,	.....	1,010	M.
St. Kitts, W. from Davidstow,	.....	985	M.
Endellion,	.....	417	M.
Pentire Point, N. of Padstow,	.....	256	M.
St. Minver Windmill, S. from St. Minver, ..		296	M.
<i>Trevoze Head, (Trigl. Station,) W. of Padstow,</i>		274	
Great Stone, St. Breock Down,	.....	739	M.
St. Eval,	.....	326	M.
Castle-an-Dinas, near St. Columb,	.....	729	M.
Carliquoita Rock, S. Indian Queens,	.....	690	M.
St. Dennis, .. 674 M. Watch Hill, ..		850	M.
Belovely Beacon, E. from Castle-an-Dinas,		765	M.
Roche Rock,	.....	680	M.
<i>Hensburrrow Hill, near Roche,</i>	.....	1,034	
Carclaze Mine, N. St. Austell,	.....	665	M.
<i>Deadman Head, near Mevagissey,</i>	.....	379	
Gribbin Head, near Fowey,	.....	267	M.
Prideaux Warren, near St. Blazey,	.....	435	M.
Helmen Tor, S. from Bodmin,	.....	687	M.
Lanivet Hill, W. of Bodmin,	..... w	531	T.
Mulberry Hill, ditto,	..... w	415	T.
<i>St. Agnes Beacon,</i>	.....	621	
Towan Head, near Newquay,	.....	120	M.
Cubert,	.....	280	M.
Look-out Hill, on N. of Newquay,	.....	165	M.
Trevelga Barrow, near St. Columb Minor, ..		240	M.
Jenkin's Barrow, near Mitchel,	.....	457	M.
St. Enoder,	.....	307	M.

Probus,	305 M.
Tregothnan,	314 M.
Tolverne,	300 M.
Carne Beacon, Veryan,	370 M.
Nare Head, S. from Veryan,	338 M.
Trewince,	207 M.
Gerrans,	261 M.
Pendennis Castle,	198 S.
Mawnan, N. Helford,	200 S.
Mewdon,	230 S.
Budock, near Falmouth,	280 S.
Carelew Park, E. from the House,	266 M.
Killaganoon,	335 M.
Pelastine Rocks, near Mabe,	700 S.
Hill above Burnt House, W. from Penryn,	680 S.
Maen Rock, Constantine,	690 S.
Constantine and Stithians the same,	390 S.
<i>Carn Bonellis or Menelez, Wendron,</i>	822
Carn Kie Beacon,	780 T.
Carn Brea, highest Rocks,	740 T.
Redruth Church,	356 T.
Carn Marth, top of stone, E. Barrow,	757 T.
St. Day, S. part,	388 T.
Lanner Beacon,	757 T.
Crowan Beacon,	850 S.
Wendron,	400 S.
Cury, S. from Helston,— <i>Meneage</i> ,	250 S.
Mullion,	285 S.
Dry Tree, Goonhilly Downs,	367 S.
St. Keverne, .. 290 S. Roscreage Beacon,	380 S.

Dennis Head Camp, St. Anthony, Helford,	160	S.
Cross Roads, on Hill N. from Coverack Cove,	360	S.
Windmill, near Ruan Major,	295	S.
Black Head Signal House, Lizard,	220	S.
Ruan Minor,	205	S.
Base of Lizard Light House,	186	S.
Grade,	250	S.
Lizard Town,	236	S.
Sithney, near Helston,	230	S.
Breage,	300	S.
Tregoning Hill, N. side,	596	S.
Godolphin Hill,	495	S.
Caerleon,	250	S.
Water Course at Godolphin Bridge,	100	S.
St. Michael's Mount,	195	S.
St. Hilary,	190	S.
Gwinear Church,	240	S.
No Man's Land, near St. Erth,	300	S.
Lelant Church,	110	S.
Trerobben Hill, S.W. from Lelant,	550	S.
Trink Hill, W. from Lelant,	652	S.
Base of Knill's Monument, near St. Ives, ..	545	S.
Castle-an-Dinas, N.E. from Penzance,	735	S.
<i>Carminnis Hill, N.W. from Towednack, ..</i>	805	
Hill, near Forest Carn, N.W. from Madron,	600	S.
Madron, near Penzance,	370	S.
Kimniel Wartha Hill, above Carn Du Point, near Mousehole,	375	M.
Trannack Downs, near Sancreed,	660	S.
Beacon Hill, Sancreed,	531	M. 530 S.

Chapel Carn Brea, N. E. from Sennen,	640 M.
<i>St. Buryan</i> ,	415
Carnidjack, near St. Just,	640 M.
<i>Pertinney Hill</i> ,	689
<i>Sennen, (Trigl. Station,) Land's End</i> ,	387
Long Ships Light House, at high water, ..	88 <i>w.</i>
Rundle Stone,	
Wolf Rock Beacon, at high water,	36 <i>w.</i>
Light Vessel off Seven Stones, <i>the light</i> , ..	38 <i>w.</i>
St. Martin's Obelisk, Scilly,	220 <i>w.</i>
St. Agnes Light House, at high water,	138 <i>w.</i>
Bishop Rock Light House building.	

NOTES FROM THE SURVEY.

p. 2. By approximative heights, those are to be understood which have not been taken with large instruments, but with ordinary sized theodolites, or having been taken with large instruments there was something uncertain in the observations, arising either from the atmosphere or other disturbing cause, which prevented great accuracy; they may be considered as approaching to the truth within a few feet, more particularly for the smaller heights.

p. 4. On the S.W. of Exmoor, and distant from it about twenty-six miles, rises the high land of Dartmoor.

p. 6. About sixteen miles to the W. of Dartmoor, we find another tract of country, of a similar general character to it, the two most prominent and elevated heights being those of Brownwilly and Roughtor.

p. 12. Mr. Walker, during his long-continued obser-

vations, has found that changes in the height of the water's surface, resulting from changes in the pressure of the atmosphere, are often noticed on a good tide-gauge *before* the barometer gives notice of any change, a circumstance of considerable practical value to mariners.

p. 18. The heights obtained by Mr. Thomas were determined by levelling from *high-water* mark of great spring tides in Restronget Creek, Falmouth estuary, and the results were proved by levelling from *high-water* mark at Portreath, on the adjoining north coast of Cornwall.

p. 21. It will readily be observed, by reference to fig. 1, (shewing the water-shed line of the district,) that the largest part of the area, (of Cornwall, &c.) has a southern drainage.

p. 24. The lines of different depths of sea adjoining the coast will serve to show the slope of the solid ground beneath it; a slope in general so trifling, that, if the waters of the English and Bristol Channels were removed, the present dry land would seem to rise above one vast plain.

N. B. I have arranged the heights with reference to their position throughout the county. A few marked *w.* are not in the Geological Survey, but have been added by me from other authorities. The Cornish surveyors might, by a little attention, greatly improve the list, as since 1839 so much has been done in Cornwall in surveying for the Tithe Maps, Railways, and Roads. See Dessiou's Chart of the Coast of Cornwall, 1816, for the principal points of the triangulation on the Ordnance Survey.

Nov. 12, 1847. Carn Menelis, see p. 177, is the highest Trigonometrical Station west of Hensburrow, but not the highest land, as Crowan Beacon is 850 feet, or 28 feet higher. The cone of this elevated Beacon is seen to the best advantage in passing between it and Carn Menezes, on the high road from Redruth to Helston, by Wendron. By the Ordnance Map it is 25 miles, in a direct line, N.W. of Hensburrow. Mr. M'Lauchlan, who has been so much engaged in the different Surveys of Cornwall, has only recently left the county for London. He has lately employed his leisure time in examining many of the castles and ancient camps throughout the county, and has communicated his observations, with plans, to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, at Truro. It is to such practical men, accustomed to surveying and drawing, that we must look for a more scientific description of our interesting localities, the examination of which has too often been hasty, if not altogether neglected. Few things would contribute more to the advantage of Cornwall than an accurate model of the county; the making of which would be greatly facilitated by our lofty hills, and by the long extent and bold outline of our coasts. The elevations of the county should indeed be observed and noted by the inhabitants generally, as on the knowledge of them materially depends the discovery of minerals, the proper formation of roads and railways, the best mode of draining, and the most effectual means of providing a better supply of water in many of our towns and villages. The occupation is also a very healthy one; drawing men from sedentary habits or less innocent pursuits to exer-

cise in the open air, and to a fondness for the beauties of nature, here and there displayed around them, though too often unobserved, Men, too, of property and influence, sometimes live and die ignorant of the capabilities of their own districts, and of the great improvements which might be made by a moderate employment of their own resources. Englishmen, moreover, by the facilities of locomotion, are now become almost citizens of the world; so that I have surveyed the elevations of Cornwall at one time with a dear relative, who soon after continued his observations on the summit of Cape Comorin, far away in the Indian Ocean, and now lies buried at the foot of the Nielgerries: therefore the talent *how to observe* should be cultivated at home, especially by the young; and there is no better mode of acquiring it than by a careful attention to our own localities, and particularly to the history, and peculiar features and circumstances, of our own parish and county.

The flow of the Tide round Cornwall should be more carefully noted. The level of low water mark adopted by the Ordnance Surveyors in measuring heights, is preferred by Mr. Thomas, to the half-tide mark recommended at a meeting of the British Association. See his pertinent remarks on the subject in the Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for 1840, pp. 55, 60. from which the following is an extract. "In order to ascertain the particular operations of the tides, and their effects in certain localities, it would be desirable to have the tide levels simultaneously taken at convenient places on both the north and south coast, extending from King-

road and from Axmouth to the Lands-end, marking the time and level of high and low water, and the elevation of the sea at every quarter or half hour throughout the day. These observations being connected at each place with some particular *bench-mark*, would furnish data for comparison, whenever lines of levels might be extended to them. Such lines of levels might be surveyed across Cornwall in sundry places, and might ultimately be connected with the line already surveyed from Portishead to Axmouth."

At p. 194, *post*, I have given a Table descriptive of the *principal Rivers* in Cornwall, and the adjoining border of Devon, selected from the Geological Survey, p. 22.

The rivers printed in Italic, and marked D, are in Devon. The *entire* water of the Tamar is said, by some authors, to have formerly belonged to Cornwall. The borough of Saltash now has jurisdiction over the whole of Hamoaze, and of the river even as far up as Calstock. The power recently conferred on the new County Court for West Devonshire, seems to interfere with this ancient privilege. The boundary line, however, of Devon and Cornwall has, for some time, been deemed to pass through the centre of Hamoaze, of which the parishes on each side must have had proof, in several instances, during the last fifty years, especially pending the war, in cases of murder and bastardy happening on board the ships moored throughout that capacious harbour. As to criminals, Cornish Juries have been discharged on evidence that the fact was committed in

Devon, by the swinging of the vessel on that side. The Law now permits the trial to be had in either county. The Tamar and the Torridge derive their source from the same spot in Moorwinstow, near the boundary of Devon and Cornwall. This does not clearly appear in the Geological Survey. The Torridge is there said to rise "at the Ditchen's Hills, near Clovelly," and the Tamar, "at Wooley Barrows, 5 miles S. from Hartland:" perhaps the same place is intended. Borlase, in his Natural History of Cornwall, published in 1758, is more particular: at p. 36, he says, "Tamar is the easternmost river in Cornwall; it rises in Moorwinstow, the most northern parish of this county, about three miles from the sea coast: in June 1757, it was so inconsiderable at its source that it was with some difficulty we found where it rises, which was on the summit of a moor, from whence the ground declining to the north, makes way for part of the water to run northerly, which is the head of the river Turridge, navigable a little above the town of Bideford, and the ground shelving away on the other side at the same time to the south, drains away the bogs of the same moor to the southward, from the same fountain, and forms the beginning of Tamar, which, at the distance of ten miles, becomes considerable enough to give name to the small parish and village of North Tamaraton, where, leaving a bridge of stone, it continues on to the south till it enters the parish of St. Stephens by Lancelston, at the corner of which parish it receives a very plentiful stream, called Werington River."

The Reservoir of the Bude Canal, covering sixty acres, is on the boundary of Cornwall and Devon, in the parishes of Kilkhampton, Bradworthy, and Sutcombe. This canal was made, between 1819 and 1826, at a cost of £128,000. and extends thirty-five miles into the two counties.

The Helston River is prevented from being tidal by the Loo Bar, a bank of shingle, thrown up by the sea, at the mouth of the valley, converting the inner portion into a lake. Leland says, "if this bar might be always kept open, it would be a goodly haven up to Helston." The lake is remarkable for an excellent and peculiar trout, of which a drawing is given in Borlase's Natural History, pl. xxvi. Borlase says the lake is from 26 to 10 feet deep, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and a furlong wide, at a medium, in summer: it is immediately under Penrose, the seat of the Rev. Canon Rogers, the proprietor both of the lake and the adjoining manor of Carminow. A branch, called Carminow Creek, goes up to the S.E. between Wendron and Gunwalloe, to Mawgan parish, in which is the site of the mansion of Carminow, (now a farm house,) formerly the residence of the ancient family of that name. In the winter, the whole valley is sometimes flooded from St. John's Bridge, at the foot of Helston, to the bar, which is then cut through, and this circumstance, it is said, has been perceived at Scilly, 40 miles off, by the discolouring of the water. In passing round Mount's Bay to the Lizard, I have observed, from the deck of a steamer, a fine view of the bar and lake, with the tower and town of Helston on the brow of the hill behind.

LIST OF THE NAMES AND COURSES OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS AND STREAMS OF CORNWALL AND PART OF DEVON, ARRANGED FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Name. S	Rises.	Flows into.	Total Length. Miles.	Tidal for Miles.
<i>The Erme</i> , D	On Dartmoor,	English Channel, 9 miles above Plymouth Breakwater,	14½	2½
<i>The Yealm</i> , D	Ditto,	4 miles from Plymo. Breakwater,	14	3¾
<i>The Plym</i> , D	Ditto,	Plymouth Sound,	16	3
<i>The Tavy</i> , . . . D	Ditto,	The Tamar, near Tamerton Foliot,	23	3
<i>The Lyd</i> , . . . D	Ditto,	The Tamar, near Lifton,	13½	0
<i>The Torridge</i> , D	} In Moorwinnow,	Bristol Channel, at Appledore,	53	9
The Tamar,	} Near Davidstow,	Plymouth Sound,	59	17½
The Inny,	} Near Five Lanes,	The Tamar, at Inny's Foot,	19	0
The Lynher,	} Near St. Cleer,	The Tamar, at Hamoaze,	27	6¼
The Looe River,	} At Fowey Well near Brownwilly,	English Channel, at Looe,	10	1¼
The Fowey,	} Near Davidstow,	English Channel, at Fowey,	30	6½
The Camel,	} Near Roche,	Bristol Channel, at Padstow,	29	9
The Par River,	} Near St. Enoder,	English Channel, at Par Harbr.	9	0
The Ganel,	} Near Hensburrow,	Bristol Channel, near Crantock,	9½	2¼
The Fal,	} Near St. Enoder,	Falmouth Estuary,	19½	4
Ladock River,	} At Buttris, N.W. from Wendron,	Ditto,	11½	3
Gweek River,	} Hangman's Barrow, near Carn Menelez,	English Channel, at Mawnan,	9½	5
Helston River,	} Near Crowan,	English Channel, at Loo Bar,	10	0
Hayle River,	} Near Crowan,	Bristol Channel, at Hayle,	11	2¼

THE CORNISH BISHOPRIC, see pp. 15, 36.

ACTIVE exertions are made at Truro to secure the Episcopal residence for that town, by reversing the decision of the Commissioners in favour of Bodmin. Much ignorance and doubt, however, seem to prevail as to what is doing or has been done, principally because the same Newspaper, or other publication, does not reach all persons alike. *One* more general medium of communication is required between all the parishes throughout the County. On a question affecting religion, and the seat of a Bishop, there is, however, urgent need of caution, of forbearance, and, above all, of accuracy. It should be decided by considering what is best for the county at large, without reference to the particular interests either of Truro or Bodmin. In a small work like this, the main object of which is to furnish facts and data on which all parties may rely, it is desirable, as much as may be, to avoid controversy; and, though the credit of a small pamphlet, in support of the decision of the Commissioners, published at Bodmin, on the 28th of September, has frequently been ascribed to me, yet I have not written any thing on the subject but what appears in this Register.

Nevertheless, the facts clearly proving that Bodmin is the centre of the County may be seen in the Bodmin Register, p. 105. To establish the assertion that Truro is the centre would require a greater Genius than our eastern countryman, Adams, though his calculating mind

discovered, with Le Verrier, the position in space of the planet Neptune. Fix the Bishop's seat at Bodmin, and you bring it *sixty-three* miles nearer to Truro than it is at Exeter; remove it to Truro, and you render Kilkhampton, Launceston, Calstock, and Maker at a greater distance from the Cathedral than they now are. What would the Grenvilles and the Earl of Bath, the ancient occupants of the once splendid mansion of Stow, near Stratton, have said to such a revulsion,—such a turning of the county upside down? What do Lord Carteret, Sir Thomas Acland, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir William Call, Lord Ashburton, Sir William Trelawny the Lord Lieutenant, and the Earls of St. Germans and Mount Edgcumbe, with all the proprietors and inhabitants on the line of the Tamar, from Bude to Plymouth Harbour, say to such a change? Look at Martyn's large Map of Cornwall and see if Truro be not situated in the centre of the *four western Hundreds*, whilst Bodmin is placed in the exact centre of the entire County; a position as immoveable as the Poles, which Nature has happily granted in perpetuity to that town. The population, no doubt, has, within a comparatively recent period, become denser in the West than in the East; but the tide is now turned, and again diffusing itself, to the manifest advantage of the whole County, over the broader and more agricultural surface of the East. The effort to destroy the ancient equilibrium of the County, by raising the West and lowering the East, will prostrate the power and independence of both, and is fast tending to *one* lamentable result, namely, to enable

any Government to carry out the pet scheme of centralization by destroying the nationality of both Devon and Cornwall, and severing the two Counties into *three parts*, so that the divided members will be too feeble to resist the movement of the screw in London.

Nov. 13. The speeches at Truro, on the 5th of November, at the opening of the New Halls and Markets, now clearly shew the County the object of some of the Speakers ; and the following printed circular, from the Synod of Powder, coupled with their resolution, on the 16th of August, in favour of Truro, makes known the sentiments of *twenty-six* out of *fifty-two* Clergymen belonging to that Deanery, of which Truro forms a part.

CIRCULAR.

“ At a Meeting of the Rural Synod of POWDER, at TREGONY, on the 16th of September, 1847, present twenty-six of the Clergy,

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed on :—

1st.—That this Meeting desires to express great satisfaction at the proposed appointment of a new Bishop for Cornwall ; but it earnestly hopes that further enquiry will be made by the Government and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners into the various facts connected with population and other circumstances, before they come to a final decision as to the seat of the See.

2d.—That the Dean Rural do forward a copy of the above resolution to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, and to the Archdeacon of Cornwall ; to the Peers con-

nected with the county ; to the Members for the Eastern and Western Divisions, and for the Boroughs throughout the county ; to the large landed proprietors, and to the Deans Rural, for circulation in their respective Deaneries.

FREDERIC WEBBER,

Dean Rural.

Merther, October 1, 1847."

The memorable proceedings on the 5th, so fully reported in both the Truro Papers, should be attentively read by all the people of Cornwall, as the speeches, besides the pretty things predicated by the Truro folks of themselves, convey many good hints for union, zeal, and perseverance in promoting the improvements required in all our towns. "*One and All*" should be our motto, stimulating every individual to promote the prosperity of the whole, and not to envy or disparage the advantages of any part. The just and liberal sentiments, expressed by Lord Falmouth, deserve to be posted as a memento in the closet of every landed proprietor, calculated as they are to operate on the hearts of Cornishmen, and to work, in no long period, a desirable change in many of our neglected towns and *villages*. Sanatory regulations would produce order and cleanliness. The improvement of dwellings would promote comfort and love of home. An interest taken by landlords and other influential persons in the well-being of tenants and dependents, would foster respect and mutual kindness. But as in the fervour and excitement of the day, some things seem to have been overlooked or overstated, it

may be useful to record a few queries and memoranda whilst the attention of the county is directed by the Truro Meeting to the seat of the New Bishopric.

MEMORANDA.

1. The Archdeaconry of Cornwall, probably the same as the old British See, contains,—

Parishes, 207 : Acres, 870,694 : Persons, 344,392.

2. Divided into two parts, by the line which separates the Eastern and Western Parliamentary Divisions, the Eastern half will contain,—

Parishes, 129 : Acres, 562,314 : Persons, 142,852.

leaving for the Western half,—

Parishes, 78 : Acres, 308,380 : Persons, 201,540.

3. Lanivet Tower has been heretofore deemed the centre of the area of the County, see Bodmin Register, p. 103 ; and it is more exactly so of the Archdeaconry. A middle line, drawn from Padstow by the Camel, the western boundary of Trigg, and the parishes of Bodmin, Lanhydrock, Lanlivery, and Tywardreath, to the sea at *Par*, will so nearly cut the Archdeaconry into two equal parts, that it will be necessary only, by diverging a little to Lanivet Tower, (a mile from Bodmin parish, and within the New Borough,) to include 1,643 acres out of 5,540, of which Lanivet consists, when the Eastern part, with $103\frac{1}{3}$ parishes, and the Western, with $103\frac{2}{3}$ parishes, will each contain 435,347 acres, total, 870,694. This can be proved from the preceding Tables, thus,—

	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
4 Eastern Deaneries,	97	421,064
Add from Pyder and Powder, ..	6	12,640
Lanivet, about	$\frac{1}{3}$	1,643
		<hr/>
Eastern half,	$103\frac{1}{3}$	435,347
		<hr/> <hr/>
4 Western Deaneries,	110	451,400
		<hr/>
Deduct from Pyder & Powder, as above,	$6\frac{1}{3}$	14,283
Excess for Scilly, see p. 170,		1,770
		<hr/>
		16,053
		<hr/>
Western half,	$103\frac{2}{3}$	435,347
		<hr/> <hr/>

This will also appear very clearly on examining the Outline Parochial Map of Cornwall, coloured, which I have prepared to elucidate the Tables and Observations in this Register : it will be published at the same time as this No. 6, concluding Part I, or one half of the work.

4. The preceding note proves that Bodmin, and not Truro, is the central town of the County and Archdeaconry. So every writer on Cornwall has uniformly stated, and the inhabitants have always resorted to it as the centre, and the most convenient spot for Meetings of the whole County. Even the principal gentlemen of Truro declared it to be so, in their memorial to the Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1823, for the removal of the Assizes from Launceston to Bodmin : see Bodmin Register, p. 103, where we find the great advantages of

Bodmin, as a central town, acknowledged by the signatures of Lord Falmouth, Sir William Lemon, Sir Hussey Vivian, William Tweedy, William Mansell Tweedy, Humphry Willyams, Michael Williams, and Thomas Daniel, Esquires, and several others, then resident in, or connected with Truro.

5. These gentlemen could discern where the preponderance of Cornwall lay; and the following facts may tend to convince others why Bodmin has been resorted to more than Truro by the County at large.

I. Not long ago Cornwall returned *forty-four* Members to Parliament, *i. e.* two more than Scotland. Of these the East of Truro returned 33, and the West 11, viz.—

EAST.			
The County,	1	Mitchel,	2
Newport,	2	Grampound,	2
Launceston,	2	Tregony,	2
Callington,	2		—33
Saltash,	2	WEST.	
St. Germans,	2	The County,	1
Liskeard,	2	Truro,	2
East Looe,	2	St. Mawes,	2
West Looe,	2	Penryn,	2
Tintagel,	2	Helston,	2
Camelford,	2	St. Ives,	2
Bodmin,	2		—11
Lostwithiel,	2		44
Fowey,	2		—

Eight Members were also returned for the adjoining border of Devon, near the navigable line of the Tamar, viz.: for Tavistock, Bere Alston, Plympton, and Plymouth, making together 52, or more than one-thirteenth of 658, the total number of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

II. *The residences* of the last *sixty* Sheriffs of Cornwall have been in the proportion of 45 East to 15 West of Truro, as the following list will shew, the Western residents being printed in *Italic*.

1788	Gregor.	1808	Coryton.	1828	W. Buller.
89	<i>Gwatkin.</i>	9	Agar.	29	Gregor.
90	<i>Hichens.</i>	10	<i>Oznam.</i>	30	Collins.
91	Molesworth.	11	S. Trelawny.	31	Tremayne.
92	<i>Giddy.</i>	12	Vivian.	32	Archer.
93	Glanville.	13	C. Rashleigh.	33	<i>Popham.</i>
94	Archer.	14	<i>Price.</i>	34	Sawle for Brune.
95	<i>Daniel.</i>	15	<i>Vyvyan.</i>	35	John Buller.
96	<i>Enys.</i>	16	Molesworth.	36	Kelly.
97	Gully.	17	Harris, (Arundell)	37	<i>Basset.</i>
98	James Buller.	18	Rodd.	38	Treffry.
99	Glynn.	19	Sawle.	39	Hoblyn.
1800	Michell.	20	W. Rashleigh.	40	<i>Sir R. Vyvyan.</i>
1	Collins.	21	R. Vyvyan.	41	Gill.
2	Carlyon.	22	Howell.	42	Molesworth.
3	Rawlings.	23	C. Trelawney.	43	Marshall.
4	Trevanion.	24	<i>Enys.</i>	44	<i>Stephens.</i>
5	<i>Stephens.</i>	25	Baron.	45	Rodd.
6	Graham.	26	<i>Daniel.</i>	46	Hawkins.
7	Call.	27	<i>Lemon.</i>	47	Kendall.

III. Of the 44 Manors in Cornwall belonging to the Duchy, 41 are East and only 3 wholly West of Truro. They are situated in the following order, (including also 3 in Devon, printed in black letter,) from Moorwinstow to Scilly.

EAST.

Bradninch,	Treworgie,	Northill,
Eastway,	Tintagel,	Landreyne,
Stratton Sanctuary,	Helston in Trigg,	Carnedon Prior,
Bradford,	Tinten,	Rillaton,
Boyton,	Penmayne,	Climsland Prior,
Fentrigon,	Launceston,	Stokeclimsland,

Lydford Castle,	Porth Looe,	Treverbyn Courtney,
Calstock,	Liskeard,	Tybesta,
Leigh Durant,	Grediow,	Trevenen,
Landulph,	Restormel,	Treluggan,
Trematon,	Penlyne,	Tregamere,
Croffthole,	Penkneth,	Talskedy,
Bonyalva,	Fowey,	Tywarnhaile,
Bucklauren,	Austell,	Moresk.
Trelowia,	Tewington,	

WEST.

Porthia Prior, Helston in Kirrier, Isles of Scilly.

How is Truro the *ancient* capital of the Duchy? Launceston, Tintagel, Liskeard, and Lostwithiel, retain some vestiges of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall. The most ancient Parliaments of the Tinnars were holden at Crockern Tor, east of Tavistock, and Hingston Down, west of it, near Callington.

6. As to Ecclesiastical Antiquity, Buryan, St. Michael's Mount, and Glaseney College Penryn, may claim precedence in the West, and St. Germans and Bodmin in the East. It is doubtful whether St. German ever visited Cornwall. He was twice in England, and preached successfully against the then prevailing heresy of Pelagius, a Briton; he died at Ravenna, in Italy, July 31, 448. Christianity might have been introduced into the district around Bodmin in the first Century, by converts among the Roman soldiers, some of whom might have witnessed the destruction of Jerusalem, and the erection, at Rome, of the Triumphal Arch of Titus, in commemoration of that awful event. The Camp at Tregear, in Bodmin parish, was occupied by them during some period, from Vespasian to Trajan,

as the recent discoveries clearly prove. St. Petroc, however, in Century VI, dwelt at Bodmin, and there died on the 4th of June, 564. He was contemporary with King Arthur, St. David, and Gildas the Wise. His celebrity may be estimated from the number of Churches, 13, dedicated to him within the Diocese of Exeter; viz.—in Cornwall; Bodmin, Little Petherick, Padstow, and Trevalga: in Devon; West Anstey, Clannaborough, Hollacombe, Newton St. Petrock, Lydford, South Brent, Dartmouth, Totnes, and St. Petrock, Exeter. Bodmin was associated with St. Germans in the ancient Cornish See. The only contemporary record of her Bishops is to be found on a MS. Copy of the Gospels, which formerly belonged to the Priory Church of Bodmin, and is now preserved in the British Museum, see *ante* p. 15. But to descend to the era of the Reformation, only three centuries ago, how stood Bodmin then? The Town was *twice* as populous as any other in Cornwall, Liskeard being next. Here were the principal ecclesiastical establishments of the County. Vivian, the Prior of Bodmin, who died in 1533, was the Suffragan Bishop, and held Ordinations in the Priory Church. His tomb now remains entire in the present Parish Church. William, Bishop of Hippo, succeeded Prior Vivian as Suffragan. Though he was Vicar of Probus, he did not ordain in Probus Church, but held the last ordination in Bodmin Priory Church, in 1538. He ordained at Exeter as late as 1554. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, in 1539, there were in Bodmin,—

1. The Priory Church: the site was on the south east

of the present churchyard, across the road, in the garden behind the Priory House, where a few scattered remains are yet to be seen.

2. The present Parish Church : rebuilt in 1472.

3. St. Thomas's Chapel : still remaining nearly entire, with its Crypt, in the Parish Churchyard. The interior is 44 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft.

4. The Chapel of the Holy Rood : at Berry, with a Tower and Burying-ground, containing 1R. 22P. The Tower remains, a striking object, and the Yard is immediately to be used again for interments.

5. The Church of the Grey Friars : in which some of the principal people of the County, the Percivals, &c. lay entombed. The Friary occupied $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Assizes were held in the Refectory, (150 ft. long and 60 ft. high,) till the erection of the New Halls on part of the same site. The Gate House, occupied as a Dwelling, still remains, with some painted glass in *one* window. Part of the Refectory is also standing. Mountfolly, in front of the Assize Hall, was the Burying-ground. The whole was purchased by the Corporation in 1565.

6. St. Nicholas Chapel and Yard : in St. Nicholas Street, containing 4A. 2R. 12P. A Fair was held in the Yard, and is still continued in the Street, on St. Nicolas's Day, December 6.

7. St. Leonard's Chapel and Yard : opposite the Western Turnpike Gate, containing 1A. 1R. 34P. recently let on building leases by the Corporation.

8. St. Anthony's Chapel : in Chapel Lane ; the site is now occupied by a Dwelling House, called Coombury.

9. Chapel, Burying-ground, and Lazar Hospital, of St. Lawrence, of Ponteboy, on the border of Bodmin Parish, adjoining Lanivet. This was a very ancient foundation; more recently regulated by charters of James and Elizabeth. The revenues were transferred 40 years ago, by a Chancery Decree, to the Infirmary, at Truro. There are two large Fairs still kept at St. Lawrence. The lands belonging to the Hamlet, or Chapelry, contain 54A. 3R. 5P.

10. Chapel of St. George: in the Town. *Where?*

11. Chapel of St. Margaret: belonging to the Priory, at Margate, on the Eastern boundary of the parish, adjoining Cardinham.

12. Chapel of St. Ann: in St. Ann's (or Tan) Wood, near Dunmere.

7. Truro Church has been named as fit for a Cathedral. It consists of a North and South Aisle and a smaller North Aisle. Mr. Spry, a late Mayor of that Town, has recorded, in the Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for 1840, the dimensions, viz.:

Chancel to outer door of Belfry,	118 feet.
North to South,	38
Length of smaller North Aisle,	42 $\frac{1}{3}$
Width,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of centre,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Chancel is 6 feet under the nave. The smaller North Aisle was erected by William Lemon, Esq. In April, 1841, it was enlarged eastward.

Compare these dimensions with the published Plan of Bodmin Church, which is 152 feet by 63, forming a

parallelogram, containing 8,733 square feet, and having only one gallery, for the organ. Examine the pillars,—the font,—the ancient carved pannels of oak, &c. and point out any Church in the County to be compared with it. It has the advantage also of being detached from streets and houses, with an area around it of more than an acre. The ancient Demesne Lands, too, of the Priory, unincumbered with buildings, adjoin it on the east, which, at the surrender by the last Prior Wandisworth, on the 27th of February, 1538, contained 110 acres.

As to Church Architecture, two of the finest specimens in the County have been destroyed at Bodmin within the last 100 years; namely, the Arch of the *Western Door-way* of the Church, and the Eastern Window of the Grey Friars' Refectory, of which the Eastern Window of St. Thomas's Chapel is a miniature. A drawing of the Arch is preserved by Dr. Borlase in his MS. Parochial Collections, and a drawing of the Window was also made before it was taken down, and is now, perhaps, in the possession of some one who will kindly favour me with a copy of it.

9. It has been surmised that the New Bishopric Commissioners, in making their decision, did not know the relative importance of Truro and Bodmin. But two, at least, of the fourteen, namely Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Lansdowne, are well acquainted with the localities and statistics of Cornwall, with the residences of the largest landed proprietors, and with the situation and advantages of the principal towns.

10. What is the area of the New Borough of Truro?

It does not contain thirty square miles, nor 20,000 persons, which some one, by grasping the four parishes of St. Mary's, St. Clements, Kenwyn, and Kea, would connect with Truro. Though the boundaries of the New Borough take in St. Mary's, with parts of Kenwyn and St. Clements, and are sufficiently extensive to include the whole town and suburbs, yet they are not laid down on Symons's recent map of Truro. The Census Commissioners, for 1841, state the population altogether, to be 9,901; but they do not distinguish the proportion in each of the three parishes, nor take any account of the area. In this and some other respects the census of 1841 is inferior to that of 1831, arranged by Mr. Rickman. Is there any statistical table of Truro?

11. How happens it that Truro has not taken advantage of the special grant, in the Municipal Reform Act, of a Quarter Sessions? Probably it is more convenient, with good roads and frequent conveyances, to attend the County Sessions at Bodmin; though Falmouth, Helston, St. Ives, and Penzance have long since availed themselves of the provisions of that Act, by having a Sessions of their own. Stratton, with bad roads, and no railway in prospect, must be quite satisfied with a journey to Bodmin, without having it extended to Truro, by any new arrangement of the business of the County.

12. After all, perhaps, it may not be the will of Parliament to restore the ancient Bishopric of Cornwall, though the population, in 1831, exceeded that of 13 of the English Sees, and the case is more urgent than any

plea which can be advanced on behalf of Wales. It may be determined to allow our present Bishop to nominate a Suffragan, with the title of St. Germans, under the provisions of the Act of 26 Henry 8, c. 14. Whatever, then, may be the issue of the present movement, we hope the lasting benefit of the Church and the spiritual interests of the whole County, without reference to any party or any place, may, under the blessing of God, be eventually promoted and secured, without severing this ancient Dukedom, or raising one Parliamentary Division of the County against the other, to the permanent injury of both.

December 6, 1847.

OBSERVATIONS on the TABLE at p. 211.

The Divisions and Subdivisions of Cornwall, and of the United Kingdom generally, are now become so numerous and intricate, that it is no easy task to exhibit a distinct and correct view of them. Government seems to be shaking Parishes, Townships, &c. as it were in a kaleidoscope, to see what new variety of arrangement can be formed. The Outline Parochial Map, which I prepared in 1823, is now engraved; but a series of them will be required to shew clearly, by *colouring*, all the phases of the different Districts. In the preceding pages will be found Tables of the ancient Ecclesiastical Division into Deaneries, and, in the following Table, the modern arrangements effected since the Poor Law Act of Aug. 14, 1834, and based upon the Unions. The Registrars' Districts followed the Unions, and, though limited 10½ years ago,

this is the only list yet published shewing the Parishes, &c. of which they are composed: one is at length forthcoming from the General Register Office. This Table follows the scheme arranged and printed by me in the Cornwall Clergy Fund Report of last May. The Poor Law Auditors' Districts were next formed by a combination of Unions, without regarding the boundaries of Counties; and recently the Districts of the New County Courts have been arranged on the same basis, to the manifest inconvenience of some of our Parishes, such as Moorwinstow and Jacobstow, which Mr. Bethune has attached to Holsworthy. The power, moreover, to compel an inhabitant of Scilly to attend a Court at Penzance may be made an engine of oppression, especially during winter, when a voyage of 80 miles, to and from Scilly, through the boisterous seas around the Land's End, is an enterprise of no trivial hazard. I have given the County Value and Rate under this Table, for though the New Valuation and Assessment were settled at the Easter Sessions, 1844, and officially published under the old scheme of Hundreds or other Subdivisions, yet the charge upon each Parish is now collected through the medium of the Unions, and not, as heretofore, by the High Constables. The total Valuation of the County is £931,338. and one Rate, at the eighth of a farthing, £121. 5s. 4d. No Report accompanies the official Table, which requires some explanation. To exhibit all the Divisions of the County it will be necessary to give the Polling Districts, and also the old arrangement into Hundreds and Subdivisions, which is still used for the Petty Sessions, and in the collection of the taxes.

THE 209 PARISHES ARRANGED UNDER 15 POOR LAW UNIONS, 57 REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS, 2 AUDITORS' DISTRICTS, AND 2 NEW COUNTY COURT CIRCUITS.

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax Value, 1815.	County Value, 1844.	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a farthing Rate.
			£.	£.	£. s. d.
I. NEW COUNTY COURT. PART OF WEST DEVONSHIRE. CIRCUIT, No. 59.					
I. AUDITOR'S DISTRICT OF NORTH DEVONSHIRE. (PART OF)					
STRATTON UNION. I.					
KILKHAMPTON R. 1.					
42	Moorwinstow,	1,050	4,201	4,704	12 3
41	Kilkhampton,	1,237	3,959	4,704	12 3
STRATTON R. 2.					
43	Poughill,	472	1,979	2,336	6 1
44	Stratton, with Bude, 721-1,959	721-1,959	3,563	5,408	14 1
40	Launcells,	855	3,920	3,680	9 7
45	Marhamchurch,	659	2,485	2,592	6 9
WEEK ST. MARY R. 3.					
|| 38	Whitstone,	466	1,832	2,048	5 4
46	Week St. Mary,	788	3,012	2,880	7 6
47	Jacobstow, 2 parts, ..	585	2,098	2,304	6
48	Poundstock,	672	2,984	2,752	7 2
49	St. Gennys,	689	2,562	2,592	6 9

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax Value, 1815.	County Value, 1844.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing Rate.
			£.	£.	£. s. d.

II. AUDITOR'S DISTRICT OF CORNWALL AND
DEVONSHIRE. (PART OF)

HOLSWORTHY UNION. XIV. (PART OF)

HOLSWORTHY R. 57. (PART OF)

|| 39	Bridgerule,—East. D.	221	1,078		
	West. C.	276	719	896	2 4
36	Boyton,—part of, remr. in R. 8.				
	Northcot Hamlet,	100	313		
37	North Tamerton, ..	589	2,115	2,208	5 9
207	St. Giles in the Heath,	375	1,107		

PLYMPTON UNION. XV. (PART OF)

PLYMPTON R. 56. (PART OF)

205a	St. Budeaux,— Dev.	745	} 5,653		
	Corn.	45			

CAMELFORD UNION. II.

BOSCASTLE R. 4.

51	Otterham,	234	1,186	1,024	2 8
57	Lesnewth,	137	1,400	1,312	3 5
50	St. Juliot,	267	1,784	1,152	3
58	Minster,	573	2,089	2,048	5 4
59	Forrabury,	354	859	1,408	3 8
	Boscastle in 58, 59.	807.			
60	Trevalga,	184	1,024	1,056	2 9
61	Tintagel, with				
	Bossiney, ..	306-1,185	3,674	4,160	10 10

<i>No. on Map.</i>	<i>Parishes, &c.</i>	<i>Population, 1841.</i>	<i>Property Tax Value, 1815.</i>	<i>County Value, 1844.</i>	<i>$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing Rate.</i>
			£.	£.	£. s. d.

CAMELFORD R. 5.

62	Lanteglos, 2 parts,				
	Camelford, ..	705-1541	4,141	4,960	12 11
63	*Advent,	291	1,396	1,568	4 1
56	Davidstow,	408	3,393	3,392	8 10
54	St. Clether,	221	1,998	1,920	5
64	Michaelstow,	225	1,564	1,504	3 11
65	St. Teath,	1,719	5,041	7,008	18 3
66	St. Breward, or Simonward,	724	2,561	2,944	7 8

LAUNCESTON UNION. III.

ALTERNON R. 6.

55	Alternon,	1,334	6,147	5,184	13 6
32	Laneast, in 2 Hunds. East, 264 } Lesnewth, 56 }		851	1,376	3 7
28	Trewen,	221	796	960	2 6
24	Lewanick,	733	3,773	3,616	9 5

NORTH PETHERWIN R. 7.

53	Treneglos,	192	1,363	1,056	2 9
52	*Warbstow, 2 parts,	503	1,727	1,792	4 8
33	Tresmere,	182	588	992	2 7
34	Egloskerry,	552	2,195	2,400	6 3
35	*Tremaine,	107	467	640	1 8
205	Northpetherwin,	1,066	2,917		

ST. STEPHENS BY LAUNCESTON R. 8.

36	Boyton, part of	500	1,477	2,272	5 11
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No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax Value, 1815.	County Value, 1844.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing Rate.				
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.		
206	Cherrington,	685	2,809						
31	St. Stephens,	1,068	3,467	4,416	11	6			
30	St. Thomas the Apostle, part of	366	2,072	1,920	5				
	LAUNCESTON R. 9.	9.							
30	St. Thomas Street Hamlet, rem ^r . of 30,	759			1,632	4	3		
29	Launceston,— St. Mary Magdalene,	2,460	3,900	7,040	18	4			
25	Lawhitton,	487	2,717	3,200	8	4			
	NORTHILL R. 10.								
27	Southpetherwin,	997	5,005	4,736	12	4			
26	Lezant,	858	3,303	3,744	9	9			
	Trewarlet Hamlet, ..	47							
23	Northill,	1,217	5,102	5,184	13	6			
21	Stokeclimlsland,	2,073	6,010	4,608	12				

ST. GERMAN'S UNION. IV.

ANTONY R. 11.

*Breakwater, part.**Half of Hamoaze,*

1 Maker, 2 parts.

Tithing Vaultershome, Deb. 1,156

Corn. 1,569 3,465 3,552 9 3

2 Rame, 800 2,872 1,856 4 10

m. Eddystone, 7

3 St. Johns, 149 1,016 1,024 2 8

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	of a farthing		
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.	£.	s.	d.
4	Antony,	1,147	6,361	7,072	18	5	
	Torpoint,	1,747					
ST. GERMAN'S R. 12.							
6	Sheviock,	567	2,787	2,592	6	9	
7	St. Germans,	2,843	15,283	11,232	1	9	3
SALTASH R. 13.							
8	*St. Erney,	81	5,818	4,896	12	9	
9	Landrake,	812					
5	St. Stephens, 2 parts,	1,422	9,253	0,600	1	5	
	Saltash,	1,541	2,473				
10	Botesfleming,	250	1,887	1,728	4	6	
11	Landulph,	550	3,596	3,168	8	3	
12	Pillaton,	434	2,236	1,600	4	2	
15	Quethiock,	657	5,756	4,704	12	3	
14	St. Mellion,	395	1,928	1,536	4		

II. NEW COUNTY COURT. CORNWALL CIRCUIT, No. 60.

LISKEARD UNION. V.

CALLINGTON R. 14.

13	St. Dominick,	825	4,149	3,136	8	2	
14	Calstock,	2,553	5,801	6,176	16	1	
19	*Callington,	1,685	4,142	4,672	12	2	
18	Southill,	640	2,622	2,368	6	2	
22	Linkinhorne,	1,525	5,643	5,600	14	7	
17	St. Ive,	768	3,767	3,264	8	6	

LISKEARD R. 15.

16	Menheniot,	1,221	10,599	7,712	1	1	
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No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	1/2 of a farthing		
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.		
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.
101	St. Cleer,	1,412	5,448	5,600	14	7	
102	Liskeard Borough, ..	3,001	7,077	8,128	1	1	2
	Parish,	1,286	6,153	6,944	18	1	
100	St. Neot,	1,515	4,635	5,440	14	2	
103	St. Pinnock,	421	1,816	1,824	4	9	
104	St. Keyne,	194	1,017	864	2	3	
LOOE R. 16.							
110	Pelynt,	834	4,732	3,680	9	7	
105	Duloe,	937	5,094	4,096	10	8	
106	Morval,	733	3,910	3,136	8	2	
107	St. Martins,	476	3,460	2,784	7	3	
	East Looe,	926	921				
	West Looe,	616	565				
	Looe Island, ex. p. ...	6					
108	Talland,	828	3,178	3,008	7	10	
LERRIN R. 17.							
Polperro in 108, 109.		913					
109	Lansallos,	828	3,218	3,104	8	1	
112	Lanteglos by Fowey,	549	4,146	4,352	11	4	
	Polruan,	720					
113	St. Veep,	710	4,087	3,584	9	4	
111	Lanreath,	651	3,110	3,136	8	2	
114	Boconnoc, <i>Little</i> 10, ..	303	1,252	1,792	4	8	
115	Broadoak,	312	1,025	1,216	3	2	
BODMIN UNION. VI.							
LANLIVERY R. 18.							
116	St. Winnow,	1,056	4,304	4,736	12	4	

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing Rate.			
			Value, 1815.	1844.				
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	
119	Lostwithiel,	1,186 473 } 1,336 }	1,498	2,432	6	4		
	Borough, ..							
118	Lanlivery,	1,336	5,232	6,112	15	11		
122	Luxulion,	1,512	3,768	3,968	10	4		
ST. MABYN R. 19.								
98	Cardinham,	802	3,029	3,808	9	11		
99	Warleggan,	277	1,127	1,283	3	4		
68	Temple,	37	156	224		7		
67	Blisland,	688	3,643	2,976	7	9		
72	St. Tudy,	661	4,286	4,320	11	3		
71	St. Mabyn,	870	6,051	5,696	14	10		
69	Helland,	300	1,588	1,696	4	5		
BODMIN R. 20.								
New B. of Bodmin.	70	Bodmin Borough, ..	4,205	7,784	12,032	1	11	4
		Parish,	428	3,077	2,944		7	8
	84	Lanhydrock,	263	1,213	1,152		3	
	85	Lanivet,	1,149	4,086	4,640	12	1	
	86	Withiel,	468	2,109	1,856	4	10	
	EGLOSHAYLE R. 21.							
73	St. Kew,	1,429	8,598	8,320	1	1	8	
74	Endellion,	1,154	5,215	5,344	13	11		
Port Isaac,								
75	St. Minver Highlands, 683 } Lowlands, 456 }	683 } 456 }	8,354	5,344	13	11		
				2,272	5	11		
76	Egloshayle,	1,357	6,757	6,336	16	6		
Wadebridge in 96, 97. 777								

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a farthing		
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.		
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.
PADSTOW R. 22.							
77	St. Breock,	1,733	6,910	6,656		17	4
78	St. Issey,	748	2,050	4,454		11	10
79	Little Petherick,	208	1,357	1,088		2	10
83	Padstow, <i>in rure</i> , 354	2,145	6,934	7,872	1		6
82	St. Merryn,	593	4,084	4,256		11	1
80	St. Ervan,	477	2,812	2,720		7	1
81	St. Eval,	349	2,399	2,304		6	
ST. COLUMB R. 23.							
88	Mawgan in Pyder, ..	749	4,016	4,128		10	9
89	St. Columb Major, ..	3,146	10,581	12,960	1	13	9
87	St. Wenn,	725	2,963	2,464		6	5
90	Colan,	217	1,685	1,760		4	7
93	St. Columb Minor, ..	1,681	6,238	6,048		15	9
Newquay.							
NEWLYN R. 24.							
94	Crantock,	450	3,244	2,784		7	3
95	Cubert,	368	2,552	3,264		8	6
92	Newlyn,	1,451	6,663	8,000	1		10
	Mitchell in 92, 91.	107					
91	St. Enoder,	1,127	5,303	5,568		14	6
ST. AUSTELL UNION. VIII.							
FOWEY R. 25.							
121	Fowey,	1,643	4,856				
112	St. Sampsons, or Golant,	311	1,874	1,504		3	11

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing Rate.		
			Value, 1815.	1844.			
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.
120	Tywardreath,	3,152	4,539	7,776	1		3
124	St. Blazey,	3,234	1,878	4,672		12	2
	Par Harbour, ex. p.						
ST. AUSTELL R. 26.							
125	St. Austell,	10,320	40,628	22,432		2	5
123	Roche,	2,041	3,989	4,256		11	1
132	St. Dennis,	828	1,524	1,984		5	2
MEVAGISSEY R. 27.							
127	St. Ewe,	1,468	4,685	5,152		13	5
128	Mevagissey,	2,310	4,589	4,224		11	
129	Gorran,	1,232	3,487	5,024		13	1
130	St. Michael Carhayes,	208	1,114	992		2	7
GRAMPOUND R. 28.							
131	St. Stephens in Brannel,	2,643	6,696	5,856		15	3
126	St. Mewan,	1,146	1,633	2,496		6	6
144	Creed,	265	2,242	2,912		7	7
	Grampound, ..	607—493	854				
145	Probus, do.	114					
WEST CORNWALL.							
TRURO UNION. IX.							
PROBUS R. 29.							
145	Probus,—remainder,	1,472	9,392	8,768	1	2	10
183	Ladock,	857	4,566	4,128		10	9
143	Merther,	408	2,103	2,144		5	7
141	St. Michael Penkivel,	175	847	1,408		3	8

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing			
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.			
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	
142	Lamorran,	99	895	1,184		3	1	
144	Cornelly,	119	1,704	1,440		3	9	
147	Cuby, 2 parts,	161	2,402	2,816		7	4	
147a		Tregony,—St. James, The Borough,	995	841	1,024		2	8
ST. JUST IN ROSELAND R.							30.	
Roseland.	148	Veryan,	1,569	6,655	6,432		16	9
	149	Ruanlanihorne,	444	2,635	2,816		7	4
	150	Filley,	456	2,375	2,464		6	5
	151	Gerrans,	816	3,487	3,456		9	
	153	St. Anthony,	144	1,050	1,120		2	11
	152	St. Just,	547	4,714	3,904		10	2
	St. Mawes, ..	941						
ST. AGNES R.							31.	
96	Perranzabuloe,	3,161	3,385	3,968		10	4	
97	St. Agnes,	7,757	9,929	9,120		1	3	9
ST. CLEMENTS R.							32.	
135	St. Allen,	652	2,468	2,560		6	8	
134	St. Erme, 2 parts, ..	552	2,935	2,912		7	7	
136	St. Clements,		7,029	11,296		1	9	5
New B. Truro.		B. Truro, part,	3,436					
	137	Truro,—St. Mary's,	3,043	6,958	10,432		1	7	2
KENWYN R.							33.	
		B. Truro, part, }	9,555	13,296	20,288	2	12	10
138	Kenwyn, 2 parts, .. }							

No on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	1/2 of a farthing		
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.		
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.

139	Kea, part,—Tregavethan, 52						
	KEA R. 34.		4,306	5,984	15	7	
	Remainder, .. 4,261						
140	Feock,	1,476	2,871	4,224	11		

FALMOUTH UNION. X.

MYLOR R. 35.

162	Perranarworthal, ..	1,755	2,165	2,688	7		
157	Mylor,	1,383	6,724	6,112	15	11	
	Flushing,	1,186					

FALMOUTH R. 36.

154	Falmouth Parish, ..	2,851	10,029	8,416	1	1	11
	Town,	4,844					
155	Budock, 2 parts,	1,979	8,618	9,056	1	3	7
		PENRYN R. 37.					
	Penryn, ..	3,337	5,117	7,072	18	5	
156	St. Gluvias,	1,147	3,951	4,192	10	11	

CONSTANTINE R. 38.

158	Mabe,	594	2,383	2,624	6	10	
159	Mawnan,	582	2,591	2,112	5	6	
160	Constantine,	2,042	6,503	7,136	18	7	

HELSTON UNION. XI.

WENDRON R. 39.

165	Sithney,	3,362	5,839	8,192	1	1	4
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No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing Rate.			
			Value, 1815.	1844.				
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	
164	Wendron, part,	5,576	8,870	10,944	1	8	6	
HELSTON R. 40.								
Remr. Helston, 3,584								
Meneage. {	169	*Gunwalloe,	298	1,405	1,280	3	4	
	168	Cury,	541	2,529	2,560	6	8	
	170	Mawgan in Meneage, 1,084		3,859	3,776	9	10	
ST. KEVERNE R. 41.								
Meneage. {	171	St. Martins,	565	2,306	2,144	5	7	
	172	Manaccan,	569	2,711	2,592	6	9	
	173	St. Anthony,	313	2,095	1,856	4	10	
	174	St. Keverne,	2,469	10,433	9,856	1	5	8
	175	Mullion,	808	2,478	3,200	8	4	
	178	Grade, 4 parts, ..	333	1,357	1,632	4	3	
	177	Ruan Minor,	302	538	640	1	8	
176	Ruan Major,	163	845	992	2	7		
177	Landewednack, ..	431	1,187	1,600	4	2		
BREAGE R. 42.								
166	Breage,	6,166	8,673	12,544	1	12	8	
167	*Germoe,	1,336	1,373	1,792	4	8		
CROWAN R. 43.								
183	Crowan,	4,638	13,175	6,816	17	9		
REDRUTH UNION. XII.								
GWENNAP R. 44.								
161	Stithians,	2,530	4,110	4,608	12			

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	of a farthing		
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.	£.	s.	d.
163	Gwennap,	10,794	18,273	15,968	2	1	7
	REDRUTH R. 45.						
180	Redruth,	9,305	7,631	17,184	2	4	9
	ILLOGAN R. 46.						
181	Illogan,	7,815	11,334	19,968	2	12	
	CAMBORNE R. 47.						
182	Camborne,	10,061	11,783	14,080	1	16	8
	PHILLACK R. 48.						
183	Gwinear,	2,862	5,185	5,824	15	2	
185	*Gwithian,	625	1,110	1,408	3	8	
186	Phillack,	4,055	16,393	5,504	14	4	
	Hayle in 186, 187.						

PENZANCE UNION. XIII.

New B. St. Ives.

187	St. Erth,	2,452	4,708	6,080	15	10	
194	Ludgvan,	3,190	5,755	6,528	17		
191	Lelant,	2,012	3,165	5,632	14	8	
	ST. IVES R. 50.						
192	*Towednack,	967	1,483	2,560	6	8	
109	*St. Ives,	5,666	5,530				
193	Zennor,	1,025	2,137	3,282	8	5	
	MARAZION R. 51.						
189	Perranuthnoe,	1,438	5,530	2,400	6	3	
188	St. Hilary,	1,966	3,332	4,384	11	5	

No. on Map.	Parishes, &c.	Population, 1841.	Property Tax	County Value,	of a farthing		
			Value, 1815.	1844.	Rate.		
			£.	£.	£.	s.	d.
	Marazion,	1,683	3,454	3,840	10		
	St. Michael's Mount, ex. p. 163						
PENZANCE R. 52.							
193	Paul,	4,664	7,464	10,880	1	8	4
195	Gulval,	1,941	5,170	7,200	18	9	
196	Penzance, ..	8,578	10,101				
	Madron, 2 parts, ..	2,566	8,454	10,400	1	7	1
ST. JUST IN PENWITH R. 53.							
197	*Morvah,	407	775	1,184	3	1	
198	Sancreed,	1,248	3,593	4,672	12	2	
200	St. Just,	7,047	7,776	11,968	1	11	2
BURIAN R. 54.							
201	Burian,	1,911	7,288	9,024	1	3	6
202	*St. Levan,	531	2,063	3,264	8	6	
203	*Sennen,	659	2,148	3,136	8	2	
	Long Ships,	3					
	7 Stones Light Vessel, 11						
ISLES OF SCILLY R. 55.							
204	St. Mary's Isle,	1,545					
	St. Martin's I.	214					
	Tresco I.	430					
	Bryher I.	121					
	Sampson I.	29					
	St. Agnes I. ..	243					
	Bishop Rock Light House building.						

See 5 Parishes, viz.: 205, 206, at 35,—and 205a, 207, at 37,—
and 147a, at 147. Total, 209.

MONDAY, 13th December, 1847.

HAVING finished Part I. pp. 224, or a little more than half of 440 pp. the proposed extent of this work, I shall now give a short account of each parish, in the order observed in the opposite Table, reserving, for any space which may remain, such additional Tables as may be required. Though the Tables will be found, by persons studying the whole County, the most useful, as they are by far the most laborious part of the volume, yet general readers may prefer a more cursory description of the 209 parishes; for this purpose I have selected the order of the Unions, as, however imperfect the arrangement, it seems to be the one now in most common use, and likely to supersede, eventually, all the others. Its irregularities may still be amended if the influential gentlemen of the county will attend to their provincial affairs, and not resign with indifference the conduct of them to strangers. Though the Country is avowedly governed by Statistics, and every person of property in the provinces has a pecuniary interest in providing data as correct as possible, yet few think it worth their while to acquire a competent skill in a science which Sir John Sinclair has defined to be "*the knowledge of the present state of a country with a view to its future improvement.*"

Admitting the truth of this definition, Statistics embrace not a bare lesson of figures, but the study of the physical, moral, and religious condition of every parish, and afford ample scope for the exercise of industry, zeal, perseverance, minute investigation, and extensive charity.

Its motto might be, "*Nil humani a me alienum puto,*" or one more sacred and apposite, "*Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.*" Phil. 2. 4.

We sometimes contemplate, with admiration and awe, the division of the Holy Land of Palestine among the tribes of Israel under Joshua, and scan its history, from the time of Abraham, during nearly twenty centuries, to the day of Christ and the destruction of Jerusalem; we reflect on the bitter loss of home, and city, and country, by the once favoured children of the Patriarch, still wandering and dispersed among all the nations of the earth, bearing the punishment, during a period, not yet exhausted, of nearly eighteen hundred years; and yet how few consider that the providence of the same God has marked his goodness to our own country by its happy division into parishes,—an arrangement so well calculated to sustain nurseries of order, with Christian virtue and unanimity; nor do any of us acknowledge gratefully, as we ought, how permanent and undisturbed our long possession has been. May it ever so continue!

In perusing this brief account of each of the 209 parishes, the Outline Map, now ready, should be carefully consulted by all who would wish to retain a correct knowledge of one of the most interesting districts in the United Kingdom,—one which is peculiarly dear to true Cornishmen, whose local attachment, from their peninsular and isolated situation, is proverbially strong and permanent. To provide, however, a manual of a portable size, the descriptions must be necessarily curtailed, and

will be illustrative more of the present state of the County, and the changes of the last sixty years, than of any anterior period.

The order of the 209 parishes, see p. 211, commences with,—

42.* MORWINSTOW, (written also *Moorwinstow*, *Morewinstow*, and by the Vicar, *Morwenstow*, *i. e.* the place of St. Morwenna,) is the most northern parish of Cornwall: bounded by the sea, Kilkhampton, and the Devonshire parishes of Bradworthy, Hartland, and Wellcombe. On the N.E. angle the rivers Torridge and Tamar take their rise. See pp. 192, 194. The cliff W. of Wescott, a fearful vicinity for the mariner, is 420 feet in perpendicular height. The manor of Eastway, which belonged to the Priory of Launceston, was one of those annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, in 1540, in lieu of the Honor of Wallingford.⁴ The Manor of Stanbury, which belonged in ancient times to a family of that name, was the birth-place of John Stanbury, bishop of Hereford, who died May 11, 1474. He was confessor to King Henry VI. and made by him the first Provost of the College which that unfortunate King founded at Eton, in the 19th year of his reign, 1440—41. He was made Bishop of Bangor, May 4, 1448, and translated from thence to Hereford on Feb. 7, 1453. Little more seems to be known of this prelate, although he must have been a man of learning, and of much consideration in his time, and

* 42, No. on Parochial Map. L means Lysons, O Oliver, G Davies Gilbert, G C. S. Gilbert, D Drew, *i. e.* quoted from those authors.

one who may fairly be reckoned among the distinguished persons of the County.^o Sir William Adams, Knt. the late eminent oculist, was also born at Stanbury.

The church is large and stands near the cliff, commanding a fine view of the sea. The portion of this parish, adjoining to the Irish Channel, partakes of the rugged grandeur common to this district.

GEOLOGY. Like the adjoining parish of Kilkhampton, Morwinstow is entirely confined to rocks of the calcareous series, known in Devonshire by the name of dunstone. The schistose and compact varieties of this rock are extensively exposed on the shores, and in the precipitous cliffs of Stanbury Creek, where they may be seen curved and contorted in the most intricate manner. Hals's MS. relating to this parish is lost. ^o

The church of Morwinstow was appropriated to the hospital of Bridgwater in 1290. The great tithes belong to Lord Clinton. The Vicar has the tithes of hay, and the great tithes of Stanbury, and some other lands. ^l There was formerly a chapel at Milton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it was licensed March 20, 1408. ^o The south door-way of Morwinstow church has a semicircular arch, ornamented with chevron mouldings and grotesque heads: the greater part of the church is also in the Saxon style. ^l Part of an arch is etched by S. Lysons: see plate 15. The following particulars respecting Morwinstow are selected from the preceding Tables, where the like information will be found as to all the other parishes, rendering it unnecessary to repeat it.

p. 66.	Distance from the Post Town,—Stratton,	7 miles.
159.	Statute Acres, per Census 1831,	7,780.
p. 172.	Rank among the 209 parishes as to area,	25.
10.	Ditto as to population in 1841,	96.
7 & 211.	Population, 1841,	1,050.
159.	Church accommodation, 1832, for	400.
	Collection for Irish and Scotch, under Queen's first letter of 13th Jan. 1847,	£7.
211.	Property Tax Value, 1815,	£4,201.
	County Value, 1844,	£4,704.
	$\frac{1}{8}$ th of a farthing Rate thereon,	12s. 3d.
159.	Value of Benefice, 1832,	£276.
24.	Tithes commuted at	£755.
	viz.—Vicar's,	£365.
	Impropriators',	£390.
34.	See note respecting Glebes.	
66.	Patron of the Vicarage, the Bishop of Exeter. The Vicar, Robert Stephen Hawker. Instituted Dec. 31, 1834.	
52.	Seniority of Incumbency among the 209 parishes, forming 219 Benefices,	82.
66.	Within the Deanery of	Trigg Major.
211.	Union of	Stratton.
	Registrar's District of	Kilkhampton.
	Auditor's District of	North Devonshire.
	New County Court of	West Devonshire.

The Court Town of Morwinstow, St. Gennys, and the whole Union of Stratton is inconveniently transferred beyond the Tamar to Holsworthy. Morwinstow is within the Hundred of Stratton, and the Eastern Parliamentary Division of Cornwall. The Polling Place is Stratton, where the Petty Sessions are holden and the taxes collected. Some particulars, not included in the

preceding Tables, will be given, for the other parishes, in a tabular form at the end.

I have never been at the church of Morwinstow. I was once only in the parish, forty years ago, at the residence of the late Mr. Bethuel Hutchings. Mr. Hawker occupies a new vicarage house, and keeps the church and every thing about it in good order. He is the son of the late Vicar of Stratton, and grandson of Dr. Hawker; he married Miss P'Ans. There is a record of the following Vicars in the Registry at Bodmin.

1639, May 31,	Christopher Brown.
1723, Mar. 6,	William Whiteborne.
1741, Jan. 27,	Oliver Rouse.
1781, Feb. 6,	William Paul.
1787, Feb. 8,	Roger Marney.
1788, May 8,	Thomas Ley.
1807, June 15,	Denys Yonge.
1834, Dec. 31,	Robert Stephen Hawker.

Population, 1801, 874 : 1841, 1,050.—Increase, 176.

41. KILKHAMPTON, (anciently Kilhamland,) is bounded by Morwinstow, the sea, Poughill, Launcells, and the Devonshire parishes of Pancrasweek, Sutcombe, and Bradworthy.

The reservoir of the Bude Canal, covering 60 acres, is partly in this parish : see p. 193.

Rectors instituted,—

1661, July 8,	Dionysius Grenville.
1672, Mar. 12,	Joseph Corindon.
1711, Oct. 2,	Chaumont Grenville.
1726, Mar. 2,	William Leaver.

1763, Sep. 20, William Cokayne.

1798, Mar. 23, Joseph Monkhouse.

1800, Ap. 12, Thomas Waldron Hornbuckle.

1804, Mar. 8, John Davis.

1810, Oct. 2, The same; now resident in the parsonage house. The vacancy was occasioned by taking, on the 4th Sep. 1810, the adjoining vicarage of Poughill, which he still holds.

The richest specimen of the Saxon style, in Cornwall, is the south door-way of Kilkhampton church, which is ornamented with a great variety of grotesque heads and Saxon mouldings.^l There is an etching of part of it by S. Lysons: see plate 15.

In the church, one of the finest in Cornwall, is a handsome monument to Sir Beville Grenville, whose grandfather, Sir Richard, the brave naval commander, married the heiress of Beville of Brynn, in Withiel, where Sir Beville was born on the 23d of March, 1595. He was slain at the battle of Lansdowne, the 5th of July, 1643, aged 48. See a collection of verses by the University of Oxford, on his death, printed in 1643, and again in 1684. King Charles's letters to Sir Beville, and to the county of Cornwall, are annexed.^l All the accounts and traditions of Sir Beville, represent him as a hero bordering on romance, as the rival of Sir Philip Sidney, and of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.^e

The Grenvilles, Granvilles, or Grenfelds, were settled at Stowe, in this parish, long before 1301, when their right to hold a market, by prescription, at Kilkhampton, was proved by *quo warranto*. Richard de Grenville, who came over with William the Conqueror, is said, in

the pedigrees of the family, to have been a younger brother of Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Carbeil, Lord of Thurigny and Granville, in France and Normandy, and to have been lineally descended from Rollo, Duke of Normandy. William Grenville, son of Sir Theobald, was Archbishop of York, and distinguished himself as an able statesman : he died in 1315.

Sir Richard Granville, who had been created a baronet in 1631, was, after the death of his brother Sir Beville, made General of all the King's forces in the West. He died at Ghent, in 1658 : leaving no male issue, the title became extinct.

Sir John Grenville, son of Sir Beville, succeeded to the Kilkhampton estates. At a very early age he had a command in his father's regiment, and was left for dead on the field of Tewkesbury. He was appointed Governor of the Scilly Islands when they revolted from the Parliament, and was one of the chief instruments in effecting the restoration of King Charles II. *He gave the living of Kilkhampton to his cousin, Nicholas Monk*, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, and employed him to influence his brother, (the General,) in favour of the exiled monarch : having succeeded in his negotiations, he had the satisfaction of being the bearer of the King's letters to General Monk, and to the Parliament. In April, 1661, he was created Lord Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viscount Lansdowne, and Earl of Bath. He built a magnificent mansion at Stowe, of which scarcely a vestige remains. Soon after the decease of his grandson, William Henry, the third Earl,

under age, in 1711, when the title became extinct, the house was taken down, and the materials of all kinds sold. Charles, eldest son of the first Earl, whom he succeeded, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, 4th Sept. 1701, before his father's funeral, so that the three Earls of Bath were above ground at one time. The last of the male line of this noble family was George Grenville, the poet, who was created Lord Lansdowne in 1711, and died in 1734-5. Dr. Borlase observes that the family may be said, like the swan, to have sung most melodiously just before it expired. He was the son of Bernard Granville, son of Sir Beville, and brother of the first Earl of Bath. He was elected member for the county of Cornwall, with John Trevanion, Esq. after the great contest of 1710, amidst shouts of—

Grenville and Trevanion, as sound as a Bell,

For the Queen, the Church, and Sacheverel. ^c

On the death of the third Earl of Bath, in 1711, the Kilkhampton estate passed to his aunt and co-heiress, Grace Grenville, who married George Lord Carteret, and was afterwards, (being a widow,) created Countess of Granville. That title became extinct, in 1776, on the death of the second Earl of Granville, by whose will the Kilkhampton estate passed to his grandson, Mr. Thynne, created Lord Carteret in 1784, whose nephew, the present Lord, now inherits it.

The Rev. James Hervey, who was born in 1714, and died on Christmas-day, 1758, resided, it is said, when Curate of this parish, at Aldercombe, with the Orchards. Here he wrote his Meditations among the Tombs; a

frontispiece to which work seems intended to represent the interior of Kilkhampton church. Mr. Hervey succeeded his father as Rector of Weston-Favell, Northamptonshire.

Elmsworthy, in this parish, was the seat of the Westlakes, the last of whom died, about 1772, a pauper, having been twice pricked as sheriff after he became an inhabitant of the poor-house!

This parish, like the adjoining parishes of Morwinstow and Poughill, is entirely situated on the dunstone.

43. **POUGHILL**, (vulgo Pughill, anciently Pochehelle, Pegwille, Pugeham,) is bounded by the sea, Stratton, Launcells, and Kilkhampton.

The manor, now a mere royalty, not long since sold by the late John Conyngham Saunders, Esq. the eminent oculist, was given to the abbey of Clyve, in Somersetshire, by Herbert de Burgh, Earl of Kent.

The church is not far from the rural watering-place of Bude. The Vicar, the Rev. John Davis, is resident in the adjoining parish of Kilkhampton, of which he is also Rector. The vicarage house is occupied by the Rev. Henry Mellon, the Curate.

Vicars instituted,—

1667, Nov. 29,	John Macham.
1670, July 15,	Francis Elston.
1723, Mar. 9,	Charles Orchard.
1756, June 14,	Digory Jose.
1810, Sep. 4,	John Davis.

In this parish was fought the well-known battle of Stratton, near the town of Stratton, on a hill called, from

its having been the position of the Earl of Stamford, the Parliamentary General, Stamford Hill. In the year 1713 a monument was erected on this spot by George Lord Lansdowne, Sir Beville's grandson, see p. 233, with the following inscription:—"In this place the army of the rebels, under the command of the Earl of Stamford, received a signal overthrow by the valour of Sir Beville Granville and the Cornish army, on Tuesday, the 16th of May, 1643." This monument has been taken down: the tablet, containing the inscription, is now fixed in the front of the Tree Inn, in the town of Stratton. See in Lysons' Cornwall, p. 269, an interesting extract of a letter, written from Port Eliot on the 13th of August, 1743, by the Rev. Walter Harte to Bishop Lyttleton, describing the site and circumstances of this battle. The parliamentary army numbered 4,000 men.

44. STRATTON, is bounded by the sea, Poughill, Launcells, and Marhamchurch.

In consideration of his eminent services in the battle on Stamford Hill, Sir Ralph Hopton was, in 1643, created Lord Hopton of Stratton. After his death, which happened in 1654, Charles II. being then in exile, created, in 1658, Sir John Berkeley, to whose courage and good conduct the victory near this town has been chiefly attributed, Baron Berkeley of Stratton: this title became extinct in 1773. In 1797 Lord de Dunstanville was created Baron Basset of Stratton, with remainder to his only daughter, who became on the death of her father, on the 5th February, 1835, Baroness Basset of Stratton.

The manors of Stratton and Binamy have passed through the families of Blanchminster, Hiwis, Tresillian, Coleshill, Arundell, and Grenville, to Lord Carteret, the present proprietor. Binamy castle appears to have been built by Ralph de Blanchminster, about 1335. A moated orchard, near Stratton, on the estate of Binhamy, described in Camden's Map as a square fort, and called Binnoway, was probably the site.

The manor of Efford or Ebbingford has passed from the Waunfords, Durants, and Arundells of Trerice, to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P. When Leland was in Cornwall, between 1536 and 1542, Efford was the residence of Sir John Chamond, who had married the mother of John Arundell, then of Trerice, and widow of Sir John Arundell, the brave naval officer. It was latterly the occasional residence of Wrey l'Ans, Esq. of Whitstone, who died the 16th Sep. 1816. It is now occupied by the Rev. John Symons Avery, Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's chapel, Bude, which was built and endowed by Sir T. D. Acland, and consecrated the 29th Sep. 1835. In Loudon's Architectural Magazine, p. 342, vol. II. 1835, will be found a particular description of it, with five engravings, by Mr. Wightwick, the architect. The stone with which it is built is a kind of porphyry, brought from the distant quarries of Trerice. It has seats for 320. A District has been assigned to it, which, in 1841, contained 721 persons. The boundaries, however, should be marked: it is the practice to send a map of a New District *only* to the Bishop's Registry, but a copy should always be provided for the use of the

chapelry. There was formerly a chapel near the same spot, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael; and one at Efford, dedicated to St. Leonard.

Bude, written also Budehaven and Budeham, is much frequented as a bathing place in summer. There are bathing machines, lodging houses, and a good inn called The Falcon. It is 2 miles from the town of Stratton, 24 from Launceston, and about 53 from Exeter and Plymouth: see Besley's Route Book of Devon, p. 366. The improvement of Bude commenced with the Bude canal, in 1819: see p. 193 *ante*.

In Stratton church is the monument of John Arundell, Esq. 1561, and that of a knight with his effigies in armour; it is supposed to be intended either for Ralph de Blanchminster, or his grandson, Sir John, both lords of the manor. Arundell's monument is engraved in C. Gilbert's Cornwall. In the Parish Register is recorded the following remarkable instance of longevity:—

“ Elizabeth Cornish, widow, buried the 10th of March, 1691: the daughter of John Veale: baptized Oct. 1578: she was in her 114th year, having lived at least 113 years, 4 months, and 15 days.”

153 persons died of the plague in 1547. In 1729, out of 49 persons buried, 42 fell victims to the small pox.

The great tithes of this parish, and the manor of Sanctuary, belonged to the priory of Launceston. This manor, to which the advowson of the vicarage is attached, was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, in 1540. The spot called the Sanctuary is near the church, and occupied by a few cottages. One of the Blanchminster family

gave lands of considerable value to the church and poor of this parish, with a portion to the church of Egloskerry. In Stratton church there is an epitaph in memory of John Avery, schoolmaster, who died in 1691, being one of the eight men of the town : much credit seems to be given to him for his attention to these charities. ^L

Improvement has been made in the church of Stratton since the institution of Mr. Killick, the present Vicar. A new vicarage house is also nearly completed.

Vicars instituted,—

1634, Dec. 20,	Jacob Omev.
1635, June 12,	William Edwards.
1663, Jan. 8.	Nicholas Phillipps.
1669, May 14,	Samuel Holman.
1713, Oct. 28,	William Waddon.
1752, Nov. 24,	Anthony Moore.
1763, Aug. 16,	Robert Matyn.
1804, Feb. 28,	} John Rowe.
1809, Feb. 21,	
1833, Jan. 29,	Jacob Stephen Hawker.
1845, Oct. 31,	Richard Henry Killick.

40. LAUNCELLS is on the right bank of the Tamar, bounded by Kilkhampton, Poughill, Stratton, Marhamchurch, Bridgerule, Corn. and Dev. and the Devonshire parish of Pancrasweek. The great tithes formerly belonged to the abbey of Hartland, which had a cell of Austin Canons here. This cell, which probably gave name to the parish, was leased, in 1537, by Henry VIII. to Sir John Chamond, and became the seat of that family. In the church is the monument of John Chamond, the last of the family, who died in 1624. C. Gilbert has

given an engraving of it, p. 540. He was brother and heir of Digory Chamond, Esq. sometime Recorder of Bodmin: both died without issue. The estates descended to a sister's son, Richard Porter, whose nephew and heir, Richard Porter of Launcells, in 1661, claimed, as heir of the Chamonds, the manor of Bodinniel, in Bodmin: see Bodmin. Sir John Chamond, the elder, had been "knighted at the sepulchre;" his son, Sir John Chamond, the younger, lived to a great age: Carew says, that he was a magistrate almost 60 years, that he knew above 50 several judges of the Western Circuit, and that he was uncle and great uncle to at least 300 persons.

The bailiffry of the hundred of Stratton was annexed to the manor of Norton Rolle, or Northam? in this parish, which belonged to the abbey of Newenham (*de novo manso*,) near Axminster, founded in 1247. One of the abbots, John de Getyngton, who died in 1338, testifies a strong prejudice against Cornishmen, apparently because some Vicar of Pelynt, presented by the abbey, had excited his displeasure: he says "*de quâ natione* (viz. natives of Cornwall,) *caveant posteri.*"^o See Devizes' character of the Cornish in the same note, p. 359, Olivers's Mon. Norton manor passed by inheritance from the Rolles to Lord Clinton. In right of this manor the Abbot of Newenham continued to be bailiff of the hundred of Stratton, till the dissolution of monasteries. ^o

Vicars instituted,—

1636, June 11, William Warrington.

1683, June 12, Charles Bassett.

- 1685, Ap. 15, Nicholas Orchard.
 1712, Nov. 18, Thomas Orchard.
 1749, June 1, Christopher Bedford.
 1750, July 13, John Score.
 1765, Nov. 1. Cadwalader Jones.
 1776, May 7, Hooper Morrison.
 1799, Feb. 7, Thomas Hooper Morrison.
 1832, Mar. 27, Henry Gamble.
 1833, Ap. 22, James Richard Whyte.
 1834, Oct. 6, Henry Alford.
 1844, Oct. 24, James Richard Whyte, *vice* Wrey.

There have been frequent changes in the Vicars of this parish. I do not propose to give a full list of all the Incumbents of the 209 parishes, but of such only as are registered at Bodmin. There is no record at the Archdeacon's Registry of the admission of Incumbents where the parishes are Peculiars or Perpetual Curacies, or which happens during an inhibition pending the Bishop's triennial Visitation. The Incumbent of each parish should prepare a correct list of his predecessors, as far as the parish register, or other documents, enable him to do so. Such a list could be most easily provided at the Bishop's Registry.

The church of Launcells stands in a vale: it has a handsome marble altar-piece.

Scarcely any traces are to be seen of Launcells house. ^c

45. MARHAMCHURCH derives its name, like Morwinstow, from St. Morwenna, to whom it is dedicated. It is an ancient church surrounded by wood. The parish is fertile, and bounded by Launcells, Stratton, the sea,

Poundstock, Week St. Mary, and the Cornish part of Bridgerule, which separates it from the Tamar.

Rectors instituted,—

1639, June 7, Richard Turner.

1673, Aug. 19, Thomas Hawkey.

1728, June 19, John Cory.

1750, Feb. 25, James Gayer.

1776, July 3, George Hickey.

1818, Mar. 17, John Kingdon.

1843, Jan. 3, Richard Robert Wright.

The Rector married Miss Maxwell, whose trustees presented him to the living. The manor of Marhamchurch belongs to Lord Clinton. The manor of Whalesborough gave name to an ancient family which resided at this place for several generations. The heiress brought it in the reign of Henry VI. to Sir John Trevelyan, whose descendents sold it to Sir Francis Buller, Bart. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, whose grandson, Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, of Lupton house, near Brixham, now inherits it. The old mansion is occupied as a farm house. Judge Buller used to visit Whalesborough: he died the 3d June, 1800.

There were formerly chapels at Hilton and Whalesborough. ^L

38. WHITSTONE, so called, Whitaker says, from the white rock on which the manor house was built: he supposes the real name of the church was St. Petrell or St. Petronel. This parish lies on the Tamar, and is bounded by Week St. Mary, North Tamerton, the Cornwall and two Devonshire parts of Bridgerule, and the Devonshire parish of Pyworthy.

The manor of Wadfast was purchased of the Rolles of Stevenstone, by the late Lord de Dunstanville, who occasionally resided at the Barton of Bennets, which came into his family about 1670, by inheritance, from the Heles. Whitstone, formerly belonging to the Cobham family, was the residence of the late Wrey I'Ans, Esq. whose grandfather, Thomas I'Ans, of Bideford, purchased it of the Badcocks, to whom it had passed in marriage with the heiress of Good. ^L

The valleys of this parish formerly abounded with woodcocks, which the cottagers caught in nets.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

There is said to have been formerly a chapel at Froxton, now the property of Mr. Rodd, of Trebartha. Was it the same as the chapel of the Holy Trinity, licensed for the Halseacre family the 22d April, 1429 ? °

Rectors instituted,—

- 1642, May 14, Edward Croke.
- 1687, May 12, John Tregenna.
- 1704, Ang. 14, Nicholas Hoskin.
- 1736, May 25, William Score.
- 1787, Mar. 15, Isaac Tyeth.
- 1795, Feb. 22, John Kingdon, Jun.
- 1843, Mar. 7, William Kingdon.

The advowson was sold by Lord Arundell, about 1787, to Nanjulian, whose executors sold it to Tyeth, from whom it was purchased by the Rev. John Kingdon, the late Rector, father of the present patron and incumbent.

46. WEEK ST. MARY, (written also St. Mary Week, anciently Wyke.) is bounded by Boyton, North

Tamerton, Whitstone, the Cornish part of Bridgerule, Marhamchurch, Poundstock, Jacobstow, a detached part of Warbstow, and the Devonshire parish of Northpetherwin, which extends several miles N.W. of the Tamar.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary; was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath in Century XII.? At Goscot was the chapel of St. Lawrence. ° The advowson of Week St. Mary now belongs to Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, by exchange with the late Lord Carteret for Williamsted, in Bedfordshire, which adjoins the parish of Hawnes, near Bedford, in which is the seat of Lord Carteret.

Rectors instituted,—

1643, Jan. 11, Isaac Rouse.

1680, Mar. 23, Joseph Trewinnard.

1716, Oct. 20, John Turner.

1772, Mar. 20, Thomas Bedford.

1781, Oct. 11, Edward Baynes.

1821, Aug. 3, Walter Gee; who is also Rector of West Buckland, near Southmolton, to which he was presented by Lord de Dunstanville, in 1831. Mr. Gee was nominated by the Bishop, Archdeacon of East Cornwall, when a scheme was on foot for dividing the Archdeaconry.

A chantry and grammar school were founded in the reign of Henry VIII. at Week St. Mary, by Dame Thomasine Percival, a native of this parish. Carew says she kept sheep on St. Mary Week moor, when a London merchant passing saw her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. On the death of her mistress he advanced her from a servant to a wife, and left her a wealthy widow. Her second husband was Henry Gall; her third and last Sir John

Percival, Lord Mayor of London, whom she also outlived. Her will, dated 1512, shows that her maiden name was Bonaventir, and her first husband, Thomas Bumsby. She makes her *cousin*, John Dinham, who married her sister's daughter, residuary legatee, and commits to his discretion the chantry and grammar school, which she had founded in her lifetime: to the Vicar of Liskeard, to pray for her soul, she leaves a gilt goblet; and towards the building of the tower at St. Stephens, Launceston, 20 marks. ^L

Carew says, that in this grammar school divers of the best gentlemen's sons of Devon and Cornwall had been virtuously trained up, under one Cholwell, an honest and religious teacher, which caused the neighbours to rue the statute of Edward VI, touching the suppression of chantries.

47. JACOBSTOW has a detached part intersected by Week St. Mary, and the isolated part of Warbstow, —it is bounded by Poundstock, St. Gennys, Warbstow, Treneglos, Tremaine, and Week St. Mary. The manor of Penhallam is described by Norden, who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as the seat of Sir John Stawell, (ancestor of the Lord Stawells,) then lately deceased.

The barton of Berry Court, with a moated site, appears to have been a place of some consequence. ^L

Digory Wheare was born in Jacobstow, in 1573; was elected probationer fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Afterwards he travelled into several countries beyond the

seas; on his return he retired, with his wife, on the death of his patron Lord Chandos, to Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, where Camden made him the first reader of the history lecture which he had founded. He afterwards became Principal of the Hall, which situation he kept, with his lectureship, till his death, in 1647, at the age of 74. His *Prælectiones* on History have been translated into English. See Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

The Rev. John Glanville, son of the late Francis Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench, is the resident Rector of Jacobstow; he holds also the neighbouring Vicarage of Davidstow, Warbstow parish only intervening.

Rectors instituted,—

1638,	Oct. 26,	Thomas Dipford.
1640,	July 3,	William Hatton.
1683,	June 2,	Charles Piper.
1698,	Mar. 16,	Ralph Holden.
1705,	Mar. 2,	Galfred Lupton.
1719,	Oct. 22,	Samuel Trewbody.
1741,	June 15,	William Penwarne.
1775,	Nov. 9,	Thomas Penwarne.
1822,	Sep. 2,	John Glanville.

48. POUNDSTOCK is bounded by the sea, St. Gennys, Jacobstow, Week St. Mary, and Marhamchurch.

Calmady in this parish, which was the original seat of the Calmadys, is now a farm house, the property of their representative Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq. who resides at Leawood, near Bridestow, Devon.

The great tithes of Poundstock, which were appro-

priated to the college of Slapton, in Devonshire, became, after the reformation, the property of the Arundells, who, about 1780, sold them to George Browne, Esq. of Bodmin, who died the 5th June, 1795.

Vicars instituted,—

1635. Sep. 11, Robert Parr.
 1637, April 27, Philip Bissoe.
 1639, Feb. 7, William Kempe.
 1720, Sep. 27, John Whitford.
 1748, Mar. 3, Gregory Bridgman.
 1770, Aug. 27, Thomas Trevethan.
 1786, Mar. 18, Thomas Trevenen.
 1803, Nov. 7, John Penrose.
 Charles Dayman.
 1835, July 27, Henry Mc Intosh Cricklow.
 1841, June 10, Philipps Donnithorne Dayman.

49. ST. GENNYS, also written St. Gennis or anciently St. Jennis. The church is dedicated to St. Geneisus: attached was the chapel of St. Gregory. The tithes of Treworgye, in this parish, were specially reserved to Launceston priory. The Vicar was allowed a moiety of mortuaries of the chapel of St. Julitta *here*;° now, I suppose, the adjoining parish of St. Juliot.

St. Gennys is bounded by the sea, St. Juliot, Otterham, Warbstow, Jacobstow, and Poundstock.

The manor of Treworgye, part of the possessions of the priory of Launceston, was annexed to the Duchy in 1540. Capt. William Braddon, a distinguished officer on the parliamentary side, during the civil war, died on the barton in 1694, and lies buried in the church: he was a member of the parliament of 1658.

The Earl of St. Germans is patron of the vicarage and impropiator of the great tithes, which formerly belonged to Launceston priory.

This parish affords an excellent specimen of the romantic scenery distinguishing many portions of the north coast. It is situated on the dunstone, a very curious variety of which rock occurs on Tresparret Down.^e

Vicars instituted,—

1663, June 23,	John Turner.
1712, Dec. 10,	Richard Crews.
1727, Mar. 2,	Richard Hoblin.
1732, Sep. 13,	George Thomson.
1783, Feb. 3,	John Symons.
1829, Jan. 13,	Tobias Furneaux.
1834, June 10,	John Athanasius Herring Laffer.

The preceding eleven parishes form the Stratton Union.

37. BRIDGERULE, anciently Brige. The Tamar divides this parish between Cornwall and Devon. The Devonshire portion is also divided into two detached parts. The church is in Devon. The parish derives its name from the bridge over the Tamar, with the adjunct of its ancient owner Reginald or Ruald Adobed, on whom the Norman conqueror bestowed it.

Bridgerule is bounded by Launcells, Marhamchurch, Whitstone, (the detached Devonshire part by North Tamerton,) and the Devonshire parishes of Pyworthy and Pancrasweek. The Cornish part is only about a quarter of the parish, and is designated *West* Bridgerule, and the Devonshire part *East* Bridgerule. Under a recent act, the Vacy angle of North Tamerton, as if detached,

was rated with Devon, but the claim has been abandoned. Cornwall has no really detached part. Devon has a small part in Maker, which is altogether isolated from the rest of the county.

The manor of Tacabre or Takkebere was given, by Edward III, to the abbey of St. Mary de Graces, which he founded, in 1350, in the new churchyard eastward of the Tower of London. The manor has since acquired the name of Merrifield, probably Mary-field from the monastery. It was for many years the property and residence of the Gilberts: a branch from the Gilberts of Compton castle, near Torbay.

The patron of the vicarage is the Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon, of Pyworthy, who was also the Vicar till 1844, when he resigned it to the Rev. Samuel Nicholas Kingdon. This parish and St. Budeaux, opposite Saltash, belong to the Archdeaconry of Totnes: they embrace two small portions of Cornwall,—the only parts of the county not within the Cornish Archdeaconry.

36. BOYTON is divided between Cornwall and Devon. The Devonshire part is called Northcot Hamlet, and has a small portion jutting into the West Tamar portion of Werrington, being altogether severed by the Cornish part of Boyton from the main body of the hamlet. The entire parish is bounded by North Tamerton, Week St. Mary, and the Devonshire parishes of Northpetherwin, Werrington, St. Giles in the Heath, and Luffincot. It is improperly placed under the two unions of Launceston and Holsworthy, and thus the detached portion of Northcot prevents a continuity of surface in both unions.

The manor of Boyton, purchased by Suetricius, Abbot of Tavistock, was forcibly retained by Robert, Earl of Cornwall, at the time of the domesday survey. It belonged to Henry de Bodrigan, who died in 1308, and soon after to the priory of Launceston. In 1540 it was annexed to the duchy. The manor of Darracot, and the barton of Beardon, belonged to the late Richard Wymond, Esq. of St. Cadix, in St. Veep. The barton of Bredvosy, or Bradridge, also belonged to Launceston priory, and was likewise attached to the duchy in 1540. William Symons, Gent. who died in 1692, resided there. He gave £100. towards rebuilding the church tower, which was completed in 1769, as appears by a tablet on the outside. Sir William Pendarves, who died in 1726, made Bradridge one of his seats.

The great tithes of this parish, which were appropriated to Launceston priory, also belonged, excepting those of Northcot, to Mr. Wymond, who bequeathed them to his only daughter, Henrietta, now the wife of Henry Thomson, Esq. of Bodmin. There was a chapel at Northcot, licensed the 2d August, 1450. This hamlet has separate rates and officers.

Hals gives an interesting account of Agnes Prest, who lived in Northcot Hamlet. She was convicted at Launceston for denying the real presence in the sacrament, and was burnt at Exeter, in November, 1558, being the only person who suffered death for the protestant religion within the Diocese of Exeter, during the reign of Queen Mary. The witnesses against her were her own husband and children. At Exeter they still show

the place of her martyrdom, on Southernhay. See D. Gilbert's Cornwall, under Boyton. Tonkin says, Boyeton may be derived either from the Cornish word "byu," which is pronounced like "boy," or from the French "bois," a wood, which agrees well with its situation in the midst of woods. ⁶

The Rev. Edward Rudall, son of the late Vicar of Crediton, is the present resident Incumbent of Boyton; he is also the Perpetual Curate of the adjoining Devonshire parish of St. Giles in the Heath.

37. NORTH TAMERTON, (or simply Tamerton,) so called to distinguish it from South Tamerton, or Tamerton Foliot, near Plymouth,—is bounded by Whitstone, Week St. Mary, Boyton, and the Devonshire parishes of Luffincot, Tetcot, Clawton, Pyworthy, and the detached Devonshire part of Bridgerule. An angle of North Tamerton, on which is the estate of Vacy, formerly belonging to the Wreys, recently to Cann, who sold it to Call, is on the eastern side of the Tamar: a bridge, near the church, connects it with the western. This angle, and a smaller one in St. Budeaux, on which the eastern side of the proposed railway bridge, at Saltash, will rest, are the only portions of Cornwall beyond the Tamar. The manor of North Tamerton has passed successively from Roger de Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwall, Gervase de Horningcote, the Carminows, Arscott, and the Rolles, of whom it was purchased by the father of the present proprietor, Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

The manor of Hornacot, or Horningcote, belonged at an early period to a family of that name : in 1620, it was possessed by Sir Charles Howard, in right of his wife, the daughter of Sir John Fitz, Knt. : it was purchased from the Courtenays by the late Mr. Browne, of Bodmin. There is a dilapidated chapel at Hornacot.

The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock : almost all were reunited to the cure in the early part of the last century, through the exertions of the Incumbent, John Bennet ; still the benefice is called a Perpetual Curacy, and not a Rectory.

Ogbeere, or Ugbere, was the seat of Lovice, afterwards of Leonard Jones, Esq. Receiver-general of the duchy, who died in 1576 : his monument is in the church. The present Incumbent is the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, residing on his Rectory of East Down, near Barnstaple, who succeeded the Rev. John Rawleigh l'Ans, also Rector of Bicton, near Sidmouth, who was buried at Whitstone, the 18th January, 1811.

207. **St. Giles in the Heath**, so called to distinguish it from St. Giles, adjoining Torrington, where Risdon, the historian of Devon, was born about 1580. He commenced his Survey in 1605, finished it in 1630, died in 1640, and lies buried in the church of his native parish. The edition of his Survey, printed in 1811, should be consulted for an account of the Devonshire parishes, bordering on Cornwall. St. Giles in the Heath is one of these, being with Northcot Hamlet, Werrington, and Northpetherwin, forming together the

manor of Werrington, all in Devon, but within the Archdeaconry of Cornwall. St. Giles in the Heath is bounded by the Cornwall and Devon parts of Boyton, and by the Devonshire parishes of Werrington, Broadwoodwidge, Virginstow, Ashwater, and Luffincot. Part of the boundary is formed by the Tamar and the Cary, which Risdon calls a pretty brook and the riveret, and conceives that it gave name to the Carys, as that family had in this parish an ancient dwelling bearing their name.

Mr. Rudall, resident Incumbent of the adjoining parish of Boyton, is also the Perpetual Curate of this parish, in which there is no parsonage house. The living was held by the late Rev. John Clapp, master of Lostwithiel grammar school.

This, and the three preceding parishes of Bridgerule, Boyton, and North Tamerton, form part of the Union of Holsworthy.

205*a*. ST. BUDEAUX, called also Bude, and St. Budocks, should be distinguished from the parish of Budock, or St. Budock, near Falmouth. This parish was introduced into the list of Cornish parishes by myself, some years since. As the bulk of it, with the church, is in Devon, the small angle belonging to Cornwall seems to have been overlooked by the older writers on both counties. Some, indeed, have attached this portion to St. Stephens by Saltash, on the opposite bank of the Tamar. St. Budeaux is bounded by the Devonshire parishes of Tamerton Foliot, Egg Buckland, the Chapelry of Weston Peverell attached to St. Andrew's Plymouth, and Stoke

Damerel including Devonport. The Tamar severs it from the Cornish parishes of Botesfleming, St. Stephens including Saltash, and Antony. The Tavy, from Dartmoor, falls into the Tamar just above the northern extremity of St. Budeaux; and the Lynher, from the west, enters Hamoaze nearly opposite its southern end. St. Budeaux was originally part of the extensive parish of St. Andrew's Plymouth, the Vicar of which still nominates the perpetual Curate, who, since 1832, has been the Rev. Benjamin William Salmon Vallack. The Incumbent, in 1824, was the Rev. Joseph Richards, father of the Rev. Joseph Loscombe Richards, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford. The Cornish portion of St. Budeaux is chiefly occupied by Little Ash farm: the Saltash ferry has also a station here. A scheme was on foot, some years ago, for carrying a bridge and turnpike road over the Tamar, at this point: I think the estimate was £60,000: and provision is now made, by a recent Act, for carrying the Cornwall Railway, by a bridge, across from Saltash to the same spot. Should this be accomplished, though at an enormous expense, one of the wonders of England will belong solely to Cornwall, as the water of the Tamar, and both banks, are at Saltash passage entirely in Cornwall.

Alan de Budeokshead, contractedly Budshed, says Risdon, held the lands here in the first year of Henry III. After fourteen descents, they then passed with the heiress of Budshed to Sir William Gorges, of Bristol. The church once stood in a remote and unhealthy situation by the sea side, but Robert Budshed rebuilt it at his own

cost, on its present elevated site : it is dedicated to St. Budocus. The parish Registers commence with the year 1538 : the chapelry was probably made parochial in 1482. A chapel of ease, with seats for 302, has lately been built at the eastern extremity of this parish, at Knacker's Knowle, a thriving village on the road from Plymouth to Tavistock. The Curate is the Rev. Richard William Needham. Budshed, having passed from the family of Gorges to Trevil and the Trelawnys, was sold, in parcels, by the late Sir Harry Trelawny, to Lord Graves and George Leach, Esq. Whitleigh, the elegant mansion, in 1810, of Edmund Penn Gennys, Esq. was inherited from the Doctons, who resided there. This parish is within the Union of Plympton and the Archdeaconry of Totnes ; and the small Cornish portion of it is the only part of Cornwall, except the Vacy angle of North Tamerton, which is situated on the Devonshire bank of the Tamar ; and also the only part of Cornwall, except the Cornish *quarter* of Bridgerule, not within the Archdeaconry of Cornwall. The scenery throughout this parish is very beautiful.

CAMELFORD UNION.

51. OTTERHAM is bounded by Warbstow, St. Gennys, St. Juliot, and Davidstow : it belongs now to the deanery of Trigg Major, but is placed in some of the valors under the deanery of Trigg Minor,—an error, probably, as it is severed from that deanery by a narrow slip of either St Juliot or Davidstow.

The manor of Otterham is now the property of George Welch Owen, Esq. of Tiverton.

Rectors instituted,—

- 1675, May 11, George Wakeham.
 1681, Mar. 1, Hugo Warren.
 1684, Aug. 7, Samuel Northcott.
 1706, Oct. 3, Thomas Sargent.
 1708, July 30, James Avent.
 1737, Ap. 30, Joseph Silly.
 1738, Sep. 6, William Snawdon.
 1779, Aug. 12, Digory Jose.
 1810, Aug. 10, Samuel Chilcote.

57. LESNEWTH, or Lesnewith, is bounded by St. Juliot, Minster, and Davidstow. The manor of Lesnewth gives name to the hundred: the advowson of the rectory was annexed to it; it was the property of the late Edmund John Glynn, Esq. and has been purchased by Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart.

Rectors instituted,—

- 1693, June 4, Christopher Tregian.
 1720, May 10, William
 1737, July 21, Joseph Silly.
 1738, Jun. 16, Anthony Hosken, Vicar of Bodmin.
 1767, Mar. 6, }
 1786, Feb. 2, } Henry Oglander.
 1791, Feb. 2, }
 1802, May 11, } Anthony William Glynn.
 1804, Aug. 29, }
 1809, Jan. 18, John Pomeroy, Vicar of Bodmin.
 1813, Dec. 7, Charles Worsley, who resides in the Isle of Wight. The Curate is Mr. Manning, the Incumbent of the adjoining parish of St. Juliot, who resides at Boscastle.

50. ST. JULIOT, commonly St. Jilt, is bounded by

the sea, St. Gennys, Otterham, Davidstow, Lesnewth, and Minster, which includes part of the town of Boscastle. The rectory was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock. The Rev. George William Manning is the Perpetual Curate, licensed the 16th October, 1844. He resides at Boscastle, and is also Curate of the adjoining parish of Lesnewth. His predecessor was the late Rev. John Russell, formerly of Sandhill, in Calstock, and subsequently Curate of Southill, and of Crediton. A residence for the Incumbent is nearly completed. Was St. Juliot anciently only a chapelry of St. Gennys? See St. Gennys.

High Cliff, in St. Gennys, on the N.E. border of St. Juliot, is 735 feet above the level of the sea. The Rawles, since of Liskeard, resided at Trevill, when Martyn completed his map of Cornwall, in 1748.

58. **MINSTER** contains a small part of the town of Boscastle; it just touches the sea, and is bounded by Forrabury, (which contains the greater part of Boscastle,) Trevalga, Tintagel, St. Teath, the two parts of Lanteglos by Camelford, Davidstow, Lesnewth, and St. Juliot.

The figure of this parish is very irregular.

The rectory of Minster has of late years been held with the rectory of Forrabury; they are, however, distinct benefices belonging to the same patron.

Rectors instituted,—

- 1662, Aug. 5, James Lake.
- 1672, June 3, Peter Pennaliggan.
- 1696, June 11, Samuel Northcoat.
- 1701, Mar. 11, Jacob Amy.
- 1753, Ap. 25, Henry Rundle.

1779, Oct. 21, Henry Rundle.

1800, Ap. 28, Richard Winsloe, who resided at Taunton, where he died.

1843, Feb. 1, William John Kirkness, who resides in the new parsonage house of Forrabury.

At this place was a priory of black monks, called Minster or Talcarn, founded by William de Bottreaux as a cell to Tywardreath, which priory was subject to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus, at Angers, in France: there are some small remains of the ruins near Minster church.^L The Rector of Minster is lord of the manor of Pollifant in Lewanick, which formerly belonged to this priory,^G which Dr. Oliver supposes was founded by William Fitz Nicholas, *temp.* Henry II.: it was dedicated to St. Merthiana. The manor, honor, and borough of Bottreaux castle, now called Boscastle, and the manor of Worthyvale, were among the ancient possessions of the baronial family of Botterell, or Bottreaux, who were settled here as early as the reign of Henry II. William Botterell, and his younger brother, Reginald, were both among the rebel barons in arms against Henry III. With the exception of Reginald, who succeeded his elder brother in the possession of this honor, the ten successive owners were all Williams. William, Lord Bottreaux, the last of the family, was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1462, leaving an only daughter, married to Sir Robert Hungerford. The principal residence of this ancient family was at Bottreaux castle, of which the mount only now remains: latterly it was called "the manor place" and "the court." The manor house was occasionally occupied by Sir John Cotton, who died in 1703. The

manors of Boscastle and Worthyvale passed, with the heiress of Hungerford, to the noble family of Hastings. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Elizabeth, sold the manor and lordship of Bottreaux castle to John Hender, Esq. whose eldest daughter, and coheiress, brought it to Dr. Cotton, father of Dr. William Cotton, who was Bishop of Exeter from 1598 to 1621. The Bishop's grandson, Sir John Cotton, gave this estate to his sister's son, Cotton Amy, Esq.^l who left two daughters, whose successors have sold the greater part to Mr. Avery, merchant, of Boscastle, the present proprietor. Nearly in front of the house at Worthyvale, about a mile and half from Camelford, is a single stone laid over a stream, having some letters cut on its lower surface, and which is believed to have marked the exact spot where King Arthur received his death wound ^e in battle, A. D. 542.

Minster church has no tower : it is situated in a very secluded and picturesque spot.

59. FORRABURY, or Farrabury. The greater part of the town of Boscastle, with the whole of the harbour, is in this parish : only a small part of the higher portion of Boscastle is in Minster. Forrabury does not contain a square mile : it is the smallest parish in the county except Truro, Lostwithiel, and Tregony. It is bounded by Minster, Trevalga, and St. Juliot. The church stands in a very exposed situation on the top of the hill, and the windows are protected by shutters against the violence of the winds. There is a sketch of it in Redding's Cornwall. There was formerly a chapel in the town, on a

better site, for the convenience of the inhabitants of both Forrabury and Minster, than the present churches.

Rectors instituted,—

1691, July 2, Thomas Trenick.

1701, Dec. 23, James Amy.

1751, Sep. 18, Joseph Thorpe.

1779, Oct. 18, Henry Rundle.

1800, Ap. 28, Richard Winsloe.

1843, Jan. 4, William John Kirkness, who resides in the parsonage house which he has recently built. He is also Rector of Minster.

GEOLOGY. Dr. Boase says, this little parish is formed by a belt of high and precipitous hills, and is principally composed of a very interesting rock. It is of a dark colour, does not alter in the streak, and abounds in iron pyrites; it is a kind of shale, and in the cliff, not far from the church, contains a layer of some carbonaceous mineral, to the intimate diffusion of which the colour of the rock appears to be owing. The section of the hill, by the road side, from the church to Valancey bridge, exhibits the layers of the rock convoluted and contorted in a most extraordinary manner; and the same appearance is beautifully illustrated in the cliffs at the entrance of Boscastle harbour. ^a A new road has been made into Boscastle.

60. **TREVALGA** is bounded by the sea, Forrabury, Minster, and Tintagel. The manor belongs to the Rev. Richard Stephens, of Culverhouse, Sub-dean of Exeter. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Rectory. The church is dedicated to St. Petrock.

Whitaker derives the name from Trev Alga, the noble house.

Rectors instituted.—

1669, Aug. 10,	Sampson Robins.
1691, July 2,	Thomas Trenick.
1701, Sep. 30,	Joseph Chilcott.
1702, July 23,	Edmund Venning.
1704, Sep. 25,	John Fursman.
1723, June 17,	Samuel Croker.
1757, June 18,	Joseph Thorpe.
1779, Oct. 26,	William Lashey.
1793, Nov. 8,	James May.
1832, Nov. 30,	John Trehane Symons, son of the late Vicar of Feock.

61. TINTAGEL is bounded by the sea, Trevalga, Minster, the detached part of Lanteglos by Camelford, and St. Teath. The manor was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall. The castle, which is of great antiquity, is said to have been the birth-place of King Arthur. In 1245, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was accused of having afforded an asylum, at his castle of Tintagel, to his nephew David Prince of Wales, being in rebellion against his uncle, Henry III. In 1337 it was in a very ruinous state, without a governor; the priest, who officiated at the chapel, having the custody. The great hall had been taken down by John of Eltham, then late Earl of Cornwall. It was made a state-prison *temp.* Richard II. and a more desolate spot could not have been found. About this time the custody of it was again given to persons of rank: John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, was made constable in 1388. John Northampton,

Lord Mayor of London, was, in 1385, as Carew observes, "for his unruly mayoralty condemned thither as a perpetual penitentiary." Thomas, Earl of Warwick, was confined there in 1397. The chapel, 54 ft. by 12, Leland says, was dedicated to St. Ulette, or Ulianne. There is an interesting view of the castle in Norden, p. 80, who gives this caution, "He must have eyes that will scale Tyntagell." Compare Norden's view, taken probably in 1584, with one in Borlase, p. 320, published in 1754. Norden has also given, at p. 71, a sketch of an inclosure, near Roughtor, called "*Arthur's hall*," and Borlase, at p. 207, has a drawing of "*Arthur's bed*," a rock so called on the western end of Trewartha Tor, in Northill.

The castle and manor of Tintagel were attached to the duchy, *temp.* Edward III. Tintagel was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall: though not incorporated, it is governed by a Mayor. By the name of Bossiney, or Trevena, it returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI. till 1832, when it was placed under Schedule A. Sir Francis Drake, the Circumnavigator, was one of the representatives in 1584. The church of Tintagel is situated on a hill; the yard is large, containing 2A. 2R. 11P. The church formerly appropriated to the abbess and convent of Fontevralt, in Normandy, was settled by Edward IV. on the collegiate church of Windsor, the Dean and Canons of which are now patrons of the vicarage and owners of the great tithes. There were four ancient chapels in Tintagel,—the one at the castle, two at Trevena dedicated to St. Denys and St. Piran, and one at Bosinney.

At Trevillet there is a beautiful waterfall, called Nathan's Kieve, of which there is a drawing in C. Gilbert's Cornwall, and other works. Tintagel was also called Tindagell, Dundagell, Dyndagell, and Bosithney, anciently Dune-cheine and Dun-diogel.

Vicars instituted,—

1684, Mar. 6,	John Gill.
1692, Dec. 7,	Christopher Chilcott.
1726, June 10,	Edward Stephens.
1737, Nov. 3,	Jonathan Baron.
1755, June 4,	James Evans.
1770, Jan. 3,	Arthur Wade.
1810, May 28,	Charles Dayman.
1835, May 5,	Robert Stapylton Bree.

62. LANTEGLOS BY CAMELFORD, so called to distinguish it from Lanteglos by Fowey, has a detached part, forming, as it were, the S.E. angle of Tintagel; severed from the main body of Lanteglos, by Minster and St. Teath. The whole parish is bounded by Tintagel, Minster, St. Teath, Michaelstow, Advent, and Davidstow.

The manor of Helston in Trigg in this parish, so called to distinguish it from the manor of Helston in Kirrier, is one of the ancient duchy manors. The site of this manor is said to be what is called St. Syth's, or Michaelstow Beacon, where are the vestiges of an ancient camp. The deer park at Lanteglos was disparked by Henry VIII. Fentonwoon was for many years the seat of a family of Wallis. The heiress of John Wallis, Esq. married Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. His brother, Samuel Wallis, Esq. the Circumnavigator, and afterwards Com-

missioner of the Navy, who was born at Fentonwoon, and died in 1793, left also an only daughter, the lately deceased widow of Samuel Stephens, Esq. of Tregenna castle, in St. Ives. Capt. Wallis at one time resided at Trelissick, in Feock, when his portrait was taken by Clifford, of which there is a copy at Tregenna castle, and with Mr. Prater, of St. Austell. The rectories of Lanteglos and Advent form one benefice, in the patronage of the Duke of Cornwall.

Rectors instituted,—

1632, Aug. 6, George Gillingham.

1633, Ap. 3, Godfridus Price.

1635, Oct. 7, William Todd.

1691, May 16, Henry Whitaker.

Daniel Lombard, D.D. ob. 14 Dec. 1746.

1747, Ap. 22, William Phillipps, ob. 14 Ap. 1794.

1794, Aug. 14, Coryndon Luxmoore, also Rector of

Bridestow with Sourton, where he died.

1845, Oct. 31, Roger Bird, who has nearly completed a new parsonage house; he at present resides at Wolston, near Andover.

Dr. Lombard was the son of a French Protestant Clergyman; he had spent much of his time abroad, and especially in Germany, where he became acquainted with Mr. Gregor, of Trewarthenick. It is said that when he came from London, to take possession of his parish, he passed through Camelford, and nearly to the Land's End, inquiring in vain, in a foreign accent, for Lan-te-glos-juxta-Camèl-ford. He left a library for the use of his successors. ^e

There was an ancient chapel at Camelford dedicated to St. Thomas. There should now be a chapel of ease

in the town, as the churches of Lanteglos and Advent are both a mile and half distant. Camelford was made a free borough by Richard, King of the Romans. It was incorporated, 25 Charles II. It sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI. till disfranchised in 1832, under Schedule A. Sir Charles Scarborough, Knt. the celebrated Physician, represented it in 1685; and James Macpherson, Esq. the fabricator of Ossian's Poems, in 1791: see Dr. Johnson's answer to his challenge in D. Gilbert's Cornwall. In 1832, Lord Darlington had acquired the whole property in the borough, which contains 245A. 0R. 22P. The arms of Camelford are a camel passant over a river. Camel means the winding or crooked Alan, which passes through this town, and falls into the Bristol channel at Padstow.

Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boconnoc, was created Baron Camelford, on the 5th January, 1784. This title became extinct by the death of his son, who fell in a duel with Capt. Best, in 1804.

The neighbourhood of Camelford is supposed to have been the site of a memorable battle, in A.D. 542, between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, in which both were slain; and also of a battle which King Egbert had with the Britons, in 823. From its proximity to Roughtor and Brownwilly, the highest hills in Cornwall, more rain, it is said, falls at Camelford than in any other town in the County.

63. ADVENT, commonly called St. Ann or St. Tane, anciently St. Andewin or Athewyn, is a daughter

church to Lanteglos, bounded by Lanteglos, Michaelstow, Simonward, St. Clether, and Davidstow. It contains 4,059A. 1R. and is one of the twelve parishes which surround the small parish of Temple, and form *the Moors*. Helsbury park extends into this parish; and Trethyn, it is said, was occupied by Sir Rolle, having retired thither, from Honiton, during the protectorate of Cromwell. ^a

56. DAVIDSTOW is bounded by Lanteglos, Advent, St. Clether, Treneglos, Warbstow, Otterham, St. Juliot, Lesnewth, and Minster. The advowson of the vicarage was vested in the duchy, in 1540. The great tithes belonged to the hospital of St. John, at Bridgewater. There were three chapels in this parish dedicated to St. Augustine, St. Ellen, and St. Michael. The church is dedicated to St. David, uncle of King Arthur, who, at the age of 146, died Bishop of St. David's, or Menevia, in Wales, of which principality he is the tutelar saint. The leek, still worn by the Welch, on the 1st March, St. David's day, is said to have been the mark by which an army, under St. David, was distinguished from the Saxons, their pagan adversaries. Davidstow extends southward to the moors near Roughtor.

Vicars instituted,—

1641, Ap. 10, Thomas Fox.

1682, Mar. 9, Charles Turner.

1717, Mar. 25, William Pennington.

1738, Dec. 27, Nicholas Hoskyn.

1750, May 4, John Lethbridge, grandfather of John King Lethbridge, Esq. of Tregar.

1797, May 29, Lewis Marshall, father of William Marshall, Esq. of Treworgy.

1833, May 9, John Glanville, who holds also the neighbouring rectory of Jacobstow, where he resides.

54. ST. CLEATHER, or St. Cleather, is bounded by Davidstow, Advent, Simonward, Alternon, Laneast, and Treneglos. The barton of Basil, in this parish, was formerly the residence of Sir John Trevelyan, Knt. who is said to have routed the Sheriff and his troop, who sought to arrest him, by overturning some hives of bees. ^c Tonkin says, the right name of this parish is St. Eledred. Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Winchester, *temp.* Edward I. endowed a chantry chapel in the churchyard of St. Austell, with the church of St. Clether. The great tithes are now annexed to the church of St. Thomas, near Launceston, having been purchased with Queen Anne's bounty. The advowson of St. Clether, and the chapel of Menacuddle, in St. Austell, were granted, in 1596, to Bourne and Grence. ^l

Vicars instituted,—

1638, Mar. 19, Edmund Hughes.

1664, Jan. 5, William Dingley.

1672, Dec. 11, John Harris.

1734, Nov. 20, Francis Nation.

1752, Dec. 26, William Phillipps.

1794, June 11, William Stabback.

1812, May 5, Simon Webber.

1816, Nov. 6, John Rowe.

1823, Jan. 7, Jonathan Phillipps Carpenter.

1832, Oct. 11, John Rowe.

1837, May 16, Henry John Morshead, also Rector of Kelly, near Launceston, where he resides. He is the son of the aged Rector of Calstock.

In summer, the nearest road on horseback, from Bodmin to Stratton, is across the moors by the foot of Roughtor, and Trevilian's Gate in St. Clether, to Wainhouse Corner.

64. MICHAELSTOW is bounded by St. Tudy, Simonward, Advent, Lanteglos, and St. Teath. The duchy manor of Helston in Trigg extends over the greater part of this parish. William of Worcester speaks of a castle at Helsbury. The park there has long since been disparked. At St. Syth, or Michaelstow Beacon, just without the park, is a castle-mount, with considerable earth works : see p. 262. There is a fine view from it. Trevenen, formerly the seat of the Lowers, is now the property of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart.

Rectors instituted,—

1639, Mar. 16, John Deanes.

1664, Ap. 6, Christopher Hill.

1678, July 15, Moses Holway.

1695, Aug. 2, Walter Hugoe.

1712, June 9, Christopher Chilcott.

1726, July 8, John Clode.

1755, Jan. 10, John Fisher.

1755, Oct. 13, John Fisher.

1801, June 1, Isaac Tyeth.

1818, Dec. 22, Edmund Spettigue, infirm, and now residing at Launceston. Mr. Sandys, his Curate, occupies the parsonage house built by Mr. Spettigue.

65. ST. TEATH, written also St. Tethe, is bounded by the sea, Tintagel, Endellion, St. Kew, St. Tudy, Michaelstow, Lanteglos 2 parts, and Minster.

Trehanick was the seat of a younger branch of the Carminows : William Carminow died here in 1646, and in him the male line of that ancient family became extinct. His house was plundered during the Rebellion. Trehanick was afterwards in the Cheneys, whose principal seat was Bodanan, in the adjoining parish of Endellion : from them the Cheney Downs, in St. Teath, are named. The church had formerly two Prebendaries, or Portionists, to whom the great tithes were appropriated. Dinnabole quarries produce the finest and most durable roofing slate in England : they are very extensive and lucrative. Treveans was the residence of the Phillipps family. Mr. Phillipps, of Treveans, settled as an attorney at Camelford, and acquired a fortune : he left three sons, and a daughter, who married Mr. Carpenter, of Tavistock, and her descendants are now possessed of nearly the whole of the Phillipps' property. ° Capt. William Bligh, the well-known Commander of the *Bounty*, in 1789, and afterwards Governor of New Holland, was a native of St. Teath. ° The northern mail coach, from Exeter to Falmouth, passes by night through St. Teath church-town. The turnpike road leading from Launceston to Truro nearly surrounds the church. It was the great line of communication to the west of Cornwall, before 1769, when the new road was made through Bodmin, over the Temple and Tregoss moors. The making of the Camelford turnpike road, in 1759, was taken up as a matter of patriotism; and, to assist the undertaking, the Rev. William Phillipps, Rector of Lanteglos, who died in 1794, cut with his own hands the

figures on the granite mile-stones, which still remain.⁶ The like public spirit would be of service in the present day, when mile-stones and direction-posts are so much neglected. Mr. Rodd, however, has set a good example in the neighbourhood of Trebartha.

Vicars instituted,—

- 1720, Oct. 30, Thomas Belling.
 1723, Ap. 2, William White.
 1737, Oct. 27, Benjamin Shipman.
 1779, Aug. 7, Sampson Harris.
 1784, June 15, Richard Elliott.
 1785, Feb. 12, Richard Elliott.
 1796, Dec. 30, Jonathan Williams.

1821, Oct. 21, }
 1830, Nov. 3, } Joseph Fayerer.

1838, June 20, Thomas Amory, resident in the vicarage house built by Mr. Fayerer, formerly Master of Bodmin Grammar School.

66. ST. BREWARD or SIMONWARD is bounded by St. Tudy, St. Mabyn, Blisland, Alternon, St. Clether, Advent, and Michaelstow.

It is said that the church was built by William Brewer, (son of William Lord Brewer,) consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1224; and that the parish takes its name from him. He fought at the head of 100,000 in Palestine. It is not, however, known that he was ever canonized. The ancient manor of Hamatethy, with the hills of Roughtor and Brownwilly, the highest in Cornwall, are now the property of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. Those hills are visible from the neighbourhood of St. Ives, Oakhampton, and Minehead in Somerset. See *ante*,

p. 176, and Bodmin Register, p. 405. There was an ancient chapel on Roughtor, dedicated to St. Michael, when William of Worcester, on his route from Norwich to St. Michael's Mount, rode across the moors from Launceston to Bodmin, on Monday, the 14th September, 1478. I think I have observed some of the stones. I have a drawing, by Rawlinson, the celebrated caricaturist, of a pic-nic party at Roughtor. Colonel Michel, of Hengar, who died in 1786, and Mr. Browne, of Bodmin, were of the number.

Tonkin says, that, according to the popular legend, Simon Ward was a domestic brewer to King Arthur. A place, called Arthur's Hall, is near Roughtor. See p. 261. Tonkin supposes the parish was called Brewer from the French "bruyère" heath. The tower of Simonward has been struck twice by lightning within the last 100 years. There are several ancient stream works, and two recent mines of copper, in this parish.

Vicars instituted,—

1669,	Oct. 21,	Nicholas Phillipps.
1677,	Sep, 28,	William Salmon.
1691,	June 29,	Nicholas Downe.
1723,	July 1,	William Blake.
1726,	Sep. 30,	John Torr.
1728,	June 11,	Philip Hicks.
1739,	Mar. 19,	William Kelly.
1742,	Sep. 7,	Thomas Bennett.
1767,	Aug. 5,	Ralph Baron.
1814,	Feb. 22,	Nicholas Gay.
1815,	June 16,	Thomas Jones Landon.

LAUNCESTON UNION.

55. ALTERNON, or Altarnun, is bounded by St. Neot, Blisland, St. Breward, St. Clether, Laneast, Trewen, Lewanick, Northill, and St. Cleer.

The manor of Trelawny was the original seat of the ancient family of that name. The barton, with a deer park annexed, was the residence of Sir John Trelawny, a distinguished military character in the reign of Henry V. Trevithick is the property and occasional residence of Rev. Vincent, and his brother George Vincent, Esq. The manor of Treveage belongs to Francis Rodd, Esq. of Trebartha Hall, who has nearly completed a chapel at Bolventor, for the accommodation of the scattered inhabitants around Jamaica Inn. The chapel will contain 150 persons; it is situated in Alternon, but one-third of the district attached is within the parish of St. Neot. Between Jamaica Inn and Dosmary Pool there was a chapel dedicated to St. Luke. The font remained when I visited the spot many years since. Who has removed it? The property was sold by my father to Mr. Rodd's uncle. The tower of Alternon church, which is said to be the highest in the county, except Probus, was much damaged by storms in 1791 and 1810. ² It is situated in the valley, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Five Lanes, which lies on the great road from Launceston to Bodmin. The church is said to have been the burial-place of St. Nonnet or St. Nun, daughter of an Earl of Cornwall, and mother of St. David: hence probably its name. Near the church is St. Nun's well, the water from which fell into a pool famous for the cure of

lunatics. See Carew's humorous description of it. There was a nunnery also adjoining. About a mile from the cathedral of St. David's, in Wales, are the remains of a chapel, near a consecrated pool or well, dedicated to St. Nun. This coincidence of the two pools is curious. ^c The church of Altonon was given by William, Earl of Moreton, to the prior and convent of Montacute, in Somerset, whose successors, in 1236, made over their right in it to the church of Exeter.

Hals speaks of a very remarkable instance of longevity in the person of Peter Jowle, *under clerk or deacon?* of Altonon, *temp.* Charles II, who lived to be more than 150 years of age; and in his hundredth year had a new set of teeth, and his hair became again black. Par lived to the age of 153 years, about the same time, as he died in 1635. It is reported of Zamkees, the Samo-thracian, that, after he had lived 104 years, new teeth sprang up in his jaws. ^c

The Rev. Malachy Hitchins's measurement makes this parish the largest in Cornwall, viz.—12,770 acres; and St. Neot 11,739. Mr. Rickman, in 1831, calculated St. Neot at 14,540 acres; and Altonon at 13,840. There may be some uncertainty about the boundaries on the moors. The actual measurement, however, of St. Neot, for the Tithe Commutation, is 14,268A. 1R. 24P.; and of Altonon 15,014, leaving the palm still with Altonon.

Four-holes Cross, a noted object on the left of the road from Jamaica Inn towards Bodmin, is in the parish of St. Neot: see p. 20. The growth of firs at Palmer's bridge and Bolventor chapel, should be observed as a

proof that care and perseverance only are necessary to cover the moors with thriving plantations. Some of the inclosed moor-lands, near Trebartha, have been made worth 40s. an acre. *There was* a very comfortable inn and posting-house at Five Lanes, kept by Mrs. Broad, till her death a few years since. A stone arrow-head, and *apparently* a mould and crucible for casting celts, have been recently discovered in the stream works near Altonon. In January 1814, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow, the mail-coach was detained at Jamaica Inn for several days, and the passengers put to no small inconvenience for lodging and provisions.

Vicars,—

- 1613, Nathaniel Beard.
 1641, Nov. 26, Thomas Beard, on resignation of N. Beard.
 1679, John Ruddle, Minister of Launceston and Prebendary of Exeter.
 1699, Oct. 10, Launcelot Blackburn, made Bishop of Exeter, 1716.
 1717, May 3, Joseph Hatton, ob. 1729.
 1729, Feb. 28, James Kendall, ob. 1732.
 1732, Feb. 6, Thomas Hurrell, ob. 1743, June 2.
 1743, Sept. 15, Aaron Baker, ob. 1749.
 1749, Feb. 24, Joseph Amphlett, resigned 1757, June 25.
 1757, Dec. 9, John Trist, resigned 1776, June 24.
 1776, Nov. 13, Thomas Derisley, Rector of Southill and Callington, ob. 1795, Nov. 12.
 1795, Dec. 29, Livingstone Booth, vacated 1806, Jan. 1, ob. Vicar of Gwennap, 1822.
 1806, Jan. 30, Samuel Hart, resigned Michaelmas, 1841, ob. at Holsworthy.
 1842, Feb. 5, Robert Henry Tripp, from St. Sidwell's, Exeter, now resident in the vicarage house which he has recently built.

Mr. Burnard, the rising sculptor, and Mr. Whale, the painter, are natives of Alternon. There is a modern road cut across the moors from Jamaica Inn to Liskeard.

32. LANEAST: this parish is in the hundreds of East and Lesnewth. It had been described as altogether in the hundred of East, till I discovered the error. The Lesnewth part, called the hamlet of Laneast, adjoins Alternon, with which it is rated to the land-tax. The church is in East, with the major part of the parish. Laneast is bounded by Alternon, St. Clether, Treneglos, Tresmere, Egloskerry, and Trewen. The church was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston. Tregear House, rebuilt by Jasper Baron, Esq. is now the property and residence of John King Lethbridge, Esq. who married his only daughter, now deceased. Her only brother, also deceased, was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1825-6. There is a manganese mine in Laneast. The Rev. William Frederic Everest, resident in the new parsonage house, succeeded to the perpetual curacy, the 6th December, 1844, on the death of Rev. William Cowlard, whose first wife was the sister of Mr. Lethbridge.

John Couche Adams, Esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, æ. 25, the discoverer, with Le Verrier, of the position of the planet Neptune, was born in Laneast, in which parish his father now occupies a farm, and is the Churchwarden. The turnpike road from Launceston to Camelford passes through this parish.

28. TREWEN: this small parish is bounded by

Southpetherwin, St. Thomas, Egloskerry, Laneast, Alternon, and Lewanick. It is attached to the vicarage of Southpetherwin, which see. Mr. Welsford, the Curate, lodges in the parish. The manor of Trewen belongs to the Bishop.

24. LEWANICK is bounded by Alternon, Northill, Laneast, Southpetherwin, and Trewen. The new lodge of Trebartha Hall, adjoining the great road from Exeter to Falmouth, is in this parish.

Trelask was bequeathed to the Archers by Addis, in 1741, having belonged successively to the Uptons and Lowers. Edward Archer, Esq. the present possessor, married Radcliffe, of Warleigh: his brother, the resident Vicar, married Rashleigh, of Menabilly. Trelask is well wooded, and a new lodge has been built near Trekellearn bridge, adjoining the road from Launceston to Liskeard. Mr. Archer's late father was Sheriff in 1832-3. A new turnpike road has of late years been made from Five Lanes, by Two Bridges, to Holloway-cross gate, avoiding the dangerous hills by Hicks's mill. The flood on the 8th July, see p. 19, swept away part of Two Bridges, and interrupted the communication till last month, when the new bridge was finished. The tower of Lewanick is lofty and handsome, built probably *temp.* Henry VII. The manor of Pollyfant belonged to the priory of Minister, and is now attached to the rectory of that parish: see p. 257. In C. Gilbert's Cornwall, p. 489, there is an account of its customs, and of the decision of Lord Chancellor Hatton, in a suit between the tenants and

Trevillian, Rector of Minster. There is a very fine quarry at Pollyfant, of which stone the ancient Saxon door-way, at the White Hart Inn, Launceston, is formed: a large quantity of it has been used in the building of Trebursey, and also of the Duke of Bedford's Cottage, at Endsleigh.

Vicars,—

1661, June 25,	Jacob Prout.
1702, Mar. 14,	Ely Foster.
1738, July 1,	John Turner.
1752, May 11,	John Edwards.
1753, Oct. 24,	Charles Bedford.
1787, Feb. 17,	William Carpenter.
1797, Aug. 19,	George Mangles.
1811, Feb. 7,	William Augustus Morgan, now P.C. Tresmere.
1822, Sept. 24,	Samuel Archer.
1831, Mar. 11,	James Duke Coleridge, now Rector of Thorverton.
1844, Nov. 12,	C. H. Archer.

53. TRENEGLOS is bounded by Warbstow, Tremaine, Tresmere, Laneast, St. Clether, and Davidstow. Treglith in this parish is the residence of John Braddon, Esq. The church was given by Richard, Steward of the household at the time of the Domesday Survey, to the priory of Tywardreath. The vicarages of Treneglos and Warbstow form one benefice.

Vicars instituted,—

1634, Oct. 17,	Thomas Carton.
1635, Aug. 10,	John Turner.
1678, Feb. 14,	Louis Stephens.
1685, July 29,	Richard Scaddon.

- 1706, Ap. 2, Jasper Wood.
 1716, Sept. 24, Charles Porter.
 1717, Mar. 23, John Harris.
 1742, June 12, Thomas Searle.
 1751, Nov. 28, Richard Wynne.
 1759, Sept. 24, William Carpenter.
 1797, Aug. 23, John Farnham.
 1803, Nov. 3, Cornelius Cardew.
 1804, June 4, James Holman Mason.

Mr. Mason resides on his vicarage of Widecombe in the Moor, near Ashburton, and is also Curate of Tor Royal chapel, on Dartmoor. The Rev. G. E. Carwithen, son of Dr. Carwithen, of Stokeclimsland, is the resident curate of Treneglos, with Warbstow.

52. **WARBSTOW** is bounded by Treneglos, Tremaine, Jacobstow, St. Gennys, Otterham, and Davidstow; it has also a small part adjoining Northpetherwin in Devon, which is severed from the main body of the parish by Tremaine and Jacobstow.

The manor of Fentrigan belonged to Tywardreath priory, and was annexed to the duchy in 1540. Warbstow Burrows, or Beacon, is a remarkable ancient fortification, of which there is a plan in Lysons's Cornwall. It rises 820 feet above the sea: Stratton and Launceston castle may be seen from it. It has a double vallum and two entrances; the inner area is 1,200 feet by 1,075: in the middle is an oblong tumulus, called the giant's grave. L

33. **TRESMERE** is bounded by the Devonshire parish of Northpetherwin, and by Egloskerry, Tremaine,

Treneglos, and Laneast. This parish is within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington. The tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston.¹ The Perpetual Curate is the Rev. William Augustus Morgan, whose parsonage is in Egloskerry.

34. EGLOSKERRY is bounded by the Devonshire parish of Northpetherwin, and by St. Stephens, St. Thomas, Trewen, Laneast, and Tresmere. It forms a consolidated Perpetual Curacy with Tremaine, though separated from it by Tresmere.

The descent of Penhele, from the time of the Domesday Survey, is traced in Lysons's Cornwall. It is now the property and residence of the Rev. ~~William~~^{Thomas} Addington Simcoe, the Incumbent and Patron of Egloskerry, whose immediate predecessors in the living were the Rev. John Oliver, and the Rev. John Serjeant of Callington, both deceased. Mr. Simcoe is the son of the late General Simcoe; he married 1—Palmer, 2—Mann.

35. TREMAINE is bounded by Northpetherwin, Warbstow 2 parts, Treneglos, and Tresmere. Castle Milford, the ancient seat of the Treises, is now a farm house. The church was consecrated in 1481, by the name of the chapel of Winwolaus of Tremene, with a cemetery adjoining. It is a daughter church to Egloskerry; and the greater part of the parish is within the manor of Penhele.

205. Northpetherwin, so called to distinguish it from

Southpetherwin, from which it is separated by Egloskerry and Trewen, is bounded by Werrington, Boyton, Week St. Mary, the detached parts of Jacobstow and Warbstow, Tremaine, Tresmere, Egloskerry, and St. Stephens by Launceston. Northpetherwin is within the manor of Werrington, and though in Devon, is part of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

Vicars instituted,—

1656, July 8,	Isaac Rowse.
1681, May 18,	Digory Cradacott.
1728, Ap. 12,	Edmund Herring.
1785, June 1,	Christopher Cunningham Vickery.
1793, Ap. 23,	Robert Sleeman.
1796, Nov. 25,	William Elford.
1833, Feb. 14,	John Kingdon.

36. BOYTON, Cornish part of, is within the Union of Launceston, whilst the two Devonshire parts are within the Union of Holsworthy : see an account of the whole parish at p. 248.

206. ~~Werrington~~ is bounded by St. Stephens by Launceston and the Devonshire parishes of Lifton, Broadwoodwiger, and St. Giles in the Heath, and by the Cornish portion of Boyton, with the *detached* part of Northcot Hamlet, in Devon, jutting into its northern side.

Werrington is divided by the Tamar : the church and Werrington park, which extends into St. Stephens, are on the Cornish side, with the major part of the parish. Below the Carey, at the southern end, the Tamar is the exact boundary both of the Archdeaconry and *Parlia-*

mentary county of Cornwall, to the end of its course in Plymouth harbour. The boundary of the Eastern Parliamentary Division should have followed that of the Archdeaconry *above* the Carey also, by embracing the whole manor of Werrington, and including St. Giles and Northcot Hamlet, with Werrington and Northpetherwin, so that voters from Northpetherwin, the western part of which lies within 18 miles of Bodmin, should not be obliged, if desirous of attending the principal place of election, to travel up to Southmolton.

“Werrington,” says Risdon, “was the land of Ordulph, that great Duke of Devonshire, which he gave to the abbey of Tavistock; and it continued the principal manor of the honour of that Abbot until the suppression of that house, at which time it was granted, by King Henry the Eighth, unto John Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford. In the church of this parish was to be seen, not long since, (Risdon wrote in 1630,) the coat-armour of that Duke Ordulph.”

Werrington house, with the park, was formerly possessed by Sir Francis Drake, who sold it, in 1651, to Sir William Morice, from whose descendant it was purchased, in 1775, by the Duke of Northumberland. It is now the occasional residence of that noble family. The present Duke, who is a Capt. in the Royal Navy, was born the 15th September, 1792, created Baron Prudhoe, 1816, and succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his brother, in 1847.

The Duke is Constable of Launceston castle and High Steward of Launceston. Till 1832, the late Duke

returned four members to Parliament for Launceston and Newport. Three were taken away by the Reform Act: the interest of Werrington park still returns one for the united boroughs. The benefice of Werrington is a donative. The present Perpetual Curate is the Rev. George Dowell, licensed the 1st November, 1844, on the sudden death of the Rev. William Cowlard, of Lamerton, whose predecessor was the late Rev. John Bradon, the aged Incumbent of Stowford. The whole manor of Werrington, though in Devon, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall.

31. ST. STEPHENS BY LAUNCESTON extends to the Tamar, and is bounded by Northpetherwin, Werrington, Lifton, St. Thomas, and Egloskerry. It is part of the new Borough of Launceston. In the Domesday Survey, St. Stephens is called Lantavetone. The church was collegiate before the Conquest, and filled with secular Canons. Henry I. gave it to the church of Exeter. Hals says that Reginald Earl of Cornwall was a great benefactor to it, and that he used all his influence with King Stephen *to get the Bishop's See again removed to Cornwall, and that St. Stephens should be the cathedral church*; but this was successfully opposed by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who being then resident at Lawhitton, on his first triennial visitation, *circa* 1153, suppressed this college of secular Canons, and in its stead founded a priory of Austin Monks, in the parish of St. Thomas, about half way between St. Stephens and Launceston castle. This priory flourished till the dissolution, when its reve-

nues were estimated at £354. 0s. 11½*d.* clear yearly value. Within the memory of persons now living there were considerable remains of the conventual buildings. Leland describes it as in the west part of the suburb, under the hill, by a fair wood-side, an arrow-shot northward from the castle. It seems probable that it was the town of St. Stephens, or Newport, to the Burgesses of which various privileges were granted by the name of Launceston, there being contemporary charters to the Burgesses of Dunheved, now Launceston.⁴ Newport has sent members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI. to 1832, when it was merged under Launceston. The two returning officers were called *Vianders*. The manor of Newport belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. The parish church of St. Stephens was partly rebuilt at the expense of Charles Cheney, Lord Viscount Newhaven, M.P. for Newport. There are several charities belonging to this parish for a school, the poor, and the repair of the church. The tower, built probably in 1512, see p. 244, is lofty and commands a fine view. The down behind it is 605 feet above the level of the sea, being one of the stations of the Trigonometrical Survey. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, and the present Incumbent the Rev. Edward Polwhele, licensed the 21st May, 1845, on the death of the Rev. Charles Henry Lethbridge, only son of the late Rector of Stokeclimsland. Sarah Coat, formerly in the service of Sir Jonathan Phillipps's family, died in this parish, in 1814, in the *hundred and fifth* year of her age.⁶

30. ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE is bounded by

St. Stephens, Launceston, Southpetherwin, Trewen, and Egloskerry. A small angle of this parish, forming part of the town of Launceston, has separate rates and officers, and is distinguished by the name of *St. Thomas Street Hamlet*. The whole of this parish is now within the new borough of Launceston. The Rev. John Henry Kendall, Master of Launceston grammar school, was licensed to the perpetual curacy of this parish on the death of the Rev. Charles Lethbridge, who died in St. Stephens, and held St. Thomas, with the rectory of Stokeclimsland.

29. LAUNCESTON, commonly called Lanson, anciently Dunheved, Launsatton, and Lanzaneston, is bounded by St. Thomas, St. Stephens, Lawhitton, and Southpetherwin; and the five parishes form the new borough of Launceston, and return one member instead of the four returned, before 1832, by Launceston and Newport. Admiral Bowles has been the representative since the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge, now Lord Hardinge, as Governor-General of India. The manor and honor of Launceston, which had a very extensive jurisdiction, belonged, from time immemorial, to the Earls of Cornwall, who had their chief seat at Launceston Castle. It was taken from the native Earls by William the Conqueror, and given to his half brother, Robert Earl of Mortayne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. It passed with the earldom, and when Cornwall was erected into a duchy, was annexed to it by act of Parliament. In 1645 the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. made some stay in Launceston. The Duke

of Northumberland is lessee of the castle, on which the late Duke, it is said, recently expended £3,000. in making walls, walks, and plantations, and rendering it more accessible to the public. So far back as 1337, this castle was in a ruinous state. There were then, *inter alia*, the Earl's chamber, two chapels, and two prisons, one of which was called *larder*. The Assizes were held in it in 1602, as Carew tells us. George Fox, the celebrated Quaker, describes a most filthy dungeon in which he was confined, called Doomsdale. There are now scarcely any remains, except the keep, which Leland describes as the strongest, though not the biggest, he had ever seen in any ancient work in England. Of the town he says, "Dunhevet, otherwise Lawnston, is a walled town, nigh in compass a mile, but now ruinous. There be within the town three gates and a postern, and a gate to go out of the castle into the old park." Dunhevet was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall, *temp.* Henry III. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, in 1555, and has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. John Anstis, Esq. Garter King of Arms, a native of St. Neot, was one of its representatives in 1713. He left behind him, at his decease, in 1774-5, a MS. history of Launceston, of which no account can now be had. The late Mr. Arundell, Rector of Landulph, also contemplated, it is said, a history of this his native town, but we do not learn it was ever accomplished.

It does, indeed, seem strange that no one has published an authentic history of Launceston, without doubt, one of the most ancient towns in England. In the 32d year

of Henry VIII. a statute was passed, but without effect, for the encouragement of rebuilding Launceston, and other decayed towns in Cornwall; and, in an Act passed in 1540, for abolishing sanctuary, except in churches and churchyards, Launceston was one of the eight towns to which it was reserved, till this privilege was altogether abolished, *temp.* James I. The Assizes for Cornwall were invariably held at Launceston, till the time of Richard King of the Romans, who transferred them, for a short period, to Lostwithiel. During the plague, in 1393, they were held at Saltash. Under an Act passed in the preceding year, the Summer Assizes were removed to Bodmin, in 1716. Since the opening of the new Assize Hall, at Bodmin, from the 29th July 1838, both Assizes have been held at Bodmin. The county gaol was formerly also within the precincts of Launceston castle, till, under an Act passed in 1778, a new prison was completed at Bodmin, in 1780. In April, 1829, the gaol establishment, at Launceston, was altogether broken up, and the whole business concentrated at Bodmin. See Bodmin Register, p. 81—132. Lysons says, the most remarkable building in Cornwall, in the style of the later Gothic, is Launceston church, which is built of granite, and covered with a profusion of ornaments, chiefly pomegranates; on the south side is a large porch with a room over it; on the front are figures of St. George and St. Martin, carved in bas-relief: round the base of the building is a range of shields, each of which contains a letter, the whole forming the following inscription, which begins from the small door, on the south side: “*Ave*

Maria gratie plena, Dominus tecum ; sponsus amat sponsam ; Maria optimam partem elegit. O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste, verè aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei et porta celi.”—Translation,—“ Hail Mary, full of grace ; the Lord is with thee : the bridegroom loveth the bride : Mary hath chosen the better part. O how terrible and fearful is this place : surely this is no other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven.” Within a recess, at the east end, is laid a recumbent figure of the Magdalen, watering her couch with penitential tears.

The arms of Henry VIII. are on the top, and on the porch, shields with the arms of Kellaway and Trecarrell ; and the Prince's feather is on each side of the door-way. Sir Henry Trecarrell, of Lezant, Kneebone says, (whose MS. was written in 1728,) intended to have built a tower suitable to the church, but death prevented him. He is said to have erected the church at his own expense. Two old houses, between the church, and the ancient tower belonging to the former chapel, were taken down in 1810, and a council room for the Corporation erected on the site : a very incongruous alteration. There are five bells in the tower, cast by Rudhall, in 1720. C. Gilbert says, that Sir Henry Trecarrell, having buried his only son in 1540, then built Launceston church ; but this industrious writer must have overlooked the date of 1511 on the porch ; and the registers of the See of Exeter shew that both the chapel and cemetery were consecrated in 1524, by Vivian, Prior of Bodmin, then Suffragan Bishop, see p. 18. In the church is a monument to Sir Hugh Pyper, Knt. who died the 14th July 1687, æ. 76.

He represented Launceston in Parliament,—was in the battles of Stratton and Lansdowne,—and had his estates sequestered for his loyalty to Charles I. The porch of Launceston church is etched by S. Lysons, plate 16. Plate 22 contains also a plan, section, and south view of the keep of the castle, furnished by Lieut.-Col. Mudge. See also views of this castle in Norden and Borlase. “Of the date of this curious edifice,” Lysons says, “nothing is known. As it exhibits no trace of Saxon ornament, there seems good reason for Dr. Borlase’s opinion, that it was a British work, and the chief residence of the Cornu-British Princes: it is supposed, with great probability, to occupy the site of a Roman station:” pp. ccxxxviii-ix. Carew says, “the keep, from being environed with a treble wall, was called Castle Terrible, and that, about 1540, there were found in the wall certain leather coins, whose fair stamp and strong substance till then resisted the assault of time, as they would now of covetousness.” Tonkin says, “at the N. E. end stands the keep, on a high tapered mount, which I once thought was artificial, though I am now satisfied to the contrary, there being a quarry of stones almost at the very top of it, though there has been some art used, nevertheless, to bring it to the form that it now has.” Mr. D. Gilbert says, “No one can approach Launceston, and more especially from the eastward, without being struck by the magnificent remains of the ancient castle. King, in the 3d vol. of his *Munimenta Antiqua*, treats much at large of the fortresses erected in remote times throughout Cornwall, and he particularly dwells on this at Launceston,

assigning to it the most remote antiquity, on account of its not bearing any resemblance to castles built by the Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans, and from its agreement with various of the Phœnician, Syrian, and Median castles, and especially with those in Asia Minor."

The approaches to Launceston, formerly very dangerous, have of late years been rendered safe and commodious. The southern gate-way still remains. The castle may be seen from Lew Down, 8 miles east, and on the ascent to Palmer's Bridge hill, at the small cross in the hedge on the left, about 10 miles west, both places being on the great road from Exeter to Falmouth. It is seen to best advantage $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, as you cross the Tamar from Devon into Cornwall, over Polston bridge, an iron structure completed by the two counties, in 1834. On the right there is also a fine view of Werrington Park. Two convenient market-houses have been recently built in Launceston. The town is lighted with gas. It is the centre of a Poor Law Union, formed the 2d February, 1837, containing $19\frac{1}{2}$ parishes, Boyton being improperly divided between the Unions of Launceston and Holsworthy. Launceston Union forms also one of the New County Court districts, attached to the Circuit of Plymouth. Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*, published in 1846, contains nearly seven pages folio on "*Launceston, or Church of St. Stephen*:" these should be attentively read by any one desirous of investigating the ancient history of Launceston, and the adjoining parishes. Lysons, and others, do not seem to be very clear on the subject.

It appears, from this *Monasticon*, that the Earl of Moreton transferred the Sunday market from the vill of St. Stephen of Lanstone to the *new vill of the Castle of Dunhevet*; that Dunhevede means the summit of a hill, as Dounheved near Shaftesbury, now called Donhead; that a parochial church of St. Stephen was dedicated the 23d October, 1259; and that the Mayor and Burgesses of Launceston obtained a license from the Bishop, on the 12th June 1380, to have service performed in a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

Launceston Priory became the wealthiest religious establishment in the county. The town of Launceston, with the suburbs of St. Thomas and St. Stephens, contains now, I believe, as many inhabitants, within a square mile, as either of the towns of Liskeard or Bodmin. Launceston Castle, though it has not been noticed, is *extra-parochial*, containing, however, but one dwelling.

The Rev. George Buckmaster Gibbons is the Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Launceston, to which he was licensed on the 30th March 1837, on the death of the Rev. John Rowe, admitted in 1808.

A branch of the canal, from Bude Haven, after a course of $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is brought within three miles of Launceston:—to Drexton Bridge, in Werrington.

Launceston, by the Act passed the 9th September, 1835, is now governed, like Liskeard, Bodmin, Penryn, Falmouth, Helston, and St. Ives, by a Mayor, 4 Aldermen, and 12 Councillors.

25. LAWHITTON is situated on the Tamar, and

connected with Devon by Polston Bridge. It is bounded by the Devonshire parishes of Lifton and Bradstone, and by Lezant, Lewanick, Launceston, and St. Stephens.

There was formerly a Wednesday market at Lawhitton, granted, in 1312, to the Bishop of Exeter, with a fair at the festival of St. Michael, both long ago discontinued. The manor of Lawhitton was given to the church by Edward the elder, about 905, and is now, with the advowson of the rectory, attached to the bishopric of Exeter. The rector, resident at Lawhitton, is the Rev. Francis Du Boulay, son-in-law of our present Bishop, collated by him on the 2d August, 1839, on the removal of the Rev. James Duke Coleridge, LL. D. to Thorverton. Dr. Coleridge is brother of the Judge, and was official of the Archdeacon of Cornwall; he succeeded the Rev. Charles Marshall, who built the parsonage house at Lawhitton, in 1801, and died the 24th July, 1826, æ. 56. Mr. Marshall was preceded by the Rev. Roger Massey, also Archdeacon of Barnstaple, who was buried the 26th February, 1798. Archdeacon Massey, I believe, succeeded the Rev. Robert Walker, in 1789. Mr. Walker was Rector in 1759, and Mr. D. Gilbert, who called on him in 1787, when he was approaching 90 years of age, speaks of his kind and courteous manner. Mr. Walker was born in 1699, and died at Lawhitton in his 90th year. He was the son of Robert Walker, of Exeter, and the brother of Thomas, James, and Samuel, all clergymen in Cornwall. Thomas was Curate of Colan; James, Vicar of Lanlivery, and father of the late Robert Walker, Vicar of St. Winnow; and Samuel was the well-known

Curate of Truro, from 1746, who died at Blackheath, Kent, on the 19th July, 1761. Mr. Walker, of Lawhitton, made collections for a parochial history of Cornwall, and issued proposals for publishing, but the work, it seems, was never finished for the press. Hexworthy, the ancient seat of the Bennets, latterly the residence of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. deceased, and now of George Wood Webber, Esq. is situated on the banks of the Tamar, near Greston Bridge, adjoining the great road leading from Launceston, through Tavistock, to Plymouth.

The Bishops of Exeter, it is said, had formerly a palace at Lawhitton, in which they resided during the summer months. Lawhitton, with the adjoining parishes of Lezant, Southpetherwin, and Trewen, are now the Bishop's Peculiars, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall.

27. SOUTHPETHERWIN is bounded by Launceston, St. Thomas, Lawhitton, Lezant, Lewanick, and Trewen. It is the mother church of Trewen, forming with it one benefice. Trewarlet, a hamlet, situated between Southpetherwin and Lezant, belongs to each of those parishes *every other year*. As Southpetherwin is part of the new borough of Launceston, it was a question, on the first election, in 1832, whether Trewarlet did not also belong to that borough; but it is deemed to be excluded. It is more immediately connected with the church of Lezant, where the surplice duty is always performed. The manor of Southpetherwin belongs to the Bishop of Exeter. The heiress of Gedy brought *Treburse*

to Sir John Eliot. The Hon. William Eliot, M.P. afterwards Earl of St. Germans, father of the present Earl, built a new house on the estate, and resided there for some years. It has since been the residence, successively, of David Howell, Francis Rodd, and William Arundell Harris Arundell, (formerly Harris,) Esquires; the latter was sheriff of Cornwall in 1811-12, and of Devon in 1841-42; he has sold Lifton Park, his former residence, to his son-in-law, Mr. Blagrove, the present occupant. Mr. Arundell married Webber, sister of Mr. Webber, of Hexworthy. The great tithes of South-petherwin, with Trewen, formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, are now vested in the University of Oxford, who are patrons of the vicarage. The Vicar, the Rev. Robert Stephen Stevens, instituted the 11th March, 1824, succeeded Dr. Shaw. The church, surrounded by trees, is situated on a hill adjoining the road from Launceston, over Caradon, to Liskeard. The views around it of Dartmoor, Launceston Castle, &c. are very fine. Tor Petherwin and West Petherwin are in this parish: the latter passed from the Turners to Brandeth, of Bedfordshire. Mrs. Elizabeth Turner was born here, the 15th March, 1709, and died the 1st January, 1819, having attained her 110th year.

26. LEZANT extends to the Tamar, the banks of which, skirted by the Catter-mather rocks, clothed with coppice, are here highly picturesque. Carthamartha was the residence of John Gould, Esq. of Truro, now living near Taunton. The Rev. Thomas Meyrick,

formerly curate of Northpetherwin, died at Carthamartha, under whose will the Christian Knowledge Society received, in 1841, £7,304. 19s. 10d.

Lezant is bounded by Southpetherwin, Lawhitton, Stokeclimsland, Linkinhorne, Northill, and Lewanick.

The manor of Lawhitton, extending over the greater part of this parish, belongs to the Bishop, who is also patron of the rectory, to which, vacant by the death of William Sherlock Carey, he collated, on the 29th May, 1847, his son, the Rev. Edward Copleston Phillpotts, late rector of Stokeinteignhead, who resides in the parsonage house built by the Rev. John Bull, when rector. Dr. Bull is now Canon both of Exeter, and Christ Church, Oxford: he was, for a short time, Archdeacon of Cornwall, after the resignation of Dr. Short; and, subsequently, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, both of which dignities he relinquished.

Thomas Snell, 30 years Rector, ob. 1670.

Arthur Prime, 30 years Rector, ob. 1700.

John Grant, Canon of Exeter, was Rector in 1737.

Peter Mason, Rector, ob. 1784.

His son Charles, D.D. succeeded, ob. Jan. 14, 1785, æ. 63.

Thomas Johnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, succeeded Dr. Mason.

Landew has passed from Landew, Trefusis, Herle, Kendall, Lawrence, and Bant, to the present proprietor, Thomas John Phillipps, Esq. who married Treby, of Goodamore. There was a chapel at Landew, dedicated to St. Bridget. Trecarrell gave name to the ancient family of De Esse or Ashe. Sir Henry Trecarrell had nearly completed a magnificent mansion here, of which

the great hall and chapel still remain : he discontinued the building, on the death of his only son, in 1540. He is said then to have built Launceston and Linkinhorne churches : but there must be some error here, as Launceston church bears the date of 1511, and was consecrated in 1524. The chapel at Trecarrell was dedicated, like that at Launceston, to St. Mary Magdalene. There was also a chapel at Lezant, dedicated to St. Lawrence. The history of Sir Henry Trecarrell should be more carefully examined. Ambrose Manaton, Esq. entertained Charles I. at Trecarrell, on his entrance into Cornwall, on Thursday, the 1st August, 1644: his Majesty slept here, and proceeded the next day to Liskeard, and on Thursday, the 8th, to Boconnoc. Greston Bridge connects this parish and Bradstone, on the great road to Plymouth ; and the Inny forms its southern boundary, falling into the Tamar at Inny's-foot.

The lease of the large manor of Lawhitton, including Cartha-martha, &c. fell in, through neglect, to Lavington, Bishop of Exeter from 1746 to 1762, who granted a new lease to his only child, afterwards married to Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe, in whose descendants it is now vested.

The church and tower of Lezant are built of granite. Lezant is a contraction for Lansant, the Holy Church.

23. NORTHILL is bounded by Lewanick, Alternon, St. Cleer, Linkinhorne, and Lezant.

The manor of Trebartha, formerly belonging to the ancient family of Trebartha, was bequeathed by the

heiress of Spoure, Mrs. Grylls widow, to her third intended husband, Francis Rodd, Esq. of Herefordshire, great-grandfather of the present Francis Rodd, Esq. of Trebartha Hall. Mr. Rodd was sheriff of Cornwall, in 1845-6: he married his cousin, Rashleigh, niece of Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly.

The scenery around Trebartha Hall is very grand, similar to the mountainous districts of Wales. A new lodge has been lately built, adjoining the turnpike road from Launceston to Bodmin; it is situated in the parish of Lewanick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the house, to which a new road has been formed. There is a curious MS. volume, in folio, preserved at Trebartha; it was finished in 1694, by Edward Spoure, Esq. the last male heir of that family, and contains many interesting particulars of the state of Northhill, &c. at the close of the XVIIth Century. The river Lynher, which rises near Five Lanes, in Alternon, flows through the grounds of Trebartha, and falls into Hamoaze, near Saltash. Kilmar Tor, 1,277 feet above the sea,—Arthur's Bed, on Trewartha Tor,—Upton Castle, and Ridge Hill, all within this parish, should be visited by the tourist: see p. 176. The Rhododendron flourishes in great perfection at Trebartha. There were formerly chapels at Landreyne and Trebartha. The manor of Landreyne, according to Mr. Spoure's MS. of 1694, belonged to William Lord Wallis, attainted *temp.* Edward III. whose daughter Christian married John Trebartha. Mr. Lysons, however, could find no account in history of such a person as this Lord Wallis. Landreyne now belongs to Mr. Rodd, having been purchased of the

duchy by his grand-father. The Lord of the manor of Treveniel, which passed to the Rodds by Mrs. Grylls' will, claimed, by immemorial custom, of the Mayor of Launceston, the service of holding his stirrup whenever he should mount his horse on the occasion of the Duke of Cornwall's coming to Launceston.^L

Mr. Rodd is patron of the rectory of Northill, of which his brother, the Rev. Charles Rodd, is the resident incumbent.

Rectors instituted,—

1664, Dec. 21,	Jonathan Darley.
1700, June 29,	John Darley.
1709, May 30,	George Porthbury.
1714, Oct. 7,	Peter Church.
1717, July 22,	John Roberts.
1748, Oct. 28,	James Trevillian.
1767, June 3,	Thomas Rowe.
1772, June 27,	John Veryard Brutton.
1821, May 31,	George Thomas Plummer.
1828, Nov. 27,	Edmund Trelawny, now Curate of Maker.
1832, Ap. 30,	Charles Rodd.

21. **STOKECLIMSLAND**, situated on the Tamar, is bounded by the Devonshire parishes of Dunterton, Milton Abbot, Sydenham Damarell, and Lamerton; and by Lezant, Linkinhorne, Southill, Callington, and Calstock.

The church is a fine old gothic structure, with a noble tower containing eight bells. The Penningtons of this parish were bell-founders. Excellent cider is made in Stokeclimsland. The old road, from Launceston to Callington, passes through the church-town; but a new

turnpike road has been lately made at no great distance to the westward. The manor of Stokeclimsland is parcel of the ancient possessions of the duchy. The manor of Climsland-Prior was annexed to the duchy in 1540. Carybullock or Keribullock park was disparked by Henry VIII. Whiteford House, the seat of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. was purchased by his father, Sir John Call, Bart. of Mrs. Prowse : it had been before in the family of Addis. Mr. John Call, born, it is said, on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, was highly distinguished as an engineer in the Madras army : on his return, with an ample fortune, he built the handsome house at Whiteford. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1774, member of parliament for Callington in 1786, created a baronet in 1791, and died on the 7th March 1801, æ. 69.

The New County Prison, at Bodmin, was completed under his direction, in 1779. Kit or Kite Hill, the summit of Hingston Down, is in this parish. Callington lies below it, to the S.W. and the road from that town to Tavistock crosses its southern slope. The summit, rising 1,027 feet above the sea, is one of the stations of the Trigonometrical Survey, and a fine object from Whiteford, and also on entering Plymouth Sound. There is an entrenchment on the top, made, it is said, by Sir John Call, within which, of late years, a wind-mill has been erected for drawing off water from a mine. This wind-mill may be seen from a great distance on all sides. Devonport, Saltash, Callington, Liskeard, and Launceston Castle may be seen from Kit Hill, on which the Parliament of Tinnors both of Devon and Cornwall assembled, every seven years,

in ancient times : Crockern Tor, where the Parliament of the Devonshire Tinnars met, may be seen facing it, beyond Tavistock.

Hingston Down is memorable for the severe battle fought here in 835, in which the Britons and their allies the Danes were put to flight by Egbert. Horse Bridge, at a picturesque spot on the Tamar, connects this parish with South Sydenham, in Devon. In Barretti's travels, is an account of his sojourn there, on his journey to Lisbon *viâ* Falmouth, in 1760 : see pp. 39, 43, vol. I. third edition.

The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory of Stokeclimsland, and the present resident rector is the Rev. Dr. Carwithen, late Official of the Archdeacon of Exeter, who has three sons in orders within the diocese : viz. William, Rector of Challacombe ; John, Rector of Manaton ; and George, Curate of Treneglos.

Ezekiel Heliar, died Rector in 1614.

John Bagwell succeeded and died in 1623.

William Pope was instituted the 2d November, 1644,

John Feathers was Rector, and ejected for non-conformity, in 1662.

Instituted,

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1701, Dec. 5, | John Heron. |
| 1738, Oct. 21, | John Heron. |
| 1740, Mar. 11, | Samuel Trewbody. |
| 1768, Feb. 6, | Willoughby Stanbury. |
| 1782, Sep. 25, | Coplestone Radcliffe, father of Rev. Walter Radcliffe of Warleigh. |
| 1805, Ap. 26, | Charles Lethbridge, ob. at St. Stephens by Launceston, the 15th December, 1840, æ. 78. |
| 1841, Feb. 2, | William Carwithen, D.D. |

It is necessary that the Union of St. Germans should follow that of Launceston, as the intervening one of Liskeard does not belong to the same New County Court Circuit. See p. 215.

ST. GERMANS UNION.

1. MAKER, anciently Macre, situated in Plymouth Harbour, is bounded by Rame, St. Johns, and Antony including Torpoint, on the Cornish side of the Tamar; and, on the Devonshire border, by Stoke Damerel including Devonport, and by Stonehouse; and St. Nicholas Island and the Breakwater intervene between Maker and the parishes of Plympstock and Wembury.

One of the most beautiful views in the world, of the harbour of Plymouth and surrounding country, may be seen from the top of Maker tower, which, during the war, was used as a signal station, and rendered very commodious for that purpose. About 1763, John Couch, a poor old man employed in hoisting the signals, was murdered in this tower by Maunder, a labourer, who was convicted and executed. The temptation was Couch's silver watch and buckles. See the particulars in C. Gilbert's Cornwall, p. 381.

Maker is divided between the counties of Devon and Cornwall: the Devonshire portion, composing the Tithing of Vaultershome, is separated into two parts by the Cornish portion; thus Dodbrook in Devon, and Millbrook in Cornwall, forming one town, are both within the parish of Maker, whilst Kingsand, in the Devonshire part of Maker, forms a small town with Cawsand, which

is in the adjoining Cornish parish of Rame. The main body of Vaultershome contains Maker church and Mount Edgcumbe: the small angle detached is called Mendernick, and has been, by Rev. Malachy Hitchins, improperly measured as part of St. Johns. It is an isolated part of Devon, of which there is no similar instance in Cornwall.

Maker Heights, a station of the Trigonometrical Survey, 402 feet above the sea, were occupied by barracks during the war. George III. visited them the 20th August, 1789.

Millbrook, with Dodbrook, forming one town in both counties, divided by a rivulet, has a new chapel, with a district attached, of which the Rev. Joseph Houghton Thomas is the perpetual curate, licensed April 14, 1841, on the removal of Rev. J. C. Grylls. Millbrook elects an annual portreeve. C. Gilbert says, that, about 1680, the wife of Richard Adams was here delivered of two children, one ten weeks after the other, and that both lived.

Inceworth, in the Cornish part of this parish, having formerly a chapel, market, and fair, passed from Valletort, natural daughter of Richard King of the Romans, to the Champernowns: it is now the property of Lord Clinton.

Mount Edgcumbe, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, came to his ancestors by the heiress of Durnford, in or about the reign of Henry VIII. It is situated within the Devonshire portion of the parish. The circuit of the grounds is about three miles, of which

a neat map was some years since published by Cook. The mansion was built and named by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, about the year 1550 : its original name is said to have been West Stonehouse.

Various British authorities might be quoted in praise of Mount Edgcumbe ; but the opinion of two foreigners will here be sufficient. The Duke de Medina Sidonia, who led the Spanish Armada past Plymouth to the mouth of the Thames, in July 1588, had fixed his eye on Mount Edgcumbe, and obtained a promise of it from Philip II, as the reward of his intended conquest of England. Barretti, the interesting Italian traveller, who visited this spot in August 1760, writes thus to his brothers : " they speak of the Chartreuse at Naples, and they say it is the finest situation in the world. I believe it : but Mount Edgcumbe is also the finest : and so you have two finest, one at Naples and the other in Devonshire." The array of the Invincible Armada must have created great alarm here, though the brave Sir Francis Drake was at hand to watch and annoy the enemy ; and several now living can remember the consternation occasioned by the appearance of the French fleet off Plymouth, on the 15th August, 1779, the birth-day, in 1769, of Bonaparte, who, at the close of 1815, was doomed to behold, but only from the deck of the Bellerophon, the beauties of Mount Edgcumbe, soon to be lost in the wide Atlantic, and in the impregnable fortress of St. Helena. In speaking of this wonder of the age it may be observed, that the 5th of May, the death-day of Bonaparte, in 1821, was also, in 1789, the commence-

ment of the French Revolution, by the first meeting of the States General at Versailles, under the ministry of Neckar.

The present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whose ancestor was raised to the peerage in 1742, was born the 28th March, 1797: he married the eldest daughter of Admiral Fielding, and succeeded his father in 1839. His eldest son, Viscount Valletort, was born in 1832. Viscount Valletort, the elder brother of the present Earl, died unmarried, October 29, 1818. He was M.P. for Fowey.

There is a ferry called Cremill Passage, for horses, &c. from Mutton Cove in Devonport, to Mount Edgcumbe; and a turnpike road from thence to Liskeard. In fine weather there is a beautiful ride, especially when it is full tide in the harbours, from Maker tower to Fowey, by Crafhole, Batter Cliffs, Looe, and Polperro. Kingsand, in the Devonshire part of this parish, forms also a small town with Cawsand, the larger portion, in the Cornish parish of Rame. The counties are here also divided by a rivulet. This fishing cove is in the centre of Cawsand bay, having immediately before it the western end of the Breakwater, on which is the Lighthouse recently built of granite, from Mr. Treffry's quarries in Luxulion. The light is 55 feet above the upper surface of the Breakwater, which is raised to just the same height, on an average, from the bottom of the sea. This breakwater extends across the Sound 5,100 feet, a mile being 5,280. The weight of the stones deposited, if estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of tons, is less by two millions than the weight of the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The first stone was

laid in 1812, on the 12th August, the birth-day, in 1762, of George IV. Henry VII. is said to have landed for refreshment, at Cawsand, and hastily disembarked *before* the battle of Bosworth, in 1486. This is probable, as Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who had so narrowly escaped from Cotehele to France, returned in his army.

St. Nicholas or Drake's Island belongs, I believe, to the parish of St. Andrews, Plymouth. The Breakwater must be *extraparochial*, but the lighthouse on it should be noted in connexion with the Devonshire part of Maker. The Mewstone, on the Wembury side, has not been inhabited since a smuggler's cave was discovered on it. The Eddystone should be described in connexion with Rame. In Hamoaze the boundary line of Devon and Cornwall runs through the centre, which divides also the parishes on each bank of the Tamar, the waters of which are deemed to extend to Penlee Point. The whole of the parish of Maker is within the Archdeaconry of Cornwall and *parliamentary* County of Cornwall.

Vicars instituted,—

1683, June 19, Robert Hoblin.

1692, Oct. 27, Robert Michell.

1717, Feb. 28, Thomas Smart.

1736, July 2, John Wolridge.

1776, Aug. 20, Thomas Drake.

1785, Feb. 9, Richard Eliot, father of Rev Edward Eliot, late Archdeacon of Barbadoes, and now Vicar of Norton Bavant, near Warminster.

1796, Feb. 18, Darell Stephens; also Rector of Little Petherick, resident at Plymouth. Rev. Edward Trelawney, late Rector of Northill, is the resident Curate of Maker.

The late Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, Bart. was Curate : whose son, William Hughes, Esq. is now the Auditor of the Poor Law Unions' District of Cornwall and Devonshire.

2. RAME is bounded by Maker and St. Johns, having, on the opposite side of Plymouth Harbour, Wembury, between which and Cawsand, in Rame, arises the Breakwater. The Mewstone lies off Wembury, at the eastern entrance to the Sound.

Kingston or Kingsand, and Cawsand, form one town. Some of the houses, as the dividing rivulet runs under them, are both in Devon and Cornwall ; Kingsand and Cawsand ; Maker and Rame. A Spanish ship, in 1597, attempted to burn this town.

Rame is so called from its promontory, the appearance of which, at sea, is like a ram's head. In a recent edition of Ptolemy's maps the opposite headland in Wembury, and not Ram Head, is erroneously marked in greek *kriou metopon*, i. e. the head of the ram. Ram-head projects very boldly into the sea, and may be observed like a castle, at a great distance, by ships passing up and down the channel. There are some remains of an ancient chapel on the point, which was dedicated to St. Michael. Rame-head, or the Ram as it is called, forms the exterior boundary of Plymouth Harbour to the westward, as Penlee Point does of what is technically called the Sound. In time it is 16m. 50s. west from Greenwich. The time of high water at Plymouth dockyard, at the new and full moon, is 3h. 33m. : at London bridge it is 3h. 26m. earlier.

Rame Head is the nearest land to the Eddystone

Lighthouse, about 9 miles distant, or $8\frac{1}{4}$ sea miles, bearing somewhat less than a point to the westward of south: in time, 17m. west of Greenwich. The Eddystone rocks had been for ages the dread of mariners: they lie nearly in the direction of the line joining the Lizard and the Start, and exactly in the way of ships making Plymouth harbour from the westward; their extent is, moreover, considerable, reaching in one direction to about a mile, with only a small rock appearing above water. Mr. Winstanley, of Essex, completed the first lighthouse of wood, in 1700, and perished with it in the memorable storm of the 26th November, 1703. Mr. John Rudyerd, in the second erection, first displayed the light on the 28th July, 1708. During the progress of the work a French privateer carried off some of the workmen with their tools; but Louis XIV. restored them, and imprisoned the depredators, declaring that he was not at war with the human race, for whose common benefit such works were constructed. Rudyerd's building, composed of wood and stone, was destroyed by fire, the 2d December, 1755. Two of the three men employed in it escaped with very little injury, and the other, Henry Hall, of Stonehouse, though in his 94th year, was not apparently much hurt. He died, however, in a few days, without suffering much pain, declaring that some of the molten lead from the burning building had dropped into his stomach; in which, on dissection, a mass of lead, weighing 7oz. 5dr. 18gr., nearly half-a-pound, was found. See Philosophical Transactions, vol. 49, p. 459. D. Gilbert's Cornwall under Rame, and Bond's Looe.

Mr. Smeaton, of Yorkshire, completed the third lighthouse, which remains uninjured to the present day, in 1759, the year in which Pitt was born. Over the door of the lantern is engraved, "24 August, 1759, Laus Deo." Round the store room is the appropriate inscription, "Except the Lord builds the house, they labour in vain that build it." The top of the lantern is 90 feet from the rock, which is of limestone. At high water the sea nearly embraces the base of the building: after a storm it is carried over it. See the drawing in Bond's Looe and Redding's Cornwall. Looe Island, and St. Nicholas's in Plymouth Sound, are exactly equidistant from the Eddystone, viz. 14 miles.

In 1787, during a storm, one of the panes of the lantern was broken, as the keepers imagined, by a stone thrown up by the sea: but, if at night, it was probably by a gull striking against it in its rapid flight, attracted by the light. An extraordinary instance of this kind not long since happened, at the Bell Rock Lighthouse, off the Frith of Tay, north of Edinburgh: the glass then was smashed, and the gull found dead, with a large piece in its throat.

Rectors,—

Robert Seaman, Minister, ob. 1644.

1644, Ap. 16, William Kempe.

1668, Feb. 6, Robert Warren, ob. 1668.

1669, Mar. 31, David Lawrence.

1690, Mar. 9, Thomas Wolridge.

1787, June 6, John Baron.

1804, May 22, John Arscott.

1824, Mar. 31, Thomas Hunt Ley, who resides at Rame, and is also Vicar of Landrake with St. Erney.

The barton of Rame, latterly called Place House, passed from the Trevilles to the Edwardses: it was the temporary residence of Earl St. Vincent, when in command of the channel fleet.

3. ST. JOHNS is bounded by Maker, Rame, and Antony; it extends also to Whitsand Bay, where is Sharrow Grotto, a singular excavation made by a Mr. Lugger, during the first American war; who by the labour conquered the gout. It is 15 feet deep, and 7 high: hewn out of the solid rock.

The church of St. Johns, 56 feet by 18, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and situated at the head of the inlet called St. John's Lake. When the tide had receded from this lake, bodies from the convict ship, at one time, were buried there.

Rectors,—

1680, Jan. 18,	Robert Eare.
1697, Ap. 15,	John Torre.
1743, Dec. 28,	Ambrose Hodge.
1756, Nov. 11,	Joseph Smart.
1773, Aug. 25,	Mydhope Wallis.
1789, Mar. 24,	Bryan Roberts.
1808, Mar. 26,	William Row.
1844, Feb. 14,	James Campbell Crowley, resident.

4. ANTONY, called also Antony St. Jacob and East Antony, to distinguish it from St. Anthony in Roseland, near St. Mawes, and St. Anthony in Meneage, on the Helford, west of Falmouth. Confusion is occasioned by this similarity of names, and sometimes injustice, under orders for the removal of paupers.

Antony extends to Whitsand bay, and is bounded by Sheviock, St. Johns, and Maker. The Lynher separates it from St. Stephens by Saltash, and the Tamar from St. Budeaux and Stoke Damerel.

The eastern angle of this parish is occupied by the modern town of Torpoint: there were only four or five houses here seventy years ago. The ferry to Devonport was established, under an act of parliament, the 14th July, 1791: a steam-bridge now plies to New Passage, from 6 to 9, in summer, and from 6½ to 8, in winter, crossing four times in every hour. The distance is about a mile. A chapel of ease was opened the 11th April, 1820; and there is a district attached to it. The resident Perpetual Curate is the Rev. Richard Dunning, licensed the 12th November, 1835: within the district the workhouse of the St. Germans Union has been built, of which Mr. Thomas, Incumbent of Millbrook, is the chaplain. This Union, formed the 14th January, 1837, consists of fourteen parishes, all on the Cornish side of the Tamar.

The parish of Antony is beautifully situated: on the south it forms part of Whitesand Bay; on the north-west it is washed by the Lynher; on the south-east by St. John's Lake, and on the east by the Tamar, including a considerable portion of Hamoaze, formerly called Tamarworth. Hamoaze is a Saxon name, meaning the wet oozy habitation, circuit, or enclosure. Tamar means the large river-water.

Land, covered by water, is as much part of a parish as green fields: therefore the boundaries on rivers and lakes should be marked and recorded. This precaution

is of consequence where the water is covered with ships and boats, as it is in the neighbourhood of Torpoint. Indeed, sufficient attention has not been paid to the ancient water limits of manors, &c. along our coasts and rivers. Many curious customs are connected with them, which tend materially to elucidate local history.

The tower of Antony commands a fine view. The church was dedicated to St. James, the 14th October, 1259. The patronage of the vicarage belonged to Tavistock Abbey. C. Gilbert, at p. 388, has given a print of a brass effigy in this church, of Margaret, (Erchdeken,) wife of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Tolverne, in Filley; she died in 1420. It appears, by a quarto pamphlet then published, that on Whitsunday, 1640, during divine service, a dreadful thunder-storm took place near Antony: a noise of the most uncommon kind was heard, and immediately followed by the passage of a fiery ball through the church, which scorched fourteen persons, and terrified all the congregation consisting of about two hundred.

The manor of East Antony passed from Dawney, Erchdeken, Arundell, and Courtenay, to the descendant of Alexander Carew, the fourth son of Joan Courtenay, by her first husband Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew of Hacombe. The fourth in descent from Alexander was Richard Carew, the well known historian of Cornwall, who was born in 1555, published his Cornwall in 1602, and died on the 6th November, 1620, at four in the afternoon, as he was at his private prayers in his study, his daily practice. The following verses, found in his pocket, are inscribed on his monument in the church:—

“ Full thirteen fives of years I toiling have o’erpast,
And in the fourteenth, weary, entered am at last ;
While rocks, sands, storms, and leaks, to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness, did essay ;
And yet arrived I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth.
My time, uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be ;
What’s best to me’s unknown, and only known to Thee.
O by repentance, and amendment, grant that I
May still live in thy fear, and in thy favour die !”

This eminent Cornishman, whose portrait is engraved in Lord de Dunstanville’s edition of his history, was, in 1598, elected a member of the original Society of Antiquaries, formed by Camden, Stowe, Spelman, and other learned men. His eldest son was created a baronet in 1641. The title became extinct on the death of the Rev. Sir Alexander Carew, in 1799. The Antony estate passed, under the will of Sir Coventry Carew, who died in 1748, to the Carews of Crocombe, in Somersetshire, and, failing issue, devolved, in 1771, to Reginald Pole, Esq. (afterwards the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P. for Fowey,) great grandson of Sir John Pole, Bart. of Shute, who married Sarah Rashleigh, daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, by Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, Bart. who died in 1692. On the death of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, his son, William Henry Pole Carew, Esq. M.P. for East Cornwall, succeeded to the Antony estate : he married Buller of Morval. Antony House was built of Pentuan stone, by Gibbs, the architect, in 1721. There is a view of it in Borlase’s Natural History, p. 92.

Thanks, or Thankes, anciently called Pengelly, took its name from the family of Thonke, to whom it was enfranchised *temp.* Henry V: it passed from the Searles and heiress of Warne to Capt. Thomas Graves, afterwards a Rear Admiral, father (by Budgell his second wife, first cousin of Addison the poet,) of Admiral Graves, who was created a Peer of Ireland for his distinguished conduct in Earl Howe's victory of the 1st June, 1794: it is now occupied by Mr. Glinn. Lord Graves, grandson of the first lord, born the 18th March, 1804, has now a mansion at Gravesend, near Thankes.

On the 23d December, 1644, Sir Alexander Carew, Bart. was beheaded on Tower Hill, for his intention of betraying St. Nicholas Island, Plymouth, to the royalists. There is in the church a memorial of his widow, who died in 1679. Below Antony House, near Beggar's Island, is a ferry over the Lynher, to Trematon, Saltash, &c.

The great road from Plymouth to Falmouth passes through Antony church-town. C. Gilbert says the present church was built about 1420. He has copied an inscription to the historian of Cornwall, not given by Lysons, and many other memorials with which this church abounds. Seamen and marines, from the hospital ship, were at one time buried on the beach south of Torpoint.

Wolsdon has passed, from Wolsden and Deeble, to John Boger, Esq. now resident there. Mr. Treffry has a deed dated at *Wolliston*, A. D. 1343, in which the parties, Pomeray and Alicia widow of Nicholas de ferres,

and Serlone, son and heir of John de Penfran, *procure the seal of the Dean of Estwevelshire to be likewise affixed, because their own were not so generally known.* See p. 92.

Trevol is the residence of John Coryton Roberts, Esq. C. Gilbert's Cornwall should be consulted for a more particular description of this parish, and of the other parishes situated in the neighbourhood of Devonport, where Mr. C. Gilbert at one time kept a large druggist's shop, and had frequent opportunities of examining the beautiful country around him. He died, I believe, in London. The last time I saw him was in a small house at the end of the Strand church.

Vicars instituted,—

1675, July 12,	Robert Eare.
1681, Ap. 21,	John Taylor.
1726, Aug. 10,	Samuel Deeble.
1740, June 27,	John Sandford.
1751, May 22,	Josias Foot, father of the late Vicar of Liskeard.
1783, July 11,	Edward Pole, on cession of Edward Pole.
1785, Aug. 8,	James Furneaux.
1802, Oct. 21,	William Stackhouse.
1806, Jan. 30,	Duke Yonge, Jun.
1837, Jan. 23,	Edward Fursdon, now Vicar of Dawlish.
1841, June 10,	Gerald Pole Carew.
1845,	John Francis Kitson, resident.

6. SHEVIOCK extends to Whitsand Bay, on the south, and is separated by the Lynher, on the north, from St. Stephens by Saltash: it is also bounded by Antony and St. Germans. The great road from Plymouth

to Falmouth now passes through the church-town by an improvement made not many years since, leaving the old road to the left through Craffhole, or *Croftil borowe*, which had formerly a portreeve, a Wednesday market, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. James.

At Port Wrinkle or Wrickle is an ancient pier, in the centre of Whitsand Bay: it was destroyed by the storm of the 2d February, 1822, but has been rebuilt.

The manor of Shevioc was anciently in the family of De Alneto, Dannye, or Dawney: Nicholas Dawney had summons to parliament, as a baron, *temp.* Edward I. Emmeline, the heiress, brought the manor to Sir Edward Courtenay: the effigies of both, made *temp.* Edward III, still remain on their monument in the church. See the print in C. Gilbert's Cornwall, p. 398. Thomas Carew, Esq. purchased the manor in 1558: it is now the property of Mr. Carew, of Antony.

The Church is a venerable structure, having the remains of a large barn adjoining, both said to have been erected by the Dawneys in Century XIV. See the view in C. Gilbert's Cornwall, p. 401, engraved at the expense of Viscount Downe, Baron Dawney. There are several memorials in the church of the family of Wallis, of Trethill. Ferdinando Wallis, of Trethill, was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1736. Anne, only child of John Wallis, Esq. of Fentonwoon, (see p. 262,) who died at Trethill, was buried here in 1797. She was the wife of Sir Thomas Duckworth, Bart. who died in command of the Port of Plymouth, in 1817: they had issue Lieutenant Colonel

Duckworth, who married Fanshawe, and a daughter married to Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.

Trethill is now the residence of Rev. Samuel Wallis Roberts, and the Rev. John Roberts, sons of the late Dr. Bryan Roberts, Rector of Drewsteignton, in Devon, and of St. Johns, Cornwall, who married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Rev. Mydhope Wallis, the preceding Rector of St. Johns, the last male of his family which resided at Trethill as early as 1600. Sconner, formerly occupied by the same family, was the occasional residence of the Dowager Countess of St. Germans, sister of Mr. Carew, of Antony.

Rectors,—

See C. Gilbert's Cornwall.	}	1629, Walter Arundell, æ. 84. Rector 44.
		1693, Nicholas Kendall, ob. Archdeacon of Totnes, the 3d March, 1739.
		1741, Ap. 15, Samuel Deeble, ob. 1750, æ. 57, Rector 12.
		1751, Feb. 19, John Sanford.
		1754, Jan. 21, Josias Foot.
		1782, Sep. 19, Edward Pole.
		1796, June 22, Joshua Jeans.
		1808, Jan. 26, Duke Yonge.
		1825, Dec. 22, Reginald Pole.
		Gerald Pole Carew, ob. the 14th March, 1845.
	1845, June 16, John James Thomas Somers Cocks, resident.	

7. ST. GERMANS, one of the eight largest parishes in Cornwall, is bounded by Sheviock, St. Erney, Landrake, Quethiock, Menheniot, Morval, and St. Martins

by Looe. Navigable creeks extend from the Lynher, off St. Erney, to Polbathick and Tideford. On the south this fine parish forms a large portion of the shore of Whitsand Bay, where St. Germans Beacon rises 513 feet above the sea.

This parish takes its name from St. German, Bishop of Auxerre, in France, who died in 448. See p. 203. Though Whitaker supposes there was a Bishop's See here, as early as 614, yet Lysons could find no record of any bishop till the appointment of Athelstan, in 910. King Athelstan made Conan bishop, in 936. About 1034, Bishop Lyvyng, nephew of Buruhwold, the last Bishop of Cornwall, was permitted by Canute to annex the Cornish See to that of Crediton, which Lyvyng then held. In 1050 his successor, Leofric, transferred the seat to Exeter. Whitaker seems to have proved, that though the original See was founded at St. Germans, and not, as had been before supposed, at Bodmin, yet that the Monastery of Bodmin was under the special patronage and rule of the Bishop, who was styled the Bishop of St. Germans and Bodmin. On this question the entries, between 940 and 1020, on the ancient MS. of the Gospels belonging to Bodmin, now in the British Museum, should be perused with attention. See pp. 15 and 195, and the Bodmin Register, p. 375.

Bishop Leofric changed the seculars of a college, founded by King Athelstan at St. Germans, into canons of the order of St. Augustine, between whom and the Bishop the manor of St. Germans was divided. Leland says, that Bartholomew, (Iscanus,) Bishop of Exeter,

who died in 1172, changed the monks into canons regular. At the suppression of the monastery, in 1535, it was valued at £227. 4s. 8d. clear yearly income. Henry VIII. granted the site to Champernown and others. See Carew's account of the careless manner in which the King then disposed of the revenues of the church.

In 1565 the Champernowns conveyed the Priory estate to Richard Eliot, Esq. of Coteland, in Devon. His son Sir John Eliot, the distinguished patriot, died under imprisonment in the Tower, in 1632. Daniel Eliot, his grandson, left an only daughter, married to Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary, by whom we are informed that his father-in-law, in order to keep up the family name, bequeathed his estates to Edward Eliot, grandson of Nicholas, fourth son of Sir John above-mentioned, who dying without issue, the estate devolved on his brother Richard, whose son, Edward, was created Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in 1784, and was succeeded by his son John, created Earl of St. Germans in 1815, whose nephew, the present Earl, holds the Priory estate and manor of St. Germans, and is also lessee of the Bishop's manor. Port Eliot, his Lordship's residence, was formerly called Porth Prior: it occupies the site of the Priory.

The Earl of St. Germans, born the 27th August, 1798, married Jemima, daughter of the late Marquess Cornwallis. His eldest son, Lord Eliot, will be of age on the 2d April next.

The most considerable remains of Saxon architecture in Cornwall are to be seen in the church of St. Germans,

formerly the conventual church and a cathedral ; though it has undergone considerable alterations of late years. The west front retains more of the original style than any other part of the building : it has two towers of different dimensions, and a fine Saxon doorway between them. See the view of Port Eliot and the church, in Fisher's Devon and Cornwall illustrated, 1832, p. 22. It appears that the south aisle was rebuilt in 1261 ; and Carew says, that in 1592 a great part of the chancel fell suddenly down, upon a Friday, just after a large congregation had left it. In this church there is a handsome monument, by Rysbrack, to William Eliot, Esq. who died in 1723, and also one to John Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench, great-grandson of the Judge.

The town of St. Germans had a market on Sunday, when the Survey of Domesday was taken : it was afterwards changed to Friday, but has been long discontinued. The town, which is governed by a portreeve, sent two members to parliament from 1562 till 1832, when it was placed under Schedule A. The manor of Cuddenbeak has been long held on lease, under the Bishops of Exeter, by the Eliot family : the mansion was formerly a country-seat of the Bishops.

Molineck, the ancient seat of the Scawens, was purchased by the Eliots in 1780. The manor of Bake passed, by the heiress of Bake, to the Moyles, *temp.* Edward III. Thomas Moyle, of Bake, was Speaker of the House of Commons, *temp.* Henry VIII. Walter Moyle, member for Saltash, who distinguished himself in parliament, spent his time, latterly, in studious retire-

ment at Bake, where he died in 1721, æ. 49. After his death, his works were published in 2 vols. 8vo. Bake is now the property of Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart. of Spotborough, in Yorkshire, whose grandfather, Joseph Moyle, Esq. upon succeeding to the property of his maternal grandfather, Sir Godfrey Copley, assumed, by act of parliament, the surname of Copley only, and was created a baronet in 1778.

Coldrinnick was the seat of the younger branch of the Trelawnys, which became extinct by the death of Charles Trelawny, Esq. in 1764. It is now the property of Charles Trelawney, Esq. Sheriff of Cornwall in 1823-4, whose father, Edward Stephens, Esq. deceased, took the name of Trelawney, on inheriting Coldrinnick, in 1795. Coldrinnick pays great tithes to the parish of Menheniot.

Catchfrench belonged successively to the Talvernes, of Northill, Kekewichs, Boscawens, and Fortescues; and was purchased, in 1728, of Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, by Julius Glanville, Esq. Francis Glanville, Esq. the present owner, is resident at Bedford.

The tithes of this parish are commuted at £1,649., of which the lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor takes £1,615, and the Vicar of Menheniot £34. The Perpetual Curate is the Rev. Tobias Furneaux, licensed the 16th September, 1828, on the resignation of Rev. John Glanville, now Rector of Jacobstow, who succeeded on the death of Rev. Thomas Penwarne, Incumbent from 1772. There is a chapel at Hessenford, consecrated the 26th September, 1833, to which a

district is attached. The Perpetual Curate is the Rev. Edward Golding, licensed the 3d January, 1843. A chapel of ease was also consecrated at Tideford, on the 31st July, 1845, of which the Rev. James Glencross is the Curate. There was an ancient chapel of St. Wynnels in this parish, and also one at Hessenford. Hucarius, commonly called the Levite, who wrote one hundred and eight homilies and other books, lived, Halls tells us, in the abbey of St. Germans, *circa* 1040. The abbey of Selby, and a chapel near the church of St. Albans, besides this Cornish church, were dedicated to St. German, who was attended by Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, when he visited England to oppose the heresies of Arius and Pelagius. By an act of 1534, St. Germans was nominated, among other towns, as the title for a suffragan bishop. Many particulars, hitherto unknown, respecting the interesting character of Sir John Eliot, are given in the works of Mr. D'Israeli, just now deceased. Since 1785 the churchyard of St. Germans, which is within the grounds of Port Eliot, has been levelled, and a new burying place provided on the other side of the road to the westward; where also the vault of the Port Eliot family has been made. From *Pardaberry*, I am told, there is one of the finest views in the county.

Dr. Oliver, in his *Monasticon*, has given an account of St. Germans, in about six pages folio, from which it appears that Athelstan defeated Howel, King of Cornwall, on Haldon near Exeter, in 927, and reduced all before him to the Tamar; that in 936, having subdued the whole of Cornwall, with the Isles of Scilly, founded a collegi-

ate church at St. Burian, and erected a monastery at Bodmin, he, on the 5th December, appointed Conan Bishop of St. Germans. In 994, King Æthelred, "for the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the holy confessor German, and also of the blessed, excellent Petroc," granted to "the See of Ealdred, Bishop in the province of Cornwall," great privileges; *inter alia*, that the place and rule of St. Petroc should always be under his patronage. In 1358 it was shewn on an inquisition, that Canute, (1017-1035,) gave lands to the church of St. Germans, which was then the Cornish See, and its Bishop Brithwold; on whose death Canute united it to the See of Crediton, of which Livingus was Bishop; whose successor Leofric, by permission of King Edward the Confessor and Pope Leo IX, translated the same to Exeter.

The conventual church of St. Germans was consecrated the 28th August, 1261: it was erected, perhaps, on the site of the old cathedral. The nave of St. German's church still measures 102 feet in length: this was the parish church in the body of the conventual. The chancel, which fell down in 1592, was 55 feet long.

In the will of Robert Moyle, Esq. of Bake, dated the 8th May, 1604, is the following clause:—"For the zealous care I have to the house of God, and for the continuance of the preaching of the Word as in my life time, so after my days, in the church of St. Germans, I freely give and allow, unto William Doodinge, meat, drink, diet, and lodging, in my house of *Backe*, fit and convenient for him, his wife, children, and a maid servant, as

a token of my last love, as long as he shall exercise his ministry, and, as the Lord's watchman, continue to be preacher unto the congregation and people in that place." In St. Germans church several ordinations were held by the Bishops of Exeter, or their Suffragans: the last on the 30th May, 1534, by William, Bishop of Hippo, Suffragan to Bishop Vesey.

A series of old paintings, twelve on boards and two on canvass, descriptive of our Saviour's life, which belonged to the monastery, are now preserved at Port Eliot. Hucar's works before noticed, seen by Leland, are lost.

On the destruction of the monastic libraries, Bale, a strenuous enemy to the monks, observes:—"Never had we been offended for the loss of our libraries, being so many in number and in so desolate places for the most part, if the chief monuments and most notable works of our most excellent writers had been reserved. *If there had been in every shire in England but one solemn library* to the preservation of those noble works and preferment of good learning in our posterity, it had been somewhat. But to destroy *all*, without consideration, is and will be unto England, for ever, a most horrible infamy among the grave seniors of other nations." Bale died in 1563.

In 1358 some relics of St. German were received from his Abbey at Auxerre, through Sir Nicholas Tremorze, and deposited in the Priory here: and in 1361 an indulgence of forty days was granted to penitents who should visit, at stated times, its conventual church. In 1386 and 1400 the Bishop of Exeter imposed fines and curious

penance on some Canons for misconduct. The fines were to be applied towards the building of the cloister. Robert Swimmer, *the last Prior*, succeeded on the death of John Serle, in 1509. He was admitted to the vicarage of Talland in 1520, which he resigned for Minster in 1537. On the 2d of March, 1539, he surrendered his convent, with seven of his brethren, and obtained a pension of £66. 13s. 4d. : he seems to have died intestate in 1558.

No good impression of the conventual seal has yet been discovered. The ancient seal of the House of St. Germans, in Laya, in the diocese of Paris, represents the Saint as duke, before he became bishop, in the act of chasing the stag. The carving on the old chair in St. Germans tower, of which there is a print in C. Gilbert, p. 406, represents hare-hunting. See Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*, pp. 1-6, and 409.

8. ST. ERNEY : this small parish adjoins Landrake, and is separated by the Tidi and the Lynher from St. Germans, Shevioc, and St. Stephens by Saltash. St. Erney is united with Landrake in every respect, except the church-rate : it is distinguished from Landrake on Martyn's large Map, but was not noticed in the Census till I had it introduced as a parish. It is said to have been the mother church of Landrake, though now deemed subordinate to it, and frequently merged under the name of that parish.

Service was performed in St. Erney church only on the first Sunday in every month, when it was omitted at

Landrake. The vicarage house is situated in both St. Erney and Landrake, as the rivulet, which divides the parishes, runs under it.

The manor of Markwell belonged to the late Duke of Bolton. The village is pleasantly situated on St. Germans lake, facing St. Germans town, and has the remains of a chapel, with an ancient well.

9. LANDRAKE, or Lanrake, vulgarly called Lar-rick, is bounded by St. Erney, St. Germans, Quethiock, Botesfleming, and the *two* parts of St. Stephens by Saltash. It is limited on the N. E. by the Lynher, and abounds with beautiful scenery. Part of the village of Tideford is in this parish.

The church, with a lofty tower, is very conspicuous, being situated on the top of a hill, adjoining the road from Saltash to Liskeard. In it is an effigy, engraved on brass, of Edward Courtenay, Esq. who died in 1509.

Sir Robert Jeffery, whose will is dated in 1701, endowed a free school at Landrake. He was a native of this parish,—of low parentage,—but became in London an eminent East India merchant, and was knighted. His charity here was vested in the Ironmongers' Company.

The valuable manor of Landrake passed from the family of St. Margaret and Maynard to Sir Henry Hobart, ancestor of the second Earl of Buckinghamshire, whose daughter and co-heiress having married the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, it descended to their eldest son, Lord Viscount Valletort, who died in 1818.

Wotton House, which had a domestic chapel, passed

from the Wottons, Courtenays, Rouses, and Blakes, to the late Francis O'Dogherty, Esq. Colonel in the marines. C. Gilbert says, that in 1656 the celebrated Francis Rouse resided here; but see Lysons' account under St. Dominick.

Landrake and St. Erney, forming one benefice, are more intimately connected than any two parishes in the county, having but one rate except for the church. Cuby and St. James-Tregony, are blended together in nearly a similar manner. The Vicar of Landrake is the Rev. Thomas Hunt Ley, also Rector of Rame, where he resides: he was instituted the 15th February, 1820, on the death of the Rev. Wymond Cory, of Tywardreath, of which parish, with St. Sampsons, Mr. Cory was also the Perpetual Curate. The Rev. G. T. Sharland is the resident Curate of Landrake.

5. ST. STEPHENS BY SALTASH: this beautiful parish is bounded by Landulph, Botesfleming, Landrake, St. Erney, Sheviock, and Antony; and is severed by the Tamar from the Devonshire parishes of Tamerton, and St. Budeaux partly in Cornwall. A detached part of St. Stephens, called *Howton*, joins also Pillaton and Quethiock.

The manor and honor of Trematon passed from Moreton and Valletort to Richard, King of the Romans. Edward the Black Prince granted it for life to Sir Nigel Loring, his brave companion in arms. Carew says, that in 1549 the Cornish rebels seized the castle, having intercepted Sir Richard Grenville, who then held it, on his return from a parley. A survey, of 1337, describes a

hall, &c. as built by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and speaks of an ancient chapel within the gate: there are still considerable remains. A modern house, now occupied by his family, was erected within the bas-court by the late Benjamin Tucker, Esq. Surveyor-general of the Duchy.

Trematon Castle stands in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Lynher, overlooking Hamoaze and Plymouth Harbour. There is a ferry across to Antony. See a view of the castle in Fisher's Devon and Cornwall illustrated, p. 22.

The manor of Shillingham passed from Ferrers, Bonville, and Horsey, to the Bullers, and is now the property of James Wentworth Buller, Esq. of Downes. There are some remains of the chapel of the old mansion.

The manor of Ashe-torre, or Esses-torre, the site of which is a rock at the bottom of Saltash town, abutting on the water, has an extensive jurisdiction under the honor of Trematon. It passed from the Flemings, barons of Slane, in Ireland, and the Wyvells, to Wills.

Williams, in 1620, claimed the manor of Trevollard to be held under his manor of *Torrpike*. Where is *Torrpike*? The manor of Notter belongs to Mr. Carew, of Antony. The barton of Earth belonged to the ancient family of Earth, whose heiress brought it to the Bonds. There was a chapel at Earth.

Ince, or Innes, was sold by Neale, of Nottinghamshire, to Edward Smith, Esq. Burrell belongs to the family of Burrell. Stocketon House, built by Drew, about 1770, was the residence of the Honourable Vice-

Admiral de Courcy. Weard House, built by Admiral Harrison, who died in 1759, commands a fine view of the Tamar, Plymouth, &c.

There are valuable charities belonging to this parish, given by Sir John Hayward, Knt. of Rochester, in 1635, and by Mrs. Ellen Mabbot, in 1771.

The town of Saltash, formerly called Esse, or Ashburgh, was made a free borough, *temp.* John, or Henry III, by Reginald de Valletort, who confirmed the privileges enjoyed under his ancestors. New charters were obtained in 1682 and 1774. Saltash, having sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI, was placed under Schedule A, in 1832. Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, represented it in 1640, and Edmund Waller, the poet, in 1685.

The Mayor of Saltash has extensive jurisdiction on the Tamar, as far up as Calstock, and receives a considerable revenue from duties payable by masters of ships lying in Hamoaze, &c. These privileges were confirmed by a recent verdict at the Exeter assizes. On account of the plague, the Cornwall assizes were held at Saltash in 1393. There is a ferry across the Tamar at Saltash, and preparations are now being made for erecting a bridge for the Cornwall Railway. The width of the river here is about three quarters of a mile: at this point both banks are in Cornwall. See St. Budeaux, p. 252.

During the civil war, from 1642 to 1646, Saltash, an important post, was frequently taken and re-taken by each party. There is a chapel of ease in the town, dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which the Rev. William Hawks,

son of the late Sir Robert Shafto Hawks, is the Perpetual Curate. The Rev. James Lane, formerly one of the missionaries at Scilly, is the resident Curate. The tithes of this parish, commuted at £1,298, belong, like those of St. Germans, to the lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, to whom, with the patronage of the vicarage, they were given by the Black Prince.

Vicars instituted,—see an older list in C. Gilbert, p 421.

- 1665, Jan. 8, Robert Beale.
- 1686, Nov. 31, John Hancock.
- 1692, Nov. 15, George Tauner.
- 1705, Feb. 25, John Hawkens.
- 1706, Dec. 20, Peter Mills.
- 1714, June 3, John Nielder.
- 1740, Ap. 1, William Daddo.
- 1744, Aug. 22, Stephen Harris.
- 1753, Feb. 13, William Daddo.
- 1753, Nov. 14, John Trist.
- 1773, Nov. 12, Thomas Marshall.
- 1785, Nov. 10, Charles Lemon.
- 1803, Mar. 4, John Buller, ob. Rector of Bridestow,
Oct. 26, 1846, æ. 69.
- 1815, Ap. 11, Isaac Dawson, resigned.
- 1833, Nov. 12, Thomas Bennett Edwards.
- 1840, Mar. 14, Francis Brooking Briggs, now Rector
of Sutcombe.
- 1841, June 28, Orlando Manley, late P. C. of
Plymstock.

10. BOTESFLEMING is bounded by Landulph, Pillaton, Landrake, and St. Stephens by Saltash: it intervenes between Howton, a detached part of St. Stephens, and the main body of that parish.

Moditonham was, in 1689, the seat of John Waddon, Esq. when John, Earl of Bath, treated there with the Prince of Orange's Commissioners, about the surrender of Plymouth and Pendennis Castles. It was sold by the Waddons to Mark Batt, Esq. gentleman of the bed-chamber to George II, whose grandson, the late Rev. William Batt, Rector of Botesfleming, sold it to the late Charles Carpenter, Esq.

Hatt, adjoining the road from Saltash to Callington, is the residence of William Symons, Esq. who some years since, after a very interesting trial at the Bodmin assizes, recovered the estate, as the eldest son of his father, who had disappeared from Cornwall 40 years before.

There is a full length effigy of a crusader, in the church, which is said to have been built by Stephen Le Fleming, *temp.* Richard I. There are six bells in the tower, cast in 1727. The patronage of the rectory is now vested in Mrs. Sambell, only child of the late Rev. William Batt.

Rectors instituted,—

1662, Mar. 23,	Methusala Sharpe.
1707, Mar. 11,	Arthur Pearce.
1721, Mar. 9,	Henry Hake.
1732, May 25,	William Herring.
1775, Dec. 10,	John Pearce.
1793, Oct. 28,	William Batt.
1826, Ap. 25,	William Spry.
1845, Jan. 1,	Henry Sweeting, resident.

11. LANDULPH is bounded by Pillaton, Botes-

fleming, and St. Stephens by Saltash ; and is separated by the Tamar from the Devonshire parish of Beerferris, and is touched by Tamerton, at the confluence of the Tavy.

Clifton was a seat of a younger branch of the Arundells, of Trerice. Thomas Arundell built the house in 1500. After 1620 it was in the successive possession of Sir Nicholas Lower, (ob. 1655, æ. 80,) and Sir Reginald Mohun ; it is now the property of Augustus Coryton, Esq. of Pentillie, having been sold to his father by the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, late Rector of Landulph, who purchased it of Lady Grenville in 1807. In the church there is a small brass tablet, with the following inscription ;—“ *Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus, of Pesaro, in Italy, descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the son of Camilio, the son of Prosper, the son of Theodoro, the son of John, the son of Thomas, second brother of Constantine Paleologus, the eighth of that name, and last of the line that reigned in Constantinople, till subdued by the Turks ; who married with Mary, the daughter of William Balls, of Hadlye, in Suffolk, Gent. and had issue five children, Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy ; and departed this life at Clyfton, the 21st of January, 1636.*”

Lysons could not discover what became of the sons of this descendant of the Imperial line : his daughter Dorothy married, at Landulph, William Arundell, in 1656, and died in 1681 ; and his daughter Mary died unmarried, and was buried here in 1674.

See in D. Gilbert's Cornwall, under Landulph, what is

known of Paleologus, communicated, in 1815, to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Rector, Mr Arundell, (formerly Jago, only son of Thomas Jago, of Launceston, a solicitor,) who married Morier, and resided for some years as chaplain, at Smyrna, whence he visited the Seven Churches of Asia, of which he published an account in two vols. 8vo. See also in Professor Rigaud's *Life of Dr. Bradley*, one vol. 4to. 1832, some interesting particulars of Sir Nicholas Lower and his family.

Park is the residence of George Cotsford Call, Esq. brother of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. Cargreen is a pleasant village on a point of land washed by the Tamar.

Rectors instituted,—

1661, May 29,	Morgan Hupton.
1670, Sep. 23,	Robert Harding.
1683, Oct. 1,	Job Brookes.
1720, Feb. 13,	John Harris.
1735, Mar. 6,	John Snow.
1743, Dec. 30,	Edward Amowdeth.
1756, June 21,	Joseph Bishop.
1767, May 20,	John Bedford.
1787, Nov. 20,	Charles Lethbridge, ob. Rector of Stokeclimsland.
1805, May 31,	Francis Vyvyan Jago, (afterwards Arundell,) ob. Dec. 5, 1846, æ. 66.
1847, Feb. 5,	William Seymour, resident.

12. PILLATON is bounded by St. Dominick, St. Mellion, Quethiock, the detached part of St. Stephens by Saltash, Botesfleming, and Landulph; and is separated by the Tamar from the Devonshire parish of Beerferris; the Lynher also forms its western boundary.

Pentillie Castle was the seat of Sir James Tillie, Knt. who died about 1712, and, according to his will, was deposited in a building erected for the purpose on an eminence overlooking the Tamar, which he called Mount Ararat. He left Pentillie to his sister's son, James Woolley, who took the name of Tillie. His descendant brought this estate, in marriage, to John Coryton, Esq. whose father Goodall took the name of Coryton, and whose son John Tillie Coryton, father of Augustus Coryton, Esq. the present proprietor, erected here a handsome gothic mansion, from the designs of Mr. Wilkins, Jun. Mr. Coryton is now, (February 4,) Sheriff elect for 1848-9: his father was Sheriff in 1808-9.

On the 2d August, 1757, a dreadful thunder-storm happened near Pentillie, at which time James Tillie, Esq. and some of his servants, were seated in a boat, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the house, waiting for the coming of the tide in order to throw a net for catching salmon. A peal of thunder burst suddenly over their heads, and on looking round, in the moment of astonishment, the grass in the adjoining lands appeared to be in a general blaze. A ball of fire passing near them killed one man in the boat, carried away part of Mr. Tillie's hat, and greatly injured him and several others. §

Rectors,—

1625, Ralph Eliot, buried here, 50 years Rector.

1644, Feb. 18, Walter Howell.

1686, June 9, William Herring.

1736, May 31, Tobias Atkins.

1748, Ap. 27, John White.

1768, Oct. 15, William Daubeney.

1786, Jan. 27, John Helyar.

1796, Aug. 16, Edward William Roberts Andrews.

1799, Ap. 20, Samuel Gurney.

1807, Jan. 19, Henry Woolcombe, who resided for many years at Pillaton, but is now living on his Rectory of Highhampton, near Hatherleigh. He is also Rector of Ashbury. His son Henry, Vicar of Kingsteignton, is a Prebendary of Exeter, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop.

15. QUETHIOCK, anciently Cruetheke, commonly Quithik, is bounded by Menheniot, St. Ive, St. Mellion, Pillaton, the detached part of St. Stephens by Saltash, Landrake, and St. Germans. The Lynher forms the boundary on the east, and the Tidi on the west. The tithes, commuted at £680, are equally divided between the Vicar of this parish and the Incumbent of Haccombe, near Newton Bushel, and there is a glebe belonging to each. The foundation deed of the Haccombe Archpresbytery is printed in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*.

In 1341 Sir John Le Erchdeken, Knt. *heir to the property* of Sir Stephen Haccombe, Knt. who was prevented by death from being the founder, endowed this chantry with the tithes of Haccombe, and of *St. Hugh de Quedyock*, the patronage of which Sir Stephen had acquired, as in 1291 Quethiock belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. Andrew de Tregors was admitted the first Archpresbyter the 19th March, 1342. There were five inferior priests. The six were to pray for the souls of the donor and of Sir Stephen Haccombe, who was buried there, and of some others. By the census of 1841, Haccombe contained only 290 acres, 4 houses, and 14

persons. The present Incumbent or Arch-priest is Thomas Carew, who on the 26th July, 1826, succeeded on the death of his uncle, John West Carew, also Rector of Bickleigh, who had been the Arch-priest or Rector of Haccombe, from 1781. Sir Henry Carew, Bart. restored and embellished the ancient and interesting church of Haccombe, which is 55 feet by 30, and dedicated to St. Blaze. Sir Walter Palk Carew, son of Sir Henry, now resides there.

The ordination of Quethiock benefice, on the 14th April, 1346, may be seen in the Register of Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter. In Bishop Lacy's Register mention is made of the chapel St. Mary de Trecorme, (Townen?) within the parish of Quedek.

Vicars,—

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1657, | Richard Lynham, buried Oct. 9. |
| 1668, Jan. 24, | Nathaniel Rumbleon. |
| 1673, | John Carpenter, buried Aug. 28. |
| 1687, | Joseph Taunton, ob. 1712. |
| 1712, Oct. 2, | Degory Serjeant, ob. 1725. |
| 1725, Oct. 7, | Daniel Brawdrey, also Rector of Warleggan, ob. 1737. |
| 1746, May 28, | Edward Payne, ob. 1758. |
| 1759, Sep. 19, | Edward Morshead. |
| 1801, Ap. 28, | Edward Morshead. |
| 1811, Oct. 8, | John Kendall Fletcher, D. D. Rector of Ashford and Yarnscombe. The oldest clergyman in Cornwall : now resident at Callington. |
| 1816, Nov. 22, | John Rooke Fletcher, D. D. son of the preceding, resident : also Rector of Lydford. |

There is a print of the ancient church of Quethiock, in C. Gilbert's Cornwall, p. 463, and of the brass effigies

of Roger Kingdon, A. D. 1471. Trehunsey was the dwelling of the Kingdons, and passed with the daughter of Sir Richard Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London in 1657, to Sir John Coryton, Bart. Holwood passed from Admiral Macbride to Mr. Rogers.

14. ST. MELLION, or St. Mellyn, is washed on the east by the Lynher, and is bounded by Callington, St. Dominick, Pillaton, Quethiock, and St. Ive: the church adjoins the road leading from Callington to Saltash. The principal villages are Bealbury and Keason.

The manor of West-Newton-Ferrers takes its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, who possessed it down to 1314: the heiress married Coryton. The manor now belongs to Augustus Coryton, Esq. of Pentillie Castle, whose great-grandfather, Peter Goodall, Esq. took the name of Coryton, as devisee of Sir John Coryton, Bart. whose eldest sister, Elizabeth, married William Goodall, of Fowey. Newton Park was the ancient residence of the Corytons, formerly of Coryton, in Lifton. Sir John Coryton was created a baronet in 1661: the title and male line of this ancient family became extinct by the death of his grandson of the same name, in 1739. Newton Park is now the occasional residence of Edward Collins, Esq. of Truthan, having been purchased by him from the Helyars: it was bequeathed, by Sir John Coryton, to Rachael his widow, the daughter of Weston Helyar, Esq. of East Coker, in Somersetshire.

Crocadon, the ancient seat of the Trevisa family, is said to have been the birth-place of John Trevisa, who

translated the bible, and the acts of King Arthur: he died about 1470, æ. 86, fifty years after Wickliffe. Hals says he was a native of Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Berkeley. About 1690 Crocadon was purchased of William Trevisa, the last of the family, by Sir William Coryton, and was the seat of the Corytons till 1812.

In the church of St. Mellion is the monument of William Coryton, Esq. who died in 1651. (See the print in C. Gilbert's Cornwall, p. 442.) He was member for Launceston; was imprisoned with Hampden, Eliot, and others, for refusing to subscribe to forced loans; and was one of those members who were prosecuted for detaining the Speaker, Finch, in his chair. There is also a monument to Peter Coryton, Esq. and Jane his wife, heiress of John Tregaso, with their effigies on brass: they died in 1500 and 1505, and had, "*between them*," twenty-four children.

There was an ancient chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Eligius.

Rectors,—

		Thomas Salter, ob. 1625.
		Thomas Dix, ob. 1638.
1638, Jan.	2,	Matthew Randall.
		John Lydstone, ob. 1663.
1674, Ap.	14,	William Hoskyn, ob. 1695.
1683, Oct.	2,	William Tonkin.
1695, Oct.	19,	Digory Pearse, ob. 1729.
1730, July	23,	William Jope, ob. 1773.
1774, Feb.	28,	Dr. Peter Coryton, resigned.
		George Fortescue, ob. 1835.
		George Henry Somerset, now Rector of St. Mabyn.

1841, Oct. 19, Glanville Coryton, resident; brother of Mr. Coryton, of Pentillie,

LISKEARD UNION.

13. ST. DOMINICK is bounded by Calstock, Callington, St. Mellion, and Pillaton, and is separated, by the Tamar, from the beautiful Devonshire parish of Beerferris.

Halton, which Hals says belonged to John de Halton, who died Bishop of Carlisle, in 1318, was purchased by John Rous, uncle of Sir Anthony, father of Francis, Provost of Eton College, who was born here in 1579. He was a distinguished character in Cromwell's time; was Speaker of the Little Parliament; and a member afterwards of the Upper House. He died in January, 1659, æ. 80, at his house at Acton, in Middlesex, and was buried with great pomp at Eton. Thomas Bate Rous, Esq. of Courtyralla, in Glamorganshire, had an original portrait of him: there is another at Eton College, from which Faithorne's fine engraving is taken. See p. 324.

The manor of Halton passed to the Clarkes, and in 1815 was vested in one of that family,—Mrs. Bluet, wife of the Rev. William Bluet.

There were in this parish, formerly, chapels of St. Ethelred and St. Ildract,—one probably was at a place called the Chapel near the Tamar.

Rectors,—

Charles Fitz Geoffrey, author of a life of Sir Francis Drake, "written in lofty verse;" and of several Sermons, amongst which were one preached at the funeral of Sir Anthony Rouse, in 1622, and three, entitled, "The Curse of Cornhoarders, &c." ob. 1637?

1636, Mar. 3, John Fitzgeffriyes.

- 1684, Aug. 25, Thomas Wills.
 1700, Jan. 17, Richard Stone.
 1703, Dec. 2, James Trewinnard.
 1715, Dec. 19, Joseph Clarke.
 1752, Feb. 27, Thomas Horndon, ob. Jan. 8, 1800.
 1800, Jun. 12, Edward Morshead.
 1803, Nov. 1, (Edward ?) John Clarke.
 1835, Mar. 23, Francis Ley Bazeley, resident.

20. CALSTOCK, commonly Castick, is bounded by Stokeclimsland, Callington, and St. Dominick, and is separated by the Tamar from the Devonshire parishes of Lamerton, Tavistock, and Beerferris.

The turnpike road from Callington to Tavistock, crossing the Tamar at Newbridge, passes through this parish. The steep ascent of the road from Newbridge, on the Devonshire side, has been altered of late years by turning to the right. The Tamar is navigable from the Weir-head, a little below Newbridge, to Devonport, to which place a steamer plies regularly from Calstock town: the course is about twenty miles, and very beautiful. The tide is fifty-two minutes later at the Weir-head than at Devonport. The mayor of Saltash has jurisdiction on the water here as coroner.

The manor of Calstock, given by Richard Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwall, was, in 1798, purchased of the Duchy, under the land-tax redemption act, by John Pierson Foote, Esq. who, in 1806, sold it to John Williams, Esq. The salmon fishery was rented, under the Duchy, by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The manor of Harewood was also bought of the Duchy,

in 1798, by Mr. Foote, who built a handsome mansion on it, and sold the estate to Thomas Bewes, Esq. of whom it was purchased by Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. who, in 1814, sold it to the present occupant, Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall. Harewood forms the easternmost part of the county, and is almost surrounded by the Tamar. It is distinguished by the poet Mason as the scene of the well known story of King Edgar and Elfrida.

Cotehele, an ancient mansion of the time of Henry VII, beautifully situated on the Tamar, came into the possession of the Edgcumbe family by the marriage of Hilaria, daughter of William de Cotehele, with William Edgcumbe, in the reign of Edward III. After this marriage Cotehele became the chief residence of the Edgcumbe family, till 1550, when Mount-Edgcumbe House was built.

A small gothic chapel, seated on a bold point or jutting rock, just shews its eastern end to the Tamar, the remainder of the building being concealed among the trees. Upon the northern wall of the interior is copied the following extract from Carew's Survey of Cornwall:—“*Sir Richard Edgcumbe was driven to hide himself in these his thick woods which overlook the river; which time, being suspected of favouring the Earl of Richmond's party against King Richard III, he was hotly pursued and narrowly searched for: which extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heels, who looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, sup-*

posed that he had desperately drowned himself, gave over their further hunting, and left him at liberty to shift away and ship over into Bretagne ; for a grateful remembrance of which delivery he afterwards built, in the place of his lurking, a chapel."

Sir Richard returned from France with the Earl of Richmond, and was knighted by him, then Henry VII, on the field of Bosworth, and appointed Comptroller of the Household. Being afterwards sent on a public embassy to France, he died on his return, at Morlaix, in Britany, on 8th September, 1489, and was buried before the high altar of the conventual church of that town. Charles II, then Prince of Wales, indebted, in 1651, to the woods of Boscobel for his own escape, slept at Cotehele, in 1645 ; it was visited also, in 1789, by George III, and, in 1846, by Queen Victoria.

Sandhill House, now the property of Mr. Johns, was built by the Rev. John Russell, who sold it to Thomas Wallis, Esq. : it was occupied by John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier House, at the time of his death in 1841, æ. 88.

Heath Cottage, built by Miss Pierce, was, in 1838, the residence of the Rev. Thomas Fisher, now Rector of Luccombe, near Minehead, who sold it to James Bryant Messenger, Esq. the present occupant.

Harrabear, or Harroburrow, was the seat of the younger branch of the Carews, which became extinct by the death of the Rev. Sir Alexander Carew, Bart. in 1799.

Hengiston Down is partly in this parish : see Stokeclimsland, p. 297. There is a vale near Cotehele, called *Danescombe*, supposed to mark the course of the Danes,

from the Tamar to the battle on Hengiston. Mines of tin, copper, lead, and silver, have been worked in Calstock, though the ancient couplet has not yet been verified:—

“ *Hingston Down, well wrought,
Is worth London town dear bought.*”

The situation of Newbridge, which crosses the Tamar, connecting this parish with the large parish of Tavistock, is singularly beautiful. Above it, in Tavistock, is Wheal Maria, an extraordinary copper mine, lately discovered, where the lode was found in large masses nearly on the surface. In Tavistock, also, below Newbridge, and opposite Calstock church, is Morwelham, where the Tavistock canal is joined to the Tamar by an inclined plane, after passing through a tunnel of nearly two miles, under Morwell Down, which rises 715 feet above the level of the sea.

There is a ferry over the Tamar, both at Morwelham and Calstock town. Calstock and St. Dominick are famous for cherry orchards, and supply the markets with a large quantity of small black cherries, called *mazzards*.

In Calstock church is a burial chapel of the Edgcumbe family, built by Richard Edgcumbe, Esq. in 1588. There is a monument in it to Jemima, Countess of Sandwich, widow of the brave Earl who lost his life in the action with De Ruyter, in 1672.

The parsonage house of Calstock was built about 1720, by the Rector, Lancelot Blackburn, then Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards Archbishop of York. He was also Vicar of Alternon, in 1716. The Rev. Edward

Morshead, brother of Sir John Morshead, Bart. who died in 1813, is the present Rector of Calstock. He was born the 14th February, 1764, and is the oldest resident Incumbent in Cornwall; Dr. Fletcher, of Callington, being the oldest clergyman in the county. The Rev. James Carthew, the present Curate of Calstock, and the Rev. William Gill, his predecessor, both reside in the parish.

A chapel of ease was, a few years since, opened at Gunnis Lake, near the turnpike road from Tavistock to Callington.

Rectors instituted,—

1645, Jun. 2,	Nicholas Deeble.
1677, Dec. 20,	Joshua Bonhome.
1697, May 12,	Lancelot Blackburne.
1742, July 5,	Nicholas Richards.
1773, July 30,	John Coles, ob. 1795.
1796, Jan. 12,	Edward Morshead.

This finishes the account of the last *border* parish, along the line of the Tamar, from Moorwinstow to Rame, and of 66 of the 209. The space left compels me, for the present, to be more brief in describing the 143 remaining parishes, by confining myself, except in a few instances, to such particulars, chiefly, as are not to be gathered from other histories, or may be necessary to a clear understanding of the outline map; by a careful inspection of which, especially when properly coloured, no one need fail of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the geography and peculiar divisions of the entire County and Archdeaconry.—February 14.

19. CALLINGTON, anciently Calweton, Calvington, and Killington, is bounded by Southill, Stokeclimsland, Calstock, St. Dominick, St. Mellion, and St. Ive. The borough returned two members to parliament, from 1584 till 1832, the portreeve being the returning officer. The manor now belongs to Lord Ashburton. The church was built chiefly at the expense of Judge Asheton, who died in 1465, whose effigy is engraved on a brass in the chancel, near which is the monument of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died about 1502. See p. 154.

St. Mary's chapel, at Callington, dependant on St. Sampson's, at Southill, was allowed the right of sepulture in 1438, with the consent of the Prior of St. Germans, and was consecrated the 31st August. ° The Rector resides at Southill, the mother church: Francis Cooke, the Curate, appointed in 1847, lives in Callington: Messenger, the aged Mr. Serjeant, and G. Martin, preceded him. Dr. Fletcher, the oldest clergyman in Cornwall, resides here.

Dupath Chapel, an old gothic oratory, is in this parish. Carybullock, an ancient duchy park in Stokeclimsland, near the eastern border of Callington, was disparked by Henry VIII. Near it are a number of barrows, and formerly there were some erect stones. Of late years a new market-house has been built in the town.

18. SOUTHILL is bounded by Callington, Stokeclimsland, Linkinhorne, and St. Ive. The church was appendant to the great manor or franchise of Calliland, or Kalliland, the ancient property of Lord Stafford.

Rectors of Southill with Callington.

1689, James.	1765, Diresley.
E. Trelawney.	1796, Barlow.
1727, Hele Trelawney.	1802, Trefusis, R.St.Columb.
1742, Yeo.	
1841, May 5, Horatio Morgan Rice.	

22. LINKINHORNE is bounded by St. Ive, Southill, Stokeclimsland, Lezant, Northill, and St. Cleer.

The manor of Rillaton, with the bedelry of the hundred of East, was annexed to the Duchy *temp.* Edward III, and Carnadon Prior, in which the church stands, by Henry VIII: it belonged to Launceston Priory.

On Carnadon, commonly called Carraton Downs, 1208 feet above the sea, being a station of the Trigonometrical Survey, Charles the First drew up his forces on Friday, the 2d August, 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall, and here he was joined by Prince Maurice: he proceeded the same day to Liskeard.

The large manor of Trefrize, or Trefrys, belonged to Sir Henry Trecarrell, who built, it is said, the tower and a part of the church of Linkinhorne.

W. Harvy, the author of a MS. history of Linkinhorne, written in 1728, speaks of Trefrize as having been the seat of the great Lord Trefrey. The church of Linkinhorne was given by Reginald, son of Henry the First, to Launceston Priory. The monks, having obtained the great tithes, sought the vicarage also; and, under pretence of poverty, procured the Pope's bull assigning it to them; which, however, was annulled when the convocation were informed that the priory possessed estates to the amount of £1,000. per annum. ^u

The remarkable stones called *Cheese-Wring*, or *Wring-Cheese*, a large mass of granite rock, 32 feet high; and *the Hurlers* two circles of stones, with *Sharp Point Tor*, 1,200 feet above the sea, from which there is a magnificent view, are in this parish. In 1735, an extraordinary man, Daniel Gumb, was living at the *Cheesewring*, where he maintained his wife and family in a dwelling scooped out of the rock. He was a stone-cutter and mathematician. From the remains of his abode, Lundy Island and Plymouth Harbour, the Deadman and Roche Rock, with Dartmoor and Exmoor, are visible. Where is the ancient relic of gold dug up some years since at the *Cheesewring* now deposited? In the fall of snow, in January, 1814, William Pering, aged 80, and his wife, living in a small cottage *under* the *Cheesewring* hill, were nearly forgotten for three weeks: when the snow was removed they were found in bed, having sustained no serious injury. The *Cheesewring* and Carraton having become a mining district, a railway has been lately completed for conveying the ores, &c. from the mines to the Liskeard and Looe Canal.

There is a monument in the church to Edward Kneebone, Esq. who died in 1685, aged 54, the author of a MS. history of Linkinhorne, &c. Lysons also quotes, p. 197, a MS. history of this parish, written in 1728, by W. Harvy.

Rectors,—

1663, Pyne.	|	1725, Jeffery.
1689, Becket.	|	1780, Coffin.
1711, Dell.	|	1833, Kempe.

Jeffery and Coffin held the living 108 years.

17. **ST. IVE**, or **St. Eve**, is bounded by Linkinhorne, Southill, Callington, St. Mellion, Quethiock, Menheniot, and St. Cleer.

The manor of Trebicon, now Trebigh, purchased before the conquest, by Suetricius, for Tavistock Abbey, was given by Stephen, or Henry II, to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, an order which originated about A. D. 1100, who had a preceptory here, which was restored by Queen Mary. After 1573 Trebigh passed to the Wreys: Sir William Wrey, of this place, was created a baronet in 1628. The manor is now vested in Sir Bourchier Wrey, of Tawstock, near Barnstaple. See Temple.

The church of St. Ive, with a tower remarkable for twelve pinnacles, stands on an eminence adjoining the turnpike road, four miles from Callington and Liskeard. The Lynher forms the eastern boundary of the parish, passing under Callington Newbridge, near which is Castonbury, a conical mount and ancient fortification.

Rectors,—1639, Fotherly. 1677, Trelawney. 1689, Tindall. 1692, Holden. 1706, Bagwell. 1725, Thorne. 1740, Richards. 1742, Saltren. 1754, Lyne. 1791, Jones. 1806, Jope. 1844, Hobhouse, resident.

16. **MENHENIOT**: this fine parish is bounded by Liskeard, St. Cleer, St. Ive, Quethiock, St. Germans, and Morval.

Cartuther, sometime the residence of the Morsheads, was sold, in 1810, by Sir John Morshead, the first baronet, to Samuel Kekewich, Esq. of Peamore, near Exeter. Did it ever belong to a nunnery of Clares, at

Liskeard? There was formerly a chapel at Cartuther, dedicated to St. Nicholas ; and within this parish, near Liskeard, was an ancient hospital of lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

The vicarage is endowed with the great tithes, subject to a payment of £20. per annum to Exeter College, Oxford. It is the most valuable benefice in Cornwall, except St. Columb Major.

The tithes are commuted at £1,134, including £34. payable from Coldrinnick, in St. Germans. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons ; but, pursuant to the directions of the donor, Courtenay Archbishop of Canterbury in 1381, must nominate one who is, *or has been*, a fellow of Exeter College.

William of Wykeham was Vicar of this parish, and also Dr. Moreman, a learned Divine, who, in the reign of Henry VIII, is said to have been the first, in these parts, who taught and catechised his parishioners in the English language. See Prince's Worthies. Carew, who published his Survey in 1602, observes, that "Menheniot had, successively, been graced with three well born, well learned, and well beloved Incumbents,—Doctor Tremayne, Master Bellet, and Master Denis."

In the church are the monuments of Lud Stephens, Vicar, and a Canon of Exeter, who died in 1724 ; of Edward Trelawny, Archdeacon of Exeter, who died in 1726, æ. 75 ; of Augustus Question, Vicar, who died in 1753 ; and of Lady Charlotte, who died in 1801, æ. 38, daughter of James Carr, Earl of Erroll, Lord High Constable of Scotland, and wife of William Holwell Carr, the

Vicar, who, on his marriage, took the name of Carr, and bequeathed at his death, in 1830, a collection of pictures to the National Gallery.

Trenant, watered by the Seaton, belonged to the Carveths and Honeys, and is now the property of Dr. Peter Frye Hony, Fellow of All Souls, and late Vicar and Patron of Liskeard.

Hals speaks of Ten creek, lately the property of Dr. Pett, of Clapham, as probably one of the seats of Richard, King of the Romans, whose arms were there cut in stone: he notices, also, a tree growing there, which he had not seen in any other part of Cornwall. See D. Gilbert, p. 169, vol. 3.

Clicker Tor, adjoining the road from Liskeard to Plymouth, is an object of great curiosity, being entirely composed of the serpentine of the Lizard. The *Erica vagans*, too, that beautiful heath which marks the Lizard district, is also found here.⁶

Vicars,—1637, Hall. 1667, Long. 1677, Trelawney. 1678, Snell. 1685, Stephens. 1724, Hicks. 1740, Question. 1753, Webber. 1771, Kennicott. 1782, Hole. 1792, Holwell Carr. 1831, R. Martin, brother of the Rev. Chancellor Martin.

Kennicott, instituted in 1771, was the celebrated hebraist, Benjamin Kennicott, who died 18th September, 1783; he resided chiefly at Oxford.

Borlase and Whitaker state, that St. Corantine, or Cury, who died in 401, settled here at the foot of a mountain, called *Menehont*.

101. ST. CLEER, having two small angles within the

old and new borough of Liskeard, is bounded by Liskeard, St. Neot, Alternon, Northill, Linkinhorne, St. Ive, and Menheniot.

Treworgy, the ancient seat of the Connocks, is now the residence of William Marshall, Esq. Sheriff of Cornwall in 1843-4 : he married Carrington.

Roscraddock is the dwelling of the Rev. George Poole Norris, Rector of East Anstey, near Dulverton, who married Mr. Marshall's sister, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Marshall, Vicar of Davidstow and Rector of Warleggan.

The great tithes, which were appropriated to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, became vested in the Bastards. There was an ancient chapel at Cradoc, dedicated to St. Winwalloe. The church, having a fine Saxon doorway, with a tower 97 feet high, is said to be dedicated to St. Clare, a female saint, who died in 1272 ; yet this may be doubted, as it was taxed, in 1294, as "*Ecclesia de Sancto Claro.*"

Gypsum and asbestos have been found in St. Cleer. The Looe and Seaton rivers rise in it, and the Foy forms its western boundary during a course of at least five miles : the greater part of this large parish consists of wild and extensive moors, which appear to have been much frequented by the Druids. Origen, who died in 254, attributes to them the rapid progress of Christianity in Britain : he says,—"*this island has long been predisposed to it by the doctrine of the Druids, which had ever taught the unity of God the Creator.*" In this parish are the well and chapel of St. Clare, Trethevy Cromlech,

and a monument called "the other half stone," having the words *Doniert rogavit pro anima* on it.

Doniert is supposed to mean Dungerth, King of Cornwall, who was accidentally drowned in 872.

Vicars,—1694, Otwill. 1696, Hoblyn. 1699, Mancklon. 1713, Denys. 1735, Dyer. 1776, Jope. 1844, Berkeley. The Rev. John Jope, instituted the 13th November, 1776, died at St. Cleer, at the advanced age of 93; he was also Rector of St. Ive: William Jope, Esq. of Liskeard, is his only son; and his only daughter was the first wife of the Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose.

The confused accounts given of this parish by different writers, as to localities and dates, should be examined and corrected.

102. LISKEARD, anciently *Lyscerryt*, is bounded by St. Cleer, Menheniot, Morval, Duloe, St. Keyne, St. Pinnock, and St. Neot.

The figure of this parish is very irregular. The old Borough, which is the largest in Cornwall except Bodmin, consists of part of the parish, with two small angles of St. Cleer: the new Parliamentary Borough is formed by attaching to the old the remainder of Liskeard parish. It returned two members from 1294 till 1832, when one was taken away by the reform act; since which time Charles Buller, Esq. has represented it.

Sir Edward Coke, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, represented it in 1620; and, in 1773, Gibbon the historian, through the interest, probably, of his cousin, Catherine Elliston, the wife of the first Baron Eliot.

Liskeard was made a free borough, like Launceston and Helston, the 5th June, 1240, by Richard, King of the Romans. The date of the *original* charter of incorporation is not known. There was a mayor *temp.* Richard II. Elizabeth's charter was granted in 1580. Liskeard is one of the four coinage towns for the coinage of tin, though none has been coined there of late years. There was a monastic building here, though not perhaps a nunnery of poor Clares, of which there are some remains.

The parish has five divisions;—the old borough,—constitution lands,—north, south, and west sides.

Sir Ralph Hopton marched his army into Liskeard on the night of the 19th June, 1643, having that day defeated the parliamentary forces, under Ruthen, on Braddock Downs. King Charles I. entered with his army into Liskeard, from Carraton, on Friday the 2d August, 1644, and slept at Mr. Jeane's six nights; where he also remained one night, on his return from Boconnoc, on Wednesday the 4th September, after the surrender of Essex's army, near Fowey.

The manor of Liskeard is part of the ancient possessions of the Earls of Cornwall. The castle was probably built by Richard, King of the Romans, who occasionally resided in it. Within the ruined walls, on the north of the town, is the Grammar School, where Dean Prideaux, the learned Walter Moyle, and Dr. Cardew were educated.

The Rev. Dr. Cardew, well known as the Master of Truro Grammar School, was the favourite scholar of the Rev. Mr. Haydon, many years master of this school, who had provided himself with various instruments rarely

possessed by individuals at that period, and with these he made important observations on the transit of Venus, 3d June, 1769; and, for a long time, all the longitudes of places in the West of England were deduced from Mr. Haydon's determination of Liskeard. He retired to the family living of Okeford, near Bampton, and was succeeded by Mr. Lyne.

The new park, which in 1337 contained 200 deer, was disparked by Henry VIII. In the church is a memorial for Joseph Wadham, who died in 1707, "being the last of that family, whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham College, Oxford." The church was appropriated to Launceston Priory, by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall: the monks sought to appropriate the vicarage also, but were prevented, as in the case of Linkinhorne. See p. 343.

There was formerly a chapel in Liskeard Park, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which there was a great resort of pilgrims. It was determined, *temp.* Edward II, that the Vicar had no right to the oblations made at this chapel. There were formerly also chapels at Lamellin and Lean-hill.

Lanseathen, let in 1815 for £50. per annum, is vested in the churchwardens, for the repairs of the church.

From the top of Liskeard tower, rather difficult of access, Castle Canyke, in Bodmin, and, I think, the Column at Devonport, may be seen.

A Presbyterian Chapel was built here by Major Johnson, who came from Scotland, at the restoration, with General Monk's army: it falls to the Vicar, if not occupied by Dissenters. Defoe, who died in 1731, says, there

were only three more in Cornwall. A volume of poems by the Rev. Henry Moore, sometime Minister of this chapel, was published by Dr. Aikin.

The valuable manor of Hagland, almost wholly within the old Borough, is said to have belonged to a chantry chapel at Launceston : it is now the property of William Marshall, Esq. of Treworgy.

The Rev. John Lyne, Rector of St. Ive, succeeded Mr. Haydon in the Grammar School, and was followed by his son, the late Rev. Richard Lyne, Rector of Little Pethe-
rick, whose " Latin Primer " has been recommended, by the poet Coleridge, as the best introduction to that language. The Rev. Charles Lyne, his son, a native of Liskeard, now resident at Chudleigh, is one of the Prebendaries of Exeter, and was lately Incumbent, successively, of Roche and Tywardreath. His aged uncle, Charles Lyne Stephens, Esq. of Roehampton, near London, acquired a very large fortune in Lisbon, as a wine merchant, and took the name of Mr. Stephens, his partner, on inheriting the property of that gentleman.

Dr. William Jane, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, in the time of Charles II, was from Liskeard ; and here also originated the family of Taunton, to which belonged Sir William Elias Taunton, of Oxford, brother of the late Judge : of this family was also the late Richard Taunton, M.D. of Truro, who married one of the daughters of the Rev. John Whitaker, the Historian of Manchester, and thereby became possessed of the original MS. of Hals's Parochial History of Cornwall.

There are some excellent modern houses in Liskeard.

A canal has been of late years cut from Moorswater, near the town, to Sandplace, near Looe, a distance of six miles : and a railway, from the Carraton Mines to the canal, has recently been completed. There is now, also, a beautiful road from Plymouth, through Liskeard and Bodmin, to Falmouth : and Webb's New Hotel, at Liskeard, is one of the best in the county.

Vicars instituted,—1670, W. Osborne. 1708, P. Osborne. 1724, Blatchford. 1742, J. Hony. 1768, P. Lyne. 1775, J. Hony. 1778, W. Hony. 1795, J. Hony. 1807, P. F. Hony. 1821, Foot. 1839, Todd.

John Hony, instituted in 1775, and again in 1795, was the brother of William Hony, instituted in 1778, who was the father of Dr. Peter Frye Hony, now Fellow of All Souls, and of William Edward Hony, the present Archdeacon of Salisbury. Dr. Hony resigned the vicarage, and, having presented the aged Mr. Foot, sold the advowson to Dr. Gwynne. The present Vicar and Patron, the Rev. James Frederick Todd, of Hampstead, resides in the new vicarage house, which he built : his brother, Horatio, late Curate of St. Austell, is now Rector of Occold, in Suffolk. There is a new chapel of ease at Dobwalls, at the western extremity of the parish.

The oldest notice of Liskeard is an entry, No. 20, written in Latin, probably between A.D. 978 and 1016, on the MS. copy of the Gospels, formerly belonging to Bodmin, and now deposited in the British Museum. See *ante*, p. 15.—

“+ *This is the name of that woman ælfgyth, whom æthelæd freed for his soul, and for the soul of his lord æthelward duke, on the cimbalum (symbolum?) of St. petroc in the town which is called lyscerryt before these witnesses seeing it, &c. and afterwards came*

athelward duke to the monastery of St. petroc and freed her for his soul on the altar of St. petroc before these witnesses seeing buruhwold bisceop, germanus abbas &c." See the translation of all the forty-six entries in the Bodmin Register, p. 378, and Mr. Smirke's copy of the original, with his analysis and notes, in Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 431.

Liskeard, as well as Bodmin and Fowey, requires an additional burying ground. Liskeard Union, formed the 16th January, 1837, consists of twenty-three parishes, extending from the Tamar to the Foy,—from Tavistock Newbridge to Polruan. As the Member for Liskeard is now the President of the New Poor Law Board, and the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall Chairman of the Union, they may, in the instance of Liskeard, discover with what judgment the boundaries of Unions have been settled, and what burdens are accumulated on the central towns. Liskeard is also a polling-place, and has one of the New County Courts. The petty sessions for the Hundred of West are holden at Treacan Gate, in Lanreath.

100. ST. NEOT, anciently Hamstoke, is bounded by Alternon, St. Cleer, Liskeard, St. Pinnock, Broadoak, Warleggan, Temple, and Blisland. It is the largest parish in Cornwall, except Alternon. See p. 272.

The Court of the Archdeacon of Cornwall was held at St. Neot, which lies on the old road from Bodmin to Liskeard, till 1753, when it was removed to Lostwithiel, and thence to Bodmin in 1773. When the survey of Domesday was taken, there was a college at this place, then called Neotstow; the manor of which belonged then, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to the Canons of St. Neot.

It is probable that the Domesday manor of Fawintone, described as held by the Earl of Moreton in demesne, comprehended a large district on the banks of the Fowey, which flows through this parish, and extended to the borough of Fowey, at its mouth. The bailiffry of the hundred of West is annexed to the manor of Faweton, *alias*, Trenay.

The manor of Pengelly belonged to Sir William Molins, who was slain at the siege of Orleans, in 1428, and was inherited by the family of Hastings. It was held by the service of providing a grey cloak for the Duke whenever he should come into Cornwall; and delivering it at Poulston Bridge to the Lord of the manor of Cabilia or Carburrow, whose office it was to attend the Duke with it during his stay in Cornwall. It is said, by some of the monkish historians, that the church of St. Neot was originally dedicated to St. Guevor or Guerrier, and subsequently to St. Neot, who for many years had led a hermit's life, and died the 31st July 877, at this place, where he was buried.

The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Montacute, in Somerset, to which the church was given by William, Earl of Moreton: with some exceptions they now belong to the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Luxulion, the patron of the vicarage and a principal landowner: his brother is the Vicar. The tithe sheaf of the manor of St. Neot-Barrett is appropriated to the repairs of the church. Two-thirds of the great and small tithes of two of the Fawtons, and some other farms, or rather a *modus in lieu* of them, were appropriated, in former

times, to the repair of Launceston Castle. There was a chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, in this parish, on the moors, a mile N. E. of Dozmare Pool. See p. 271.

John Anstis, Esq. Garter King of Arms, was born in this parish, in 1669. See Duloe. His father was John Anstis, Registrar of the Archdeacon's Court here in 1680; whose daughters married Bewes and Bennett.

It is said King Alfred paid frequent visits here to St. Neot; and even, by his advice, founded the University of Oxford. The late Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, father of the present Vicar, expended two or three thousand pounds in completely restoring the painted glass of the windows of the church. A description of the whole was published in 1830, by Mr. Hedgeland, the artist, with some contributions from Mr. D. Gilbert: the price of the work was two guineas. An account of the church and windows, before the recent restoration, was published in 1786, by the Rev. Benjamin Foster, Rector of Boconnoc.

A valuable history of the Saint, both with reference to this parish and the town of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, was published, in 1820, by the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, who has lately resided in this County, as Vicar of St. Just in Penwith, which he now purposes to relinquish for Brampford-Speke, near Exeter. See Bodmin Register, p. 392. Mr. James Michell, then a resident in this parish, published a short parochial history of St. Neot, in 1833: Mr. Michell now lives at Truro, and is the Receiving Inspector of Taxes for Cornwall and Devon.

Dozmare Pool, an inland lake of about one mile in circumference, and not more than from twelve to eighteen feet deep, is on the moors at the northern extremity of this parish, about two miles from Jamaica Inn, in Altonon, where Bolventor Chapel is now being built; to which a district is assigned, including a small part of St. Neot. The great road from Bodmin to Launceston passes, about the eight-mile stone, *Four Hole Cross*, a noted object, which is nearly on the extreme north boundary of St. Neot.

The verses on Tregeagle and Dozmare are printed in Michell's History, with a full list of the Vicars and Patrons, from A. D. 1266. The present Vicar has also published a brief history of the parish. The church has the date of 1480: it is 116 feet from the tower door, by 55. The tower is 71 feet high.

From Bodmin to St. Neot there is now an almost entirely new road, which, in summer, is strikingly picturesque: the distance is about eight miles. *Three* sides of St. Neot are bounded by rivers, descending from the moors to the sea at Fowey.

The St. Neot river, also, descends from the moors, passing through the church-town, and falling into the Foy, dividing the parish, from north to south, nearly in the centre.

In Michell's History, dated the 1st March, 1833, we find that "The moors were anciently resorted to for hunting, by Dungarth, King of Cornwall, who resided at Liskeard, and by Alfred, his guest:—that Leland, who visited Cornwall about 1540, speaks of red deer

then frequenting the woods of this district ;—that in the dry summer of 1826, in opening a deep level through the moor adjoining Dozmare Pool, to supply a grist mill and the machinery of a mine with more water, the roots of large oaks and alders were found about four feet from the surface, which had been evidently cut off with the saw ;—that the font of St. Luke's chapel is now at Trebrown, in St. Germans ;—that the bounds of St. Neot, according to a terrier of the 6th May, 1613, are correctly described on Martyn's large Map, published in 1748, but that, from neglect of regular perambulations, a considerable slice of the St. Neot moors had been claimed by Alternon." Whitaker also published an account of St. Neot.

Vicars,—1266, Martin de Huntingdon. 1288, William de Tetton. 1318, Echym. 1329, Roger de Helston. 1342, Molyns. 1362, R. Guly. 1363, W. Guly. 1369, Trengoff. 1429, Symon. 1440, Pyy. 1469, Davey. 1472, Pope, Wyppell. 1498, Bodley. 1499, Savage. 1508, Tubb. 1544, Bennett. 1549, John. 1585, Ringwood, May, Machin. 1660, Philpe. 1707, Rowe. 1730, Parsons. 1756, Thomas. 1793, R. G. Grylls, born in 1758. Dec. 21, 1820, Henry Grylls, third son of the preceding, resident.

The Rev. John Strode Foot, father of George Foot, Esq. of Torr House, near Plymouth, resided for some years at St. Neot, as Curate both of St. Neot and Warleggan: he quitted it in 1821 for Charleton, near Kingsbridge, and died Vicar of Liskeard, in 1838, at Stoke, Devonport, æ. 90.

103. ST. PINNOCK is bounded by Liskeard, St. Neot, Broadoak, Lanreath, and Duloe; and is nearly touched by Boconnoc.

The manor of Penvrane belonged, before 1226, to the ancient family of Silveston, afterwards called Penvrane, and passed from the Colyns to the Treffrys.

Vicars,—1660, Thomas. 1686, May. 1707, Bishop. 1725, Bedford. 1767, Cockram. 1789, Fortescue. 1835, James Rawlings.

104. ST. KEYNE, anciently Lametton, a small parish, surrounded by Liskeard and Duloe.

The manor of Lametton, the inheritance of Sir Robert Tresillian, Lord Chief Justice, passed from the Hawleys, Coplestones, and Harris's, to the ancestors of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, the present proprietor.

Near the church is St. Keyne's Well, long celebrated in legendary tales:—

“ A well there is in the west country ;
 And a clearer one never was seen :
 There is not a wife in the west country,
 But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.”

See D. Gilbert, p. 294, vol. 2. The trees on the well were blown down in the great storm of the 26th November 1703: those now on the well were planted afterwards.

Rectors,—1620, Phare. 1672, Dowrest. 1712, Powell. 1714, Ham. 1720, Stuart. 1727, Coryndon. 1756, N. Cory. 1784, W. Cory. 1804, R. Cory. 1835, Leah.

110. PELYNT, commonly called Plint, is bounded by Duloe, Talland, Lansallos, and Lanreath.

The manor of Trelawny passed from the families of Bodrugan, Champernowne, Polglass, and Herle, to Lord Bonville, who, on the 31st December, 1460, at the battle

of Wakefield, witnessed the death of his son, Sir William Bonville, and of his grandson, William Lord Harrington; and in the February following, being himself taken prisoner at the second battle of St. Albans, was beheaded by order of the Queen. The only daughter of Lord Harrington brought Trelawny to the Marquis of Dorset, on the attainder of whose grandson, Henry, Duke of Suffolk, it was seized by the Crown.

Trelawny was purchased of the Crown, in 1600, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of Pool, in Menheniot, who made it his residence. Trelawny, in Alternon, was the original seat of the family. Sir John Trelawny, son of Sir Jonathan, was created a baronet in 1628: his grandson, Sir Jonathan, made Bishop of Bristol in 1685, was one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II, the 8th June, 1688. See D. Gilbert, under Pelynt.

“ Trelawny he’s in keep and hold;
 Trelawny he may die!—
 But twenty thousand Cornish bold
 Will know ‘The reason why.’ ”

After the revolution he was translated to Exeter, and, in 1707, to Winchester, when he was appointed Prelate of the Order of the Garter: he died on the 21st June, 1721. The chapel at Trelawny was consecrated in 1701, having been rebuilt on the site of one of more ancient date.

The Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, father of the present Baronet, Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, of Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, was the son of Sir William, the sixth baronet, who died Governor of Jamaica, in 1772, and was the great-nephew of Edward Trelawny, son of

the bishop, also Governor of Jamaica, and much distinguished there. Sir Harry having taken orders successively in the Scotch, English, and Romish Churches, died in Italy, on the 25th July, 1834. He was instituted to the vicarage of St. Allen, in 1791: this he exchanged, in 1793, for Egloshayle, which he also relinquished.

Miss Trelawny, daughter of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, now resides in Trelawny House, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain is the Rev. Mark Oleron.

The church is said to have been the burial-place of St. Juncus. There was formerly in the north aisle a monumental effigies, probably of Otho de Bodrugan. The church belonged to the Abbey of Newenham, near Axminster, and paid 95*s.* a year to the Priors of Wilton. See Mr. M'Lauchlan's notice of St. Nun's Chapel and Well, of the Giant's Hedge, &c. in this parish and neighbourhood, with five plates, read at the Royal Cornwall Institution. See 28th Report, 1846.

Tregarrick was the chief seat, in Cornwall, of the Winslades, hereditary Esquires of the White Spur. See Lysons, p. CXXIX. John Winslade, Esq. was executed for being one of the ringleaders of the Cornish rebellion, in 1549. Tregarrick was the first seat of the Bullers, when they came into Cornwall, on the marriage with the heiress of Trethurfe.

Vicars,—1689, Vincent. 1696, Bagwell. 1725, Howell. 1785, Gay. 1793, Doble. 1829, Dyke. 1841, Kitson, also Vicar of St. Veep, now resident in the vicarage of Pelynt, which he has rebuilt.

105. DULOE, or the Black Loo, from the river

which bounds it, is limited by Liskeard, St. Keyne, Morval, St. Martins by Looe, Talland, Pelynt, Lanreath, and St. Pinnock. It is divided into three districts,—north, south, and west. Liskeard canal ends at Terras Pill.

The ancient manor of Treworgye, with the fishery and a small aisle in the church, belonged to the Kendalls.

The manor of Tremaderet, or Tremadart, passed by the heiress of Hewis, to Sir Robert Tresillian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was executed at Tyburn, in 1388. His widow married Sir John Coleshill: their son, Sir John, was slain at Agincourt, leaving an infant son, Sir John, who died without issue, the 15th March, 1483: his monument remains in the church. His only sister, Joanna, was thrice married,—to Sir Renfrey Arundell, Sir John Nanfan, and Sir William Haughton. By the first she had two sons, Sir Renfrey, and John who was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1497, and translated to Exeter in 1501.

Tremaderet continued in the Arundells, and *others*, till 1711, when the whole became again vested in John Arundell, Esq. the last of this branch of the Lanherne family, who sold it to John Anstis, Esq. Garter King of Arms, whose descendant, Thomas Bewes, Esq. now inherits it, with West-North.

William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall in 1478, speaks of a dilapidated castle, called Bodleit, (Botelet, in Lanreath?) near Sir John Coleshill's mansion, at Tremaderet. See Mr. M'Lauchlan's map of the country about Tremadart, including a Druidical circle; with his observations on the line of the *Giant's Hedge*, from Looe to Lerrin. See p. 361.

The manor of West-North was also purchased, in 1671, by the family of Mr. Anstis before mentioned, author of the Register of the Garter, &c. and an industrious topographical collector, who made West-North his principal residence: he was born in St. Neot, in 1669, and died the 4th March, 1744-5; and his son, John, who succeeded him as Garter King of Arms, died in 1754. Both lie buried at Duloe.

The manor of Great Trenant, like Tremaderet, passed to the Coleshills, &c. latterly the whole became vested in Sir Christopher Treise, Knt. who bequeathed it to his sister, the mother of John Morshead, Esq. of Trenant Park, who was created a baronet in 1784. In 1806 Sir John sold this estate to Admiral Sir Edward Buller, created a baronet in 1808, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Hope. It is now the property and residence of William Peel, Esq. relative of Sir Robert Peel. On the headland point of the park, once stocked with deer, is a neat temple, overlooking the entrance of Looe Harbour. There was formerly a chapel at Hille, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Incumbents,—1643, Dinham, *Forbes*, ob. 1682. 1684, Fincher, (*ob. Nov. 26, 1703, during the great storm, Hals.*) 1698, Crocker. 1704, Ap. 8, Maunder, Ap. 24, Wills,—Nov, Wills. 1705, Baron. 1722, Sanford, *Milles*, ob. 1745. 1746, Milles, ob. 1766. 1767, Vivian, ob. 1770. 1774, Cooke, *Coles*, ob. 1795. 1796, Wood, V. 1799, Howe, R. 1819, Powell, R. 1830, Greswell, R. 1833, Ogilvie, V. 1840, Scott, V. 1844, Scott, R.

In 1701, the Arundells and St. Aubyns sold the patronage of the living, which belonged to Sir John Coleshill, at his death, in 1483, to Balliol College, Oxford.

This parish had two benefices, a sinecure rectory, to which a stipend of £50. per annum belonged, and the vicarage. The rectory is now annexed to the vicarage; and on the 14th February, 1844, Mr. Scott, the Vicar, became Rector also and sole Incumbent. I have distinguished by R. and V. some of the Rectors and Vicars in the above list, which should be examined and corrected. The notes in italics are taken from C. Gilbert, p. 935.

Dr. Ogilvie is now the Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, and Rector of Ross, Herefordshire.

106. MORVAL is bounded by Duloe, Liskeard, Menheniot, St. Germans, and St. Martins by Looe.

The manor of Morval belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, of Cumberland, one of the murderers of Becket, and afterwards to the Glynns. In 1471, John Glynn, Esq. was barbarously murdered, at Higher Wringworthy, by the retainers of Clemens, whom he had superseded as under-steward of the Duchy. See Lysons, p. 241, for full particulars of the lawless state of Cornwall at that time, and for a schedule of the furniture and stock of Mr. Glynn's house, which had been plundered by the same parties a few months before the murder.

The manor of Morval passed, from the Glynns and Coodes, to a younger branch of the Bullers, who, in 1710, succeeded to the Shillingham estate. James Buller, Esq. of Shillingham and Morval, who died in 1765, left Morval to his second son, the father of John Buller, Esq. who now resides in the ancient mansion at Morval: he was Sheriff in 1835-6. His uncle, the

distinguished Judge, Sir Francis Buller, Bart. who died in 1800, see p. 241, was born here. The ramifications of this numerous family are shewn in the pedigree, called *The Buller Tree*.

The manor of Bray passed from the Coplestones to the Mayows, in 1564, and is now the property of George Wynhall Mayow, Esq. Dr. John Mayow, the eminent physician, who died in 1679, æ. 35, was born here.

Dr. Beddoes, the instructor of Davy, in a pamphlet published in 1790, has given an account of the life and opinions of Dr. Mayow, shewing him to have been a very extraordinary man, worthy of being ranked with the first chemists or philosophers of any age.^o His five tracts were republished at the Hague, in 1681.

Sand-place is the chief village, where the Looe River ceases to be navigable for barges at high water: here the canal from Liskeard passes on to Terras Pill.

Bindon, the prominent feature of this district, a station of the Trigonometrical Survey, 658 feet above the sea, commands a most extensive prospect over Plymouth, &c. The old road, from Looe to Liskeard, passes over it; but a new road has of late years been formed, by which the steep ascent is avoided.

Vicars,—1660, Brush and Long. 1691, Richardson. 1717, Dawe. 1732, Howell. 1740, C. Bedford. 1748, J. Bedford. 1788, Lemon. 1803, Puddicombe. 1843, Hext, resident in the vicarage house, which he has rebuilt.

107. ST. MARTINS *by Looe*, thus distinguished from St. Martins in Meneage, near Helston, is bounded by

the sea, St Germans, Morval, Duloe, and Talland : it is limited, also, by the Looe and the Seaton rivers.

The villages of Seaton and Hessenford are partly within the parish.

The manor of Pendrym, to which the town of East Looe was annexed, passed from the Dawneys, Bodrugans, and Willoughby Lord Brooke, to the Pawlets. It is now vested, with the advowson of the rectory, in the heirs of the Duke of Bolton, who died in 1794.

In a valor of the hundred of West, *temp.* Henry VIII, see Lysons, p. 26 and 215, the vicarage of *Bokland*? in St. Martin, belonging to Launceston Priory, is rated at £10. per annum.

Bucklawron and Trelowia were annexed, in 1540, to the Duchy ; to which the manor of East Looe or Port Loo, about one hundred acres, also belongs. Keverell passed from the Keverells and Langdons to the Bullers, after the death, in 1676, of Walter Langdon, the last of that family. His widow Rhoda, who married Buller, was the granddaughter of William Martin, who wrote the Lives of the Kings of England, from the Conqueror to Henry VIII.

In the church of St. Martins, *alias* St. Kayne, is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Jonathan Toup, a native of St. Ives, thirty-four years Rector of St. Martins, Vicar of St Merryn, and a Prebendary of Exeter, who died the 19th January, 1785, æ. 72. He was the learned annotator on Suidas and Theocritus, and the friend of Bishop Warburton. The delegates of the Oxford press, as a small testimony of their regard, afterwards defrayed the cost of the tablet.

The bridge connecting East Looe in this parish with West Looe in Talland, being 423 feet long, only 6 feet 2 inches wide, and supported by thirteen stone arches, was built about A. D. 1400 ; on it was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne. After much debating a grant has been made by the county for building a new bridge, since which application has been made for an Act to build a bridge and improve the harbour generally ; but the whole affair seems at present to be progressing but slowly. Looe appears to have been the only sea-port in Cornwall, of any importance, except Fowey ; it furnished twenty ships, and three hundred and fifteen mariners, for the siege of Calais, in 1347. East Looe was incorporated in 1587 ; with Fowey it sent a ship-owner to a council at Westminster, in 1340, but never any members to Parliament till 1570. By the Act of 1832, the two Looes were deprived of *four* members. Shouta, a village within the borough, is supposed to have been formerly of much greater extent : the towns and burgesses of Looe and Shouta are mentioned in the charters of the Bodrigans.

There is an ancient chapel at East Looe, which was rebuilt in 1806 ; it has been recently made a Perpetual Curacy, with a district attached, including the boroughs of East and West Looe. Richard William Barnes, the first Incumbent, was licensed the 27th December, 1845. A Mathematical School was founded in 1716, in East Looe, by the trustees of John Speccot, Esq. of Egloskerry, who, in 1703, bequeathed £1,000. to charitable uses. The Eddystone Lighthouse, fourteen miles distant,

is a fine object from Looe, especially after a storm, or during a dark night; and the views, generally, around the Looes are very beautiful. A valuable history of both Looes, and the neighbourhood, was published in 1823, by the late Mr. Bond, Town Clerk from 1789, who died in 183 , æ. : the work is embellished with sketches by the late Mrs. Davies Gilbert.

Captain John Toup Nicolas, R. N. and his brother Sir Nicolas Harris Nicolas, are natives of East Looe.

Rectors,—Medhope, ob. Jan. 6, 1636, (qy. if succeeded by his son?) 1660, Hancock. 1695, Penneck. 1715, Anvers. 1720, Pyne. 1750, Toup. 1785, C. Pawlett. 1790, E. Pawlett, *bis*. 1807, A. Farwell, Michell. 1827, Belfield. 1830, W. Farwell, resident.

Opposite Looe is Looe Island, also called St. George's Island, having formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint. It contains fourteen acres, and six persons; and was purchased of the Mayows by the Trelawnys. It is extra-parochial, lying nearest to Talland; the distance, hardly half-a-mile, was passable, not many years ago, on foot, during the equinoctial ebbs. A bull taken on shore swam back. Choughs built their nests here, as at Selburne, in the rabbit burrows. It seems to have been called, also, St. Nicholas Island, and St. Michael's. A rock between the main land and island is called Mid-main, and the water west of it Portnadler Bay. About A. D. 1200, Hasculfus, Lord of Portlo, confirmed the whole island of St. Michael de Lammana, (La Maine,) to Glastonbury Abbey, which had a cell for two monks here as early as 1144.° See p. 369.

108. TALLAND is bounded by the sea, St. Martins by Looe, Duloe, Pelynt, and Lansallos. West Looe, and part of Polperro extending into Lansallos, are in this parish. West Looe was incorporated in 1573; it sent members to Parliament from 1552 till 1832. Sir William Petty represented it in 1658, in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell; and in 1713 and 1740 Admiral Sir Charles Wager, a distinguished naval character. He resided at Kilminorth, in this parish, and is said to have been a native of West Looe; he was buried in Westminster Abbey, in 1743.

The manor of Port Looe, *alias* Port Pigham, including West Looe, having passed from the Treverbins, Dawneys, and Courtenays, to the Crown, was annexed to the Duchy in 1540.

There was formerly a chapel of St. Nicholas at West Looe, now converted into a Guildhall.

On the barton of Port Looe, or on the island, was an ancient cell of Benedictine Monks, called Lammana, subject to Glastonbury: there are some remains of a chapel on the barton, and there was a chapel also on the island. See p. 368.

The manor of Talland passed from the Morths to the Woolcombes, of Ashbury in Devon. Carew relates, on the authority of one Prake, a hundred and ten years old, a story of one of the Morths having been carried off from Talland into Britany, by a miller of that country whom he incautiously employed.

The manor of Killigarth passed from the Killigarths and Beres to Sir William Beville, Carew's contemporary,

and the last heir-male of that family. From the Bevilles, Grenvilles, and Halletts, it vested in Thomas Kendall, Esq. whose only daughter, Mary, dying unmarried, the 4th March, 1709-10, was buried in Westminster Abbey, where her epitaph remains, written by Bishop Atterbury. She bequeathed Killigarth to the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, Archdeacon of Totnes, ancestor of Nicholas Kendall, Esq. of Pelyn, the present proprietor.

Lysons has copied from Carew some curious particulars of a servant of Sir William Beville's, who was picked up by him under a hedge, in the depth of winter. This man seems to have surpassed all extraordinary eaters,—to have handled hot iron with impunity,—to have followed his master's horse as a spaniel, &c. &c. See Lysons, p. 299.

The Giant's Hedge extended from West Looe to Lerrin, seven miles, and was probably formed as a protection for the district against an irruption from the north. See M'Lauchlan, pp. 361, 362.

Port Looe is the residence of Capt. Walcot, R.N. Polvellan, a gothic cottage on the estuary of the Looe, was built by Col. Lemon, M.P. for Truro, and uncle of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. who died here the 5th April, 1814: it is now occupied by Rev. R. W. Barnes, P.C.

Talland church is a very interesting building, and is about to be restored to its original state, freed from incongruous alterations. A new vicarage house has this year been completed by the present Vicar, who resides here with his father-in-law, the Rev. David Evans, Vicar of St. Keverne.

Vicars,—1661, Fathers. 1679, Holden. 1692, Pearse.

1698, Ringwood. 1713, Doidge. 1747, Walker. 1752, Trist. 1754, Gurney. 1761, Baron. 1787, Bedford. 1793, C. Kendall. 1806, N. Kendall. 1844, Hocker.

109. LANSALLOS, anciently Lansalewys, is bounded by the sea, Talland, Lanteglos by Fowey, Pelynt, Lanreath, and St. Veep.

The situation of Polperro, anciently Porthpyre, a little fishing town, in this parish and Talland, divided by a small river, is singularly romantic: Dr. Boase directs the attention of geologists to it. The narrow cove, lying open to the south, is protected by a double pier. The two rocky hills on each side are studded with small huts, for drying and preserving fish. There was formerly a chapel of St. Peter on the brow of the western hill, and below it a chapel of ease has of late years been erected.

The manors of Lansallos, Tregavithick, and Polve-than are in this parish; and also the manor of Raphell, Raffell, or Rathwell, to which the harbour, purchased by Mr. Zephaniah Job, belonged. *Jowters*, from Polperro, carry fish for sale across the moors to Wainhouse Corner, and the north.

The tower of Lansallos is a fine structure, commanding a most extensive view: the high cliff to the southward is frequented by badgers. Lansallos is 514 feet above the sea, being a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Rectors,—1662, Sharpe. 1678, Crowdacott. 1681, Killion. 1689, Tremayne. 1697, Cuming. 1734, Bedford. 1740, Eveleigh. 1755, Spettigue. 1769, Eastcott. 1790, Pooley. 1822,

William Rawlings, resident, eldest son of late Vicar of Padstow: he married the sister of Rev. Canon Rogers. James, Rector of St. Pinnock, and Charles, Curate of St. Stephens with St. Dennis, are his brothers.

112. LANTEGLOS BY FOWEY, thus distinguished from Lanteglos by Camelford, is bounded by the sea, Lansallos, Lanreath, St. Veep, and is separated by the Foy from St. Sampsons and Fowey.

There are two pretty creeks running up from the Foy, to Pont Pill and St. Cadix.

The parishes of Lanteglos and Fowey form the beautiful harbour of Fowey. The borough of Fowey includes Mixtow, in Lanteglos.

There is at Polruan a decayed blockhouse, from which a chain was formerly extended across the harbour, to a blockhouse on the Fowey side, now also in ruins. There is a ferry to Fowey, both from Polruan and Bodinnick.

The manor of Lanteglos, with the great tithes and advowson of the vicarage, belonged to Lady Grenville.

Hall, the ancient seat of the Mohuns, and Lanlawren, are the property of Francis Howell, Esq. In 1644, Charles I. was at Boconnoc and in this neighbourhood, with his army, for nearly a month,—from Thursday, the 8th August, to Wednesday, the 4th September. On Saturday, the 17th of August, he was at Hall, and in some danger from the shot of the parliamentary forces. Pernon fort, commanding the harbour, had been recovered for the king by Sir Richard Grenville, on the 13th August. There are at Hall a few old portraits, and a ruined chapel. Hall walk commands a delightful view of Fowey Harbour.

The manor of Polruan belonged to the Daubenys, to whom a market and fair were granted, in 1291. William Rashleigh, Esq. now inherits it, together with the manor of Usse. There were formerly chapels at Polruan, dedicated to St. Saviour and the Holy Trinity: the ruins of St. Saviour's, with a signal staff now mark the hill at the entrance of Fowey Harbour. This chapel was annexed to Lanteglos church.

By a deed now at Boconnoc, dated 1294, "*Elyas de Albiniaco? brother and heir of Philip, lord of the manor of Usse near Polruan, on the eastern side of the water of Fowey, for a hundred pounds of silver released to the Master and Brethren of the hospital of St. John the Baptist de Bruges Walteri, (Bridgewater,) all his claim to two English acres of land, in the parish of Lanteglos juxta Polruan, lying very near the chapel of St. Saviour; and also all his claim to the advowson of Lanteglos church, and of the chapel of St. Saviour dependent thereon: saving the easements of his lieges and others coming thither during the fairs.*"

Lanteglos church was appropriated to Bridgewater Hospital, in 1284, by Quiril, Bishop of Exeter. Lysons says, that Robert de Boyton, in the reign of Edward I, granted this church to Bridgewater Hospital; and that, in 1608, the rectory and advowson were granted by James I. to Cole and Rowden, at the request of Lord Viscount Haddington, as a reward, with other estates, for his lordship's valour in rescuing the king's person, at the time of Earl Gowrie's conspiracy.

In Lanteglos church, which is in a very secluded spot,

are the monuments of Thomas Mohun, who died in 1400, and of John Mohun and his wife, who died in 1508, within twenty-four hours of each other, of the sweating sickness.

Not long since there was dug up, at Polruan, a bulla, or leaden seal of Urban VI, Pope from 1378 to 1389 : it is now in the possession of Mr. Lanyon, of Lostwithiel.

There were chapels also at Lanlawren, *alias* Pensiden, and Bodinnick. William of Worcester, who visited Fowey in 1478, says that St. Willow, the hermit and martyr, was beheaded at Lanteglos, near the spot where Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, who was a son of a miller of this place, was born : this was at or near Lamellin, at the end of Pont Pill. Was it the hermitage of Pont-Baldwin, in Cornwall, given by Robert de Cardinham to the priory of Tywardreth ? See Lysons, p. 338.

Tredudwell is now the residence of Admiral Carthew, who married Howell, aunt of Francis Howell, Esq. of Ethy.

Vicars,—1679, Fincher. 1689, Parkinson. 1727, H. Sutton. 1732, Ayscough. 1740, Leach. 1771, T. Sutton. 1806, Hocker. 1842, James Kendall, of Helston, resident Vicar, and Patron ?

The vicarage is at some distance from the church. There should be a chapel of ease, with a burying ground, at Polruan, which contains between 700 and 800 souls. Lanteglos church is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the quay, by the carriage road, whilst the footpath is almost entirely obstructed.

ST. VEEP, anciently St. Wepe, is bounded by Lan-

teglos by Fowey, Lansallos, Lanreath, Boconnoc, and St. Winnow, and is separated by the Foy from St. Sampsons or Golant: it is limited, on the north, by Penpol or St. Cadix creek, and, on the south, by Lerrin creek.

The greater part of Lerrin is in this parish. The Giant's Hedge extended from Lerrin to West Looe.

The forces under Charles I, on Tuesday, the 13th August, 1644, took possession of the pass at St. Veep, the ford below it, Hall-house, and Pernon Fort, which gave the king the command of Fowey Harbour.

The little Priory of St. Cyric and St. Juliett, now called St. Cadix, on the north side of Penpol Creek, was founded by William, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, as a cell to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire. Walter de Exon, who wrote a history of Guy Earl of Warwick, in 1292, or later, is said to have been a monk of this house. See p. 152. St. Cadix, which in Hals' time belonged to the heirs of Carter and Silly, is now the property of Henry Thomson, Esq. in right of his wife, only daughter of Richard Wymond, Esq. who died at St. Cadix, in 1814. Here are some remains of the chapel.

This cell was provided for a prior and two monks, and the revenue, *temp.* Henry VIII, was £11. 1s. Lawrence Casteltown was the last Prior. On the 3d September, 1545, the site was granted by Henry VIII. to Laurence Courtenay, and Dorothy his wife. The church of St. Veep, then newly built, was dedicated the 1st July, 1336, to St. Cyrus and Julitta. St. Veep was described, in 1456, as the parish of St. Sciracus and Juletta. The infant Cyrus, and his mother, Julitta, suffered martyr-

dom under Diocletian, about the year 304. Their festival was kept the 16th June. Newton St. Cyres, a chapel at Calstock, and Luxulion, were dedicated to the same saints. The infant was called by the various names of Cyrus, Syriac, Carokus, Quiricus, &c.^o hence much confusion has arisen.

Trevelyan was the original seat of the ancient family of that name. John Trevelyan, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, resided chiefly at Trevelyan: his son rebuilt Nettlecombe, in Somerset, which has ever since been the chief residence of the family. Part only of Trevelyan now belongs to Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.

Vicars,—1645, May. 1686, Hancock. 1724, Tingcombe. 1738, Penwarne, ob. Oct. 1, 1775, æ. 65. 1775, Coryton. 1785, Harvey. 1818, W. Buller. 1823, Nicholas Every. 1836, J. B. Kitson, also Vicar of Pelynt, and there resident. The Curate, C. S. Ross, occupies the vicarage, built by Mr. Every, who died at Bodmin, April 26, 1836, æ, 41.

111. LANREATH, anciently Lanrethou, is bounded by Lansallos, Lanteglos by Fowey, St. Veep, Boconnoc, Broadoak, St. Pinnock, Duloe, and Pelynt.

The petty sessions for the hundred of West are holden at Treacan Gate.

The manor of Lanreath, having passed through the families of Serjeaux, Pashley, Chudleigh, Chamond, Trevanion, and Grylls, is now the property of General Frederick William Buller. Court, the mansion of which was built in 1612, was the seat of the Grylls family, ancestors of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Luxulion. It is now a farm-house, the property of Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, Henry Thomson, Esq. and Mrs. Buck-

ingham. In the church is the monument of Sir John Grylls, Knt. Banneret, who died in 1649.

The manor of Treheire, including the estate of Castle Mawgan, late the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq. now belongs to Sir S. T. Spry.

The manor of Botelet has descended to Sir W. L. S. Trelawny and Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Baronets.

There was formerly a chapel at Trefrawl.

There is an ancient earthwork, or entrenchment, on Berry Down, commanding an extensive view of Liskeard, &c. &c. See M'Lauchlan's notice of this interesting district. *v.* p. 361.

Rectors,—1691, N. Grylls. 1719, R. Grylls. 1736, Trelawney. 1740, Joshua Howell, ob. March 19, 1785. 1785, '96, '97, '98, Edward Pole. 1800, R. Buller. 1827, Puddicombe. 1829, R. Buller, resident in the Parsonage which he has recently rebuilt on a more elevated site. A chapel is to be built at Herod's-foot, in Duloe: the district will comprise part of Duloe, Lanreath, and St. Pinnock.

114. *b.* BOCONNOC is one of the 28 parishes of which the churches are, by the Ordnance Map, within *eight* miles rectilinear of Bodmin church: of all these a statistical view is printed in the Bodmin Register, pp. 133-148. They will be distinguished, hereafter, by the letter *b*, after the number; three of them have been already described, viz. Michaelstow, p. 267, St. Breward, p. 269, and St. Neot, p. 354: eighteen will now follow in order, from Boconnoc to St. Kew, as in the Table, at pp. 216-217.

Boconnoc is bounded by Broadoak, Lanreath, St. Veep, and St. Winnow.

The manor of Boconnoc, it appears, belonged to the De Cants, in 1268 ; to the Carminows, in 1320 ; to Sir John Dawney, of Shevioc, in the time of Edward III, whose daughter and heiress married Edward, third Earl of Devon. It continued in the Courtenays till the reign of Henry VIII, when it passed to Carminow, of Fentongollan, who sold it to Francis Earl of Bedford, who again sold it, in 1566, to Reginald Mohun, in whose family it remained till 1718, when the widow of Charles Lord Mohun, slain in 1712, in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, sold it to Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Dorsetshire, Governor of Fort St. George Madras, common ancestor of the Pitts, sometime Earls of Londonderry, the Earls of Chatham, and the Lords Camelford. Governor Pitt was the fortunate purchaser of the celebrated jewel, still known by the name of the Pitt diamond, which was sold to France, and at one time adorned the hilt of Bonaparte's sword. This extraordinary jewel, which weighs 433 grains, was purchased, a rough stone, for £20,000, and sold for £135,000. Governor Pitt's great-grandson Thomas Pitt, Esq. was in 1784 created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc: his son, the second Lord Camelford, having been shot in a duel by Capt. Best, in 1804, Boconnoc passed to his sister and sole heir, Lady Anne, now the widow of Lord Grenville, who is the present proprietor. Lady Grenville resides at Dropmore, and Boconnoc has been occupied, since the death of Lord Grenville in 1834, by his nephew, the Honourable George Matthew Fortescue, next brother of Earl Fortescue, who married Lady Louisa Ryder, sister of the present Earl Harrowby. Their eldest son, George Grenville, was born 2d January, 1835.

On the hill above Boconnoc House stands an obelisk, 123 feet high, erected in 1771 to the memory of Sir Richard Lytton, the maternal uncle of the first Lord Camelford. On the pedestal is inscribed,—

“In gratitude and affection to the memory of Sir Richard Littleton, and to perpetuate the remembrance of that peculiar character of benevolence, which rendered him the delight of his own age, and worthy the veneration of posterity. 1771.”

Between this obelisk and Braddock church an important battle was fought, on Thursday, the 19th January, 1643-4, between the king's troops, commanded by Sir Ralph Hopton, and the parliamentarians, under General Ruthen, which is graphically described in the following letter from Sir Beville Grenville to his wife :—

For the Lady Grace Grenville, at Stow.

(The messenger is paid, yet give him a shilling more).

My dear Love,—

It hath pleased God to give us a happy victory on this present Thursday, being the 19th January, for which pray join with me in giving God thanks. We advanced yesterday from Bodmyn to find the enemy which we heard was abroad, or if we missed him in the field we were resolved to unhouse them in Liskerd, or leave our bodies in the high way. We were not above three miles from Bodmyn, when we had view of two troops of their horse, to whom we sent some of ours, which chased them out of the field, while our foot marched after the horse, but night coming on, we could march no further than Boconnock Park, where, (upon my Lord Mohun's kind motion,) we quartered all our army that night, by good fires, under the hedges. The next morning, (being this day,) we marched forth, and about noon came in full view of the enemy's whole army, upon a fair heath, between Bocon: and Braddock Church. They were in horse much stronger than we, but in foot

we were superior, as I think. They were possessed of a pretty rising ground, which was in the way towards Liskerd; and we planted ourselves upon such another against them, within musket shot: and we saluted each other with bullets about two hours or more, each side being willing to keep their ground of advantage, and to have the other come over to his prejudice. But after so long delay, they standing still firm, and being obstinate to hold their advantage, Sir Ra. Hopton resolved to march over to them, and leave all to the mercy of God and the valour of our side. I had the van, and so after solemn prayers at the head of every division, I led my part away, who followed me with so great courage, both down the one hill and up the other, that it struck a terror in them, while the seconds came up gallantly after me, and the wings of horse charged on both sides. But their courage so failed as they stood not the first charge of the foot, but fled in great disorder, and we chased them divers miles. Many are not slain, because of their quick disordering: but we have taken above six hundred prisoners, and more are still brought in by the soldiers. Much arms they have lost; eight colours we have won, and four pieces of ordnance from them: and without rest we marched to Liskerd, and took it without delay, all their men flying from it before us; and so I hope we are now again in the way to settle the country in peace. All our Cornish grandees were present at the battle, with the Scotch General Ruthven, the Somerset Colonels, and the horse Captains, Pim and Tomson, and but for their horses' speed had been all in our hands. Let my sister, my cousins at Clovelly, with your other friends, understand of God's mercy to us, and we lost not a man. So I rest, yr's ever,

BEVILL GRENVIL.

Liskerd, January 19, 1643.

This letter removes all doubt, (see Lysons, p. 342,) as to the site of the battle, and shews it to have been between the obelisk, which stands in the middle of a square entrenchment thrown up at that period, and Braddock church. It is not so easy to discover how the royalists

“*lost not a man.*” The letter is copied in Lord Nugent’s memorials of Hampden, from the original preserved at Stow, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham.

Boconnoc House, however, was again occupied by the parliamentarians, in 1644, in which year the king, with his army, entered Cornwall by Polston Bridge, on Thursday, the 1st August, and reached Boconnoc on Thursday, the 8th August; a party of his horse, from Liskeard, having, on Sunday the 4th, surprised some of Essex’s officers quartered there: the king finally quitted Boconnoc for Tavistock, on Wednesday the 4th of September, after the surrender of Essex’s army, near Fowey. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II, was at Boconnoc on the 10th November, 1645, as appears from a warrant for fishing in the river Larrin, signed by him, and dated “from our Court at Boconnoc.” The Lerrin flows through Boconnoc Park, which is well wooded and stocked with deer: it has been compared to Blenheim in miniature. The beech trees below the house are the finest in the county. The estates of the Earl of Falmouth, Lady Grenville, and the Honourable Anna Maria Agar, of Lanhydrock, are the largest in Cornwall.

The rectories of Boconnoc and Broadoak were consolidated, by act of parliament, in 1742. The parsonage and glebe of Boconnoc were also annexed to the Grenville estate, by an act of parliament, in 1806, when a new rectory-house was built at Braddock. The old parsonage, now occupied by Mr. Bowen, the steward, is situated behind Boconnoc House, in a beautifully secluded valley, embosomed among majestic trees.

“ A little lowly hermitage it was,
 Down in a dale, hard by a forest's side,
 Far from resort of people that did pass
 In travail to and fro.”

This stanza was applied to it by the Rev. Benjamin Forster, the Rector who last inhabited it, and died there the 2d December, 1805, æ. 69. Mr. Forster was the friend of Gray, who visited him at this place, and also of Mason. He came into Cornwall, from London, and became Incumbent, in 1773, of five parishes, viz. Boconnoc, Broadoak, St. Michael Carhayes, St. Stephens in Brannel, and St. Dennis. Several interesting letters by the first Lord Camelford and Mr. Forster, (one describing the rejoicings at the last Lord Camelford's christening, in 1775,) with a Life of Dr. Borlase, &c. &c. are published in Nichols's Literary Illustrations, vol. 6, and his Anecdotes of the eighteenth century, vol. 9.

There is a curious valor of the Hundred of West, *temp.* Henry VIII, referred to by Lysons, under Boconnoc, who also gives a specimen of it. He has also etched a sketch of the old house of *Boconneck*, from a chart of the same reign. In a valley not far from the old parsonage, and near a storm-stricken beech under whose shade Gray was accustomed to sit, is an ancient cross, with this inscription: “ *This relic of a rude but pious age was placed here and inscribed with the loved and honoured name of William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, by his grateful nephew, G. M. F. MDCCCXL.*”

The cross on Druids' Hill is noticed at p. 135: on the

eastern side of the pedestal is inscribed also, “*G. M. F. ∪ L. E. F. Feb. XIX.*”

William Pitt and Lord Grenville were both born in 1759. In 1780 or 81, Mr. Pitt, it is said, attended the Bodmin Assizes, as a barrister of the Western Circuit. Lord Chatham was ten years old when his grandfather, Governor Pitt, purchased Boconnoc.

The small church of Boconnoc is just above the mansion, hidden by trees, as there is no tower: it has recently been much improved. There were, some years since, four bells, nearly on a level with the ground, under a shed in the yard, which were sounded by moving a wooden handle similar to that of a pump. Three of them were broken up and stolen, and the fourth, having been recast, was, in 1839, suspended in a new turret, built on the western end of the church. On the oak communion table is carved underneath, “made by me, Sir Raynold Mohun, 1629.”

Rectors,—*temp.* Henry VIII, Henry Tredenek. 1773, Forster. 1806, Bennett. 1832, Tatham, resident at Broadoak.

115. *b.* BROADOAK, or Braddock, is bounded by Boconnoc, St. Winnow, Lanreath, and St. Pinnock, and is separated by the Foy from St. Neot, Warleggan, and Cardinham.

The manor of Braddock, purchased by Governor Pitt, and Penventon, formerly the seat of the Spillers, belong to Lady Grenville.

Braddock Down was the scene of important events during the great rebellion. In the narratives, however,

of the transactions throughout Cornwall, during that unhappy period, sufficient attention has not been paid to localities or dates. The civil war lasted *nearly nine years*, having commenced with the battle of Edgehill, in Warwickshire, Sunday, the 23d October, 1642, and ended with the battle of Worcester, the 3d September, 1651. It will be very necessary to remember that the principal events in Cornwall happened in the following order :—

1642, *Sep.* Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir John Berkley came into Cornwall, and were accompanied by Sir Beville Grenville to Truro. At the Michaelmas Sessions an order was made for calling out the *posse comitatus*, by which 3,000 foot were raised for the king's service. Lord Mohun declared for the king. The whole county soon in possession of the royalists.

1642-3. *Jan.* General Ruthven, Governor of Plymouth, entered Cornwall by Tavistock Newbridge, with the parliamentary army ; and on *Thursday, the 19th*, the royalists having advanced from Bodmin, the battle on Braddock down was fought, as described in Sir Beville Grenville's letter, p. 379. All Cornwall again remained in possession of the king's party.

1643, *May.* The parliamentary army again entered Cornwall, under the Earl of Stamford, and on Tuesday, the 16th May, was attacked near Stratton, and completely routed, by Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville, who with 3,000 men defeated 6,000 ? among whom was Waller the poet. This was esteemed one of the most brilliant victories in the whole course of the civil war. See p. 234.

On hearing the news of this signal defeat, Sir George Chudleigh, who, with upwards of 1,000 horse from Stratton, had surprised the Sheriff and others at Bodmin, made a hasty retreat to Exeter. Cornwall having been thus, for the third time, secured for the king, the Cornish army marched into Somersetshire.

July 5. Sir Beville Grenville slain at the battle of Lansdowne, near Bath.

Sep. 10. The king's letter of thanks to the inhabitants of Cornwall, printed in p. 389, is dated on this day from Sudeley Castle, in Copies still remain, painted on board, in many of our churches. There was one in Bodmin church.

1644, July. Queen Henrietta embarked from Pendennis Castle, for France.

20th. The Earl of Essex, with the parliamentary army, again entered Cornwall by Tavistock Newbridge, or Horsebridge, and advanced to Bodmin. Stow taken by storm. Sir Richard Grenville, the king's general, retreated to Truro, having suffered some loss at Lostwithiel.

Thursday, August 1. The king himself entered Cornwall, by Polston Bridge, in pursuit of Essex's army.

Friday, August 2. The king is joined by Prince Maurice, on Carraton Down: the same day Essex moved from Bodmin to Lostwithiel, and took possession of Fowey.

Sunday, 4th. Lord Mohun's house, at Boconnoc, then occupied by the parliamentary officers, was surprised by a party of the king's horse, from Liskeard.

Thursday, 8th. The king reached Boconnoc,—was diverted to Glynn,—and, affrighted thence by the militia, lay all night in his coach, on Boconnoc Down. His army encamped on the spot where Ruthven was defeated, the 19th January, 1642-3. See p. 380.

Saturday, August 10. Near Druids' Hill, above Lostwithiel, 100 troopers from each side fought, being challenged by Col. Straughan, in the presence of both armies: the royalists were vanquished, and half their number killed. See D. Gilbert's Cornwall, vol. 4, p. 186.

Sunday, 11th. Sir Richard Grenville, having advanced again from Truro, took possession of Lord Robartes's seat at Lanhydrock, and Resprin Bridge; and on Tuesday, the 13th, secured the pass at St. Veep, the ford below it, Hall house, and Pernon fort near it, which gave him the command of Fowey harbour: and on Wednesday, the 21st, Restormel Castle. On Sunday, the 26th, St. Austell, St. Blazey, and Par, where the enemy's provisions were landed, were taken possession of for the king, by General Goring. The king's line now extended from Par to Grampound and St. Enober, and by Bodmin, Restormel, Boconnoc, and St. Veep, to Hall, thus hemming in Essex's army on the narrow neck of land extending on the right bank of the river from Lostwithiel to Fowey. Essex now sought means of escape. Sir William Balfour, owing to the negligence of General Goring, at three o'clock of the dark morning of Saturday, the 31st August, made his way through the king's quarters around Boconnoc, with the whole of the parliamentary horse, amounting to 2,500, and got safe out of

the county, by Saltash. Essex, on the same day, quitted Lostwithiel, with his army, for Fowey, and occupied in his retreat Castle-dore, a running fight being kept up between the two armies. The king lay that night in the field, with his army, near the enemy.

Sunday, September 1. Essex, having proposed a parley, took ship at Fowey, with Lord Robartes and others, and escaped to Plymouth: his general Skippen, left in command, immediately capitulated with 6,000 men.

Monday, September 2. The king returned to Boconnoc. The captive army were granted a safe convoy into Dorsetshire; but in passing the king's forces, on Bradock Down and elsewhere, many were sadly ill-treated by his soldiers, contrary to his wishes, and notwithstanding the spirited remonstrance of General Skippen, on the spot, to the king himself.

Wednesday, 4th. The king quitted Boconnoc, and left the county, by Tavistock, having fully accomplished the purpose of his expedition, by placing Cornwall, for a while, in a state of perfect security. His last words to Sir Francis Basset were: "*Mr. Sheriff, I leave the county entirely at peace in your hands.*" Thus Cornwall was, for the *fourth* time, in the sole possession of the royalists.

From the hedge not far beyond the four-mile stone, from Bodmin to Fowey, where a narrow road leads down, on the left, to Lostwithiel, the whole line of operations at this time may be traced, extending principally over the twelve parishes of Bodmin, Lanhydrock, Boconnoc, Broadoak, St. Winnow, Lostwithiel, Lanlivery, Tywar-

dreath, St. Sampsons, St. Veep, Lanteglos, and Fowey. Bodmin, Lostwithiel, and Polruan may be seen from this spot. The whole scene of this distressing warfare between at least 20,000 fellow countrymen, may also be viewed from the cross on Druids' Hill. See p. 136.

1645. Prince Charles, the war being removed into the eastern counties, spent a great part of the autumn and winter in Cornwall, principally at Launceston and Truro. Sir Richard Grenville was committed by the Prince to Launceston prison, for refusing to obey Lord Hopton: he had before quarrelled with General Goring.

1645-6. February. Lord Hopton, beaten at Torrington, retired, with 3,000 horse, to Stratton, followed by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who entered Cornwall by Tamer-ton bridge.

March 2. Prince Charles embarked at Pendennis Castle, for Scilly.

March Lord Hopton retired to Bodmin, and is driven westward by Fairfax, who secured Lostwithiel, and the passes around Bodmin; and also Wadebridge, by *Cromwell*. Lord Mohun and others came and submitted.

March 9. Fairfax marched from Bodmin to Tregony. Lord Hopton joined the Prince, in Scilly: his 3,000 horse disbanded by a treaty made at Tresillian bridge.

April 16. Prince Charles sailed for Guernsey, from Scilly, which soon afterwards surrendered.

Thursday, April 23. St. Michael's Mount surrendered: Duke of Hamilton then a prisoner there.

Sunday, August 16. Pendennis, having been defen-

ded to the last by its brave old governor, John Arundell, of Trerice, surrendered on the most favourable terms.

1648. May. Sir Hardress Waller defeated some forces in Cornwall, raised in behalf of the fallen king.

1649. August. Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Shingsley, having been sent into Cornwall to encourage their friends to rise in arms for Charles II, were taken at Colonel Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro.

1650. The Scilly Isles were again held against the parliament. Mr. Godolphin appears to have commanded under Sir John Grenville.

1651. June. The Scilly Isles were surrendered to the parliament, after a long siege. The garrison of 800 soldiers, with commissioned officers enough, as White-locke observes, to head an army, including Sir John Grenville, afterwards Earl of Bath, were made prisoners.

It is not easy to reconcile the various accounts, given by different writers, of the events of the civil war. We still require a succinct and accurate memorial of the transactions throughout Cornwall during these wretched times; with regard, more especially, to dates, localities, persons, and the number of men engaged on each side.

The following is the letter of thanks from Charles I, referred to in page 385, which seems to have escaped the keen observation of Clarendon:—

C. R.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall.

We are so highly sensible of the merit of our County of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our person and the just rights of our crown, in a time when we could contribute so little

to our own defence, or to their assistance; in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work against so potent an enemy backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities, and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provision of all kinds; and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God, (though with the loss of some eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by us,) to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies, in despite of all human probability, and all imaginable disadvantages; that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so we cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and perpetuate to all time the memory of their merits, and of our acceptance of the same, and to that end we do hereby render our royal thanks to that our County, in the most public and lasting manner we can devise, commanding copies thereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every church and chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record in the same: that, as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that county hath merited, from us and our crown, may be derived with it to posterity. Given at our camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th of September, 1643."

BODMIN UNION.

116. *b.* ST. WINNOW is bounded by Lostwithiel, Lanlivery, Lanhydrock, Cardinham, Broadoak, Boconnoc, St. Veep, and St. Sampsons. It is limited by the Foy from Glynn bridge to Lerrin Creek.

Twelve acres, *without a house*, adjoining the eastern end of Lostwithiel bridge, are within the ancient Borough of Lostwithiel. Resprin and St. Nighton, now included

in St. Winnow, were, it appears, formerly small distinct parishes. There is now a chapel of ease, with a burying ground, at St. Nighton; and there was anciently a chapel at Resprin, dedicated to St. Martin, to which saint also there was formerly a chapel dedicated at Bodvalgan.

Ethy, occupied by Admiral Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, K.C.B., to the time of his death, is now the property and residence of Francis Howell, Esq. Elizabeth, only surviving child of Sir C. V. Penrose, is now the wife of Rear Admiral Coode, of Plymouth,

The manor of St. Winnow, which has of late years passed from Rashleigh and Walker to Lord Vivian, belonged, *temp.* Henry VIII, to Sir William Lower: the heiress of the Lowers married Sir William Drummond.

Lanwithan, near Lostwithiel, belongs to William Foster, Esq. who has built a handsome mansion on it, for his residence.

Druids' Hill, at the entrance of Boconnoc park, is in this parish, and also St. Nighton's beacon. The village of Bridge-end is a suburb of Lostwithiel. The contending armies, in 1644, had frequent skirmishes in this neighbourhood. See p. 386.

St. Winnow, with Boconnoc and Broadoak, is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to whom the great tithes and patronage of the vicarage belong.

Vicars,—T. Lawrence. Gee, ob. 1739. Cary, ob. 1759. Robert Walker died here in 1834, æ. 80, and was succeeded, in 1835, by Percival Frye, nephew of the late Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Exeter, and Archdeacon of

London. Mr. Frye resides in the vicarage, a superior mansion, beautifully situated, with the ancient church, on the left bank of the Foy.

St. Winnocus died at Burgh St. Winnox, near Dunkirk, the 6th November, 717; and St. Nectan, at Hartland, Devon, *circa* 1010.

119. *b.* LOSTWITHIEL, anciently *Lostuuidiel*, containing only 118 acres, is the smallest parish in Cornwall except Tregony-St. James: it is surrounded by Lanlivery and St. Winnow.

The Borough is more extensive, containing 354 acres, viz. Lostwithiel parish 118; part of St. Winnow, without any house, 12; part of Lanlivery, including a large portion of the Town, 224. The population of the Borough, in 1841, was 1,659. The population of the town, and district around it, in St. Winnow and Lanlivery, may be estimated at 2,000. The silver oar jurisdiction of the Borough of Lostwithiel extends over the waters of the Foy, to Pontius Cross at the mouth of Fowey Harbour.

Lostwithiel is not the *Uxella* of Ptolemy: it is not named in Domesday. The charter of 1196, copied in the Bodmin Register, see pp. 397-401, seems to prove that it was founded by the Cardinans, which family came over with William the Conqueror. It is probable, also, that both Cardinham and Restormel Castles were built *after* the conquest: they are not mentioned in Domesday, but Glynn is. It may also be doubted whether Richard, King of the Romans, ever resided at Restormel: his son,

Edmund, did, and died seized of it, in 1300. After the deaths, in 1272, of his father, and uncle Henry III, it is very likely that Edmund, by residing at Restormel, raised Lostwithiel to its greatest prosperity. Edmund enjoyed the Earldom of Cornwall for nearly thirty years, and during that period Lostwithiel, it appears, was the metropolis of the county. Edmund ordained that the coinage and sale of tin should be at Lostwithiel *only*, and that the county meetings should be held there: he provided, also, handsome buildings for his Exchequer, Shire-hall, &c. In 1314, on the complaint of the burgesses of Lostwithiel, that Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had interfered with these privileges, parliament granted them redress. The county elections were held at Lostwithiel, till the Reform, in 1832; and the Epiphany and Midsummer sessions were not removed from thence to Bodmin till a few years since.

The Archdeacon's Court, having been removed in 1753 from St. Neot to Lostwithiel, was continued there till 1773, when it was transferred to Bodmin. Thus in past times Lostwithiel has had the Court of a Royal Earl, the Assizes, Sessions, County Elections, Stannary Parliament, Court and Prison, Archdeacon's Court, and the power of returning two members of parliament. All these privileges have vanished. A mail coach no longer runs through the town. The river, indeed, remains, and the navigation to Fowey: but much barred and impeded by neglect since the days of old. The Bill brought in by Lord John Russell, in 1843, had it passed, would have destroyed the last remnant of her power, by merging

the corporate rights of Lostwithiel in the county. It is necessary the many small corporations throughout Cornwall, not affected by the Municipal Act of 1835, should be regulated, but not in the manner proposed in the Bill to which we have referred.

Lostwithiel sent members to parliament from 1304 to 1832. Addison the poet represented it in 1704. It was incorporated in 1623; the charter was renewed in 1732. The corporation consists of a mayor, 7 capital burgesses, including the mayor, and 17 assistants. The mayor is chosen on the Tuesday after the 29th September.

In August, 1644, Lostwithiel was the head-quarters of Essex's army. Dugdale says the church was profaned by his soldiers, and injured by an explosion of gunpowder. The Stannary records, preserved here, were burnt by them. They retired before Charles I. on the last day of August, and surrendered the next day, near Fowey, to the number of 6,000: their horse, amounting to 2,500, having, early in the morning of Essex's departure from Lostwithiel, made their way through the king's army around St. Nighton and Boconnoc, and escaped safely to Plymouth.

There is a neat church at Lostwithiel, inferior to that of Fowey, but of the same character. The spire is elegant, and Lysons classes it with St. Austell tower, and other buildings of the 14th century. The font is curious, and there is in the church an alabaster alto-relievo, sketched in Polwhele's Cornwall, of the flaying of St. Bartholomew, to whom the church is dedicated.

Lostwithiel, like Bodmin, has also lost her Grammar

School. The last master was the Rev. J. S. Avery, now Incumbent of Bude : he was preceded by Houlditch, Clapp, Moseley, afterwards Archdeacon of Madras, and M'Gilvray. There was also a boarding school for ladies kept at Restormel some time since, by Miss James.

The situation and circumstances of Lostwithiel, Truro, and Kingsbridge, in Devon, are, in several respects, similar. These three towns are built at the commencement of the tidal navigation : the churches of all have spires, and the parishes are all very small, and apparently carved out of the larger parishes around them. Tregony-St. James, the smallest parish in Cornwall, was, before the tide receded from it, situated like Lostwithiel, though I do not know that the church, which has disappeared, had a spire.

Vicars,—1662, Sharpe. 1674, Salter. 1691, Baker. 1717, Whitford. 1730, Jonathan Baron, succeeded by his son, John. 1804, S. Furley. 1807, John Baron, nephew of preceding John. 1816, Bower.

Carew describes a singular mock procession in this town, upon Little Easter Sunday, imitative, as he imagined, of the departed honours of the royal court. It was, in some respects, like Bodmin Riding.

Lostwithiel, however, is reviving. The visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, from Fowey, on Tuesday, the 8th September, 1846, has again recalled the recollections of her former glory. Brunel and the directors of the Cornwall Railway mean to have a station here, when they have finished the bridge at Saltash. The principal inn is once more open, with good accommoda-

tions, horses, and carriages. The country around will amply repay the tourist for his journey; and in a boat down the river, to Fowey, he will throughout the course of six miles find the scenery on both banks very beautiful, embracing, besides Lostwithiel, the six parishes of Lanlivery, St. Winnow, St. Sampsons or Golant, St. Veep, Lanteglos, and Fowey.

118. *b.* LANLIVERY is bounded by Lostwithiel, St. Winnow, St. Sampsons, Tywardreath, Lanhydrock, Lanivet, and Luxulion.

It includes part of the town and borough of Lostwithiel. Lanlivery parish has of late years been severed from the East Division of Powder, to form the new district of Tywardreath. Thus Lostwithiel parish, which pays no county rate, is isolated.

The manors of Penkneth and Restormel belong to the Duchy. Restormel Castle has been noticed under Lostwithiel. Restormel House, formerly from the chapel called Trinity, has been occupied successively by Masterman, Jones, Gregor, and Hext, Esquires, and is now the residence of Charles Brune Sawle, Esq. eldest son of Sir J. S. Graves Sawle, Bart. Mr. Sawle married Paynter, of Bath.

Pelyn, the ancient seat of the Kendalls, is now the residence of Nicholas Kendall, Esq. who, on the 11th of June, 1847, suppressed the riot at St. Austell, by his mild but firm and judicious conduct, as sheriff, a fit example for all who shall follow after. There was formerly, it is supposed, some religious house at Pelyn, dedicated to St. Chad, whose festival is on the 2d March.

Castle is the abode of Richard Foster, Esq. only son of Mr. Foster, of Lanwithan : he married one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Robins, Esq. of Liskeard.

The church of Lanlivery, called sometimes Lanvorck, or the church of St. Vorck, has a fine tower, commanding an extensive view. There were formerly chapels at Bodardle and Poldew, besides two or three connected with Restormel Castle : the one in the park was dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Vicars,—1681, N. Kendall, ob. Archdeacon of Totnes, 1739. 1740, S. Walker. 1746, Hurrell. 1752, J. Walker. 1793, N. Kendall. 1815, N. Kendall, son of preceding. 1844, F. J. H. Kendall, nephew of preceding, and brother of Mr. Kendall, of Pelyn : he married Archer, sister of Mr. Archer, of Trelask.

122. *b.* LUXULION is bounded by Lanlivery, Tywardreath, St. Blazey, Lanivet, Roche, and St. Austell.

Great improvement has been made in this parish, of late years, by the building of Prideaux, the new vicarage, and the viaduct conveying Mr. Treffry's railway, from Par, across a very romantic valley : near it are excellent granite quarries, and the ancient church, in the tower of which the charter of the tanners was at one time kept. See p. 149.

The northern side of this parish is rough, abounding with huge blocks of granite : the southern side touches St. Blazey bridge, and from Prideaux House, and the warren, and the woods and hills adjoining, a charming view is displayed of Par, Mevagissey bay, the Dodman, Gribbin, &c.

The manor of Prideaux belonged to the ancient family of that name, who had a castle here. It passed with the heiress of Prideaux to the Hearles of Northumberland, and from them to the Kendalls and Rashleighs. In or about 1807 John Colman Rashleigh, Esq. created a baronet the 30th September, 1831, purchased it of his uncle, of Duporth, and built a new mansion on it. The dilapidated old house, near the site of the castle called the warren, still remains. There are two Logan stones in Luxulion. Sir J. C. Rashleigh died in 1847, and is succeeded by his only child, Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart. now residing at Prideaux: he married the only daughter of Mr. Kendall, of Pelyn.

There are ancient stream works in this parish: the sea seems formerly to have washed its southern end, above St. Blazey bridge. Geologists will find this an interesting district. See D. Gilbert, under Luxulion.

Vicars,—1675, Trubody. 1684, Carveth, ob. 1728, æ. 72. 1728, J. Cole. 1773, *bis*, F. Cole. 1796, Lewis. 1813, Richard Gerveys Grylls, resident in the vicarage, which he rebuilt: he is also Vicar of Breage, with Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe, near Helston. Mr. Grylls married Rashleigh, of Duporth.

98. *b*. CARDINHAM, anciently Cardinan, is bounded by Bodmin, Helland, Blisland, Temple, Warleggan, Broadoak, St. Winnow, and Lanhydrock.

Rectors,—1670, Hicks. 1701, Baker. 1716, Waddon. 1756, Bennett. 1777, John Penrose, elder brother of Sir C. V. Penrose, died Rector of Fledborough, in Nottinghamshire, in 1829. 1782, Thomas Trevenen, died at Helston, Rector of Mawgan and St. Martins, in 1816. 1814, Thomas Grylls, ob. 1845,

æ. 55. 1845, Vivian, nephew of preceding, married Hill, of Carwithenack.

In the church, which has a fine tower, is a brass effigy of Thomas Awmarle, Rector : this Lysons classes under Century XIII. Not far from the parsonage is the site of Cardinan Castle, which was built, probably after the conquest, by one of the family of Dinan, from the town of Dinan, in Britany. The name was afterwards written Dynam, and Dinham. Oliver Dinan was summoned, as a baron, to parliament, in 1295. Sir John Dinham, who had been summoned to parliament by writ, in 1466, as Lord Dinham, of Cardinham, was, in 1485, created Lord Dinham, and made Lord Treasurer by Henry VII. He died without surviving issue male.

Glynn is mentioned in Domesday : it was the property and residence of Serjeant Glynn, who married Oglander. His eldest son, Edmund John Glynn, Esq. Sheriff in 1799-1800, married Worsley. He rebuilt Glynn, in 1805. The interior, with a fine library, was destroyed by fire, on the 26th Nov. 1819. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Bart. whose ancestor married Lucy Glynn, purchased and repaired it. Sir Hussey was created Baron of Truro, in 1841 : he died in 1842, æ. 67, at Baden Baden, in Germany, and was buried at Truro, his native town. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the late member for Bodmin, who married Scott, of Ireland, and secondly Panton, of Plâs Gwyn, in Wales, where his Lordship now resides. Glynn is unoccupied.

99. *b.* WARLEGGAN is bounded by Temple, Cardinham, St. Neot, and Broadoak.

Rectors,—1660, Wrayford. 1665, May. 1673, Triggs. 1706, Bawdris. 1746, Gurney. 1796, Marshall. 1834, Dalston Clements, who married Clements, and is resident in the parsonage, which he rebuilt. He is also Perpetual Curate of the adjoining small parish of Temple.

The church and tower of Warleggan were struck by lightning, on Saturday, the 14th March, 1818, and much damaged. Bodmin tower, Boconnoc obelisk, the Gribbin tower, have been all injured by lightning, and Lostwithiel spire twice.

Trengoffe is pleasantly situated near the Foy: Mr. Gooch, of Orford, in Suffolk, resided there before 1803.

68. *b.* TEMPLE is bounded by Blisland, St. Neot, Warleggan, and Cardinham.

The church, now in ruins, should be rebuilt.

Since 1840, Mr. Clements, Rector of Warleggan, has been the Perpetual Curate. His predecessors were Wrey and Collins.

67. *b.* BLISLAND, anciently Bliston juxta montem, (Roughtor,) is bounded by St. Mabyn, St. Tudy, St. Breward, Altonon, St. Neot, Temple, Cardinham, and Helland.

Rectors,—1626, Lockett. 1643, Kendall. 1718, Hicks. 1780, William, only child of Charles Pye, Rector of Truro, ob. 1834, æ. 79. He, and his predecessor, Hicks, held Blisland nearly 116 years. See Bodmin Register, p. 212. 1834, Pye, resident.

Lavethan, the residence of the late General Morshead, brother of Sir John Morshead, Bart. is now occupied by William Morshead, Esq. the proprietor.

Trewardale passed in marriage with the only child of George Browne, Esq. of Bodmin, to the Rev. John Basset Collins, father of Edward Collins, Esq. Captain R.N. the present proprietor and occupier.

72. *b.* ST. TUDY, anciently St. Udy, is bounded by Simonward, Blisland, St. Mabyn, St. Kew, St. Teath, and Michaelstow.

Rectors,—1677, Trelawny. 1727, George Allanson, Vicar of Gluvias and Budock, and Archdeacon of Cornwall. 1744, Score. 1745, Gregory. 1765, Airson. 1780, Symonds. 1817, Hodgson. 1846, Thomas, resident in the parsonage at Wetheram.

The old parsonage was adjoining the church-yard. Archdeacon Allanson married Mary, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester: he died in 1741, and his tomb remains in the *church-yard*, a more proper place for interments than the church.

Hengar was the property and residence of Colonel Michell, who died in 1786, æ. 85, and left it to Mathew Michell, Esq. son of Commodore Michell, M.P. for Westbury, who, as Captain of the unfortunate Gloucester, accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the world. Mr. Michell was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1800-1801, and soon afterwards married Louisa Hervey, of London; and dying without issue, in 1817, bequeathed Hengar to his widow, who married, in 1823, Andrew Lovell Sarel, Esq. formerly of Exeter, and then a solicitor in London. Mr. Sarel died in 1843, and Mrs. Sarel on the 8th September, 1847, æ. 67, and by her bequest Hengar, with the manors of Penrose-Burden, and Hamatethy,

now belongs to Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. whose mother was Mr. Michell's only sister and heir-at-law.

Tremeer was the birth-place of Sir William Lower, the dramatic writer, and of Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician, who died in 1690, æ. 59. The present house was built in 1798, by James Read, Esq. M.D. and is occupied occasionally by the proprietor, William Hext, Esq. of Tredethy, who married Barbara, only surviving child of Dr. Read.

71. *b.* St. MABYN is bounded by Egloshayle, St. Kew, St. Tudy, St. Breward, Blisland, and Helland.

Rectors,—1663, Granger. 1668, J. Hill. 1681, J. Hill. 1710, Pagett. 1716, Gregor. 1722-3, Hillman. 1726, Charles Peters: author of Sermons, and a Dissertation on Job. 1774, Boscawen. 1793, Charles Kempe, father of the Vicar of Fowey. 1818, Leveson Gower, maternal uncle of Coryton, the present Sheriff: he rebuilt the parsonage in the gothic style, on a new site. 1842, Somerset, son of Lady Elizabeth Somerset, Widow of Lord Arthur Somerset. Her Ladyship is the aunt of the Earl of Falmouth, and resides at the parsonage with her son, who married the daughter of Sir W. P. Call, Bart.

The tower of St. Mabyn is a fine structure, built on a commanding eminence. Considerable alterations were made in the interior of the church by Mr. Leveson Gower.

Tredethy belonged to Mr. Lang, whose sister married Francis John Hext, Esq. father of William Hext, Esq. Captain R.N. the present resident proprietor.

Colquite belonged to Sir Richard Serjeaux, afterwards to John Lord Marney, created a baron in 1524. It is now the property and residence of Deeble Peter Hoblyn,

Esq. by bequest from his uncle Deeble Peter, Esq. who died unmarried in 1836. Mr. Hoblyn was Sheriff in 1839-40: he took the surname of his grandmother, Sarah, the only daughter and heiress of Edward Hoblyn, Esq. of Colquite, who married Samuel Peter, Esq.

Heligan, the ancient seat of the Sillys, was bequeathed by John Samuel Silly, Esq. Lieut. R.N. who died in Leeds, in 1797, to his sister Julia, who in 1801 sold it to E. J. Glynn, Esq. from whom it was purchased by Mr. Hooper. Lieut. Silly survived his wife, Harris of Smalacombe, and dying without issue the male line of the Sillys became extinct. His four sisters married Martyn, Sloggett, Jackson, and Lyddon. Clobery Silly, Esq. grandson of Sir William Courtenay, and father of the last Mr. Silly, married Ann, daughter of Croft Preston, Esq. mayor of Leeds in 1715, who married Frances Wade, of New Grange, niece of Sir Walter Calverly.

69. *b.* HELLAND, one of the four parishes forming the new borough of Bodmin, is bounded by Bodmin, St. Mabyn, Cardinham, Blisland, and Egloshayle. It is limited on the north by the Alan, along which runs the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway to Wenford bridge.

Rectors,—1662, Hele. 1682, Wakeham. 1732, Williams. 1778, Gilbert. 1817, Hext. 1842, Glencross, resident in the parsonage, rebuilt by him on a new site.

The tower of Helland church should be raised: it is now like a pigeon house. In the church is an ancient memorial for William Calwodley.

Broads was the seat of Robert Glynn, Esq. who mar-

ried Lucy Cloberry, of Bradstone, in 1711. Dr. Glynn, his only son, the well known physician, of King's College, Cambridge, who had taken the additional name of Cloberry, on his death, in 1800, left Broads to the Rev. John Henry Jacob, his fellow collegian, who sold it, in 1801, to Mr. Hawken.

Kernick was the residence of the Sillys:—Penhargard, of the Opies and Hoblyns, whose relative, Deeble Peter, Esq. sold it to Mr. Hooper. There are two ancient entrenchments on it.

70. *b.* BODMIN is bounded by Helland, Lanhydrock, and Lanivet, (which form with it the new borough,) and also by Cardinham, Withiel, Egloshayle, and St. Breock: it extends from E. to W. nearly six miles, from Fletcher's bridge to Ruthern bridge. The railway, opened in 1834, runs from Bodmin to Wadebridge, and up the valleys to Ruthern and Wenford bridges. The whole length is 14 miles, 5 furlongs, 6 chains.

Vicars,—1735, Anthony Hosken, father of Mrs. Raleigh Gilbert of the Priory, who died in 1818: he married the sister of William Pennington, Esq. of the Priory, who died at Dover, in 1789, during his mayoralty, on his return from the continent with the first Lord Camelford. See Nichols referred to in p. 382. 1767, Edmund Powell, of Truro. 1778, John Pomeroy, who died in the desk, the 17th August, 1813, æ. 61, while preparing to read prayers at the commencement of the assizes. 1813, Robert Dillon. 1817, John Wallis.

The endowment of the vicarage was made the 28th August, 1261. See a list of Vicars, from 1448, in Bodmin Register, p. 339.

The church is the largest in Cornwall, being 151 feet long by 63. There was also a small chapel behind the altar, which was taken down in 1776. Prior Vivian's tomb is now in the N. E. end of the chancel. See pp. 16, 206. The building of Berry Tower, on the northern hill, was begun the 12th September, 1501. The two fine lime trees, at the entrance of the church-yard, were planted by me the 25th March, 1818. The sycamore trees, which adorn the great avenue at Lanhydrock, were planted 206 years ago, in 1642.

The first mayor, noticed in the records of the town, is Roger de Bodmyn, in 1359; from 1423 to 1835 there is a list of mayors, printed in Bodmin Register, p. 277. The last charter was granted the 27th August, 1798; and the last mayor under it was Robert Flamank, whose term of office expired by the Municipal Reform Act, the 28th December, 1835.

Since the new constitution the following mayors have been elected, viz:—

1836, Jan. 1, John Ward.	1842, Nov. 9, John Bligh
Nov. 9, Edward Pearce.	Spiller.
1837, — Joseph Hamley. 2	1843, — John Ward. 2
1838, — Thomas Mudge.	1844, — John Basset
1839, — Charles Coode.	Collins.
1840, — Edward Moun-	1845, — Same.
steven Wright.	1846, — James Liddell.
1841, — John Cole Grose.	1847, — John B. Spiller. 2

The number of burgesses on the list, for 1847-8, is 438.

Bodmin has returned two members to parliament, from 1294. The election, at the time of the reform act in

1832, was vested in the 37 corporators. The limits of the parliamentary borough were then extended beyond the old borough to the whole parish of Bodmin, and to the three adjoining parishes of Lanhydrock, Helland, and Lanivet. The voters on the register, for 1847-8, are 401. In C. Gilbert's Cornwall are incorrect lists of the Cornish members, to the year 1818. Since the new charter of 1798 the following have represented Bodmin :

1796, Morshead and Nesbitt,	1826, Gilbert and Seymour,
1802, Lefevre and Porcher,	1830, Same, } Gilbert for 26
1802, Sargent, <i>vice</i> Lefevre,	1831, Same, } years, <i>vide</i> p. 458.
1806, Porcher and Sargent,	
1806, Topping, <i>vice</i> Sargent,	<i>Since Reform Act.</i>
1806, Giddy and Wingfield,	1832, Dec. 10, Peter and Spry,
1807, Giddy and Oglander,	1835, Spry and Vivian,
1812, Bathurst, <i>vice</i> Oglander,	1837, Same,
1812, Giddy and Bathurst,	1841, Vivian and Leicester,
1818, Gilbert, late Giddy, and Braddyll,	(Gardner,)
1820, Gilbert and Croker,	1843, Spry, <i>vice</i> Lord Vivian,
	1847, July 19, Wyld and Lacy.

Against the return of Wyld and Lacy, the unsuccessful candidate, Sir S. T. Spry, presented a petition, upon which the Parliamentary Committee decided, the 7th April, 1848, that the sitting members were duly elected. No instance of a petition has before occurred, for a long period ;—certainly not since the Charter of 1798.

Mr. Wallis had the principal management of the Corporation under the new Charter, till the Reform in 1835. He was born at Madron, in 1759,—admitted an attorney in 1783,—came to Bodmin from Helston, the 1st January, 1784, and died the 2d April, 1842, æ. 83, the *last survivor* of the thirty-seven members of the Charter of the 27th August, 1798. He held the office of Deputy Common Clerk, from the 15th October, 1798, to the

24th September, 1830, when it was transferred to Mr. Richard Bray, the present Town-Clerk.

The Common Clerks, or Recorders, under the Charter of 1798, till 1835, were Charles Rashleigh, Esq. 1798; Lord de Dunstanville, 1804; and the Marquess of Hertford, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, the 22d October, 1822: who died the 1st March, 1842, æ. 65. Mr. Wallis was, under the Marquess, Vice-Warden of Cornwall, and also for a short time, of Devon. Mr. Wingfield, the member for Bodmin in 1806, is now one of the Masters in Chancery, and is the father-in-law of Lord Chancellor Cottenham. Mr. Croker, member in 1820, was Secretary of the Admiralty, and now resides near London.

The Parish Registers commence with the 2d April, 1558. In the Bodmin Register, pp. 368-372, will be found a list of the number of marriages, baptisms, and burials, for each year from 1558 to the close of 1830. Since that period the entries are as follow:—

	M.	BA.	BU.		M.	BA.	BU.
1831	25	90	71	1841	27	75	79
1832	24	109	77	1842	22	79	120
1833	24	88	92	1843	27	58	85
1834	22	115	50	1844	18	70	65
1835	19	90	78	1845	13	71	126
1836	24	89	64	1846	26	83	103
1837	30	97	95	1847	23	66	122
1838	29	88	90	1848	4	24	31 to April 1.
1839	25	100	97	1849			
1840	18	76	77	1850			
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	240	942	791		160	526	731

Thus from the 2d April, 1558, to the 1st April, 1848, a period of 290 years, the Marriages have been 4,034; the Baptisms,

16,557; and the Burials, 15,470. All the names, to the year 1841, have been copied into one book, as an Index.

From the crowded state of the church-yard, it is arranged to use again the old burying ground at Berry Tower, a high situation, and sufficiently distant from the town. Within $7\frac{1}{4}$ years *seven hundred and thirty* bodies have been deposited in our yard!—yet Bodmin is a very healthy place. The Jail, Asylum, and Union House, have augmented the number of funerals considerably.

No interment has taken place within the church for the last twenty-two years, except in the solitary instance of Robert Flamank, Esq. who died the 19th April, 1847, aged 80. As the last of the name in Bodmin, he rests with his ancestors,—*requiescat in pace!* A slight memorial has been placed by his two nieces in the window over his grave.

Poor Rates. See the Report, printed by me in 1834, on the Poor Rates of the Borough, with the amount levied in each year, for fifty years, from Easter, 1785. Since 1834, the yearly levy has been as follows, viz.

<i>Years ended at</i>		£.		£.	
<i>Ladyday,</i>	£.				
1835, —	1,005	1839, —	862	1844, —	1,151
1836, —	951	1840, —	988	1845, —	1,144
1837, —	939	1841, —	1,174	1846, —	1,257
1838, —	1,006	1842, —	880	1847, —	1,499
		1843, —	1,258	1848, —	1,833!

Ten years, Ladyday 1831 to 1841, including the fractional parts £9,848. 18s. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; seven last years, 1841 to 1848, £9,025. 19s. $1d.$

The first meeting of the Bodmin Union Board was held on the 11th May, 1837.

Under the new system the rates of Bodmin, and other towns, have been increased to an alarming degree.

Government seems to try experiments by local taxation, whilst cautious, indeed, of any pressure on the public revenue.

The Archdeacon's Court and Registry were transferred to Bodmin from Lostwithiel, in 1773. See p. 149, and Bodmin Register, pp. 250, 275. By an Order of the Queen in Council, gazetted the 22d February, 1848, all Peculiars are made subject to the Visitation of the Archdeacon, who, during the last fortnight; has held his first general Visitation of the *whole* Archdeaconry of Cornwall, (without any exception,) including Temple, Lanhydrock, and Scilly, and the following 29½ Peculiar Parishes, viz.—

St. Germans,	2,843
Landrake,	812
St. Erney,	81
Lezant,	905
Lawhitton,	487
Southpetherwin,	997
Trewen,	221
Boconnoc,	312
Broad oak,	303
St. Winnow,	1,056
Egloshayle,	1,357
St. Breock,	1,733
St. Issey,	748
Little Petherick,	208
St. Ervan,	477
St. Eval,	349
St. Merryn,	593
Padstow, <i>in rure</i> , ½,	354
Perranzabuloe,	3,161
St. Agnes,	7,757
Gerrans,	816
St. Anthony in Roseland,	144
Falmouth,	7,695
Budock,	1,979
Gluvias,	4,484
Mylor,	2,569
Mabe,	594
Burian,	1,911
St. Levan,	531
Sennen,	659
	<hr/>
	46,136

The population of these 29½ Parishes, in 1841, was 46,136. Padstow is the divided parish, the *Town* being subject to the Archdeacon before. The prescriptive rights of this ancient Archdeaconry are recorded in a composition deed, signed by the Bishop, and all the Dignitaries of the Church of Exeter, on the 20th March, 1616, by which it appears that once in three years complete, but not during Easter, the Bishop may, on his Visitation, inhibit the Archdeacon for two months. By the Queen's order of the 22d February, the Deanery of Holsworthy, including the Cornish part of Bridgerule, is transferred from the Archdeaconry of Totnes to the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and the Parishes of Stoke Damarel and Egg Buckland are transferred from Tadmerton Deanery to Plympton. The testamentary jurisdiction, however, of the Cornish Peculiars remains for the present as before, *i. e.* with the Bishop's Chancellor, the Dean of Exeter, and the Dean of Burian, respectively.

PARISHES AND TOWNS IN DEVON BORDERING ON THE
209 PARISHES.

From north to south, from Lundy to the Mewstone, from Hartland
to Wembury,

The 209 Parishes are bounded by the following 28 Parishes, chiefly
along the line of the Tamar. See Bodmin Register, p. 214.

	Parishes.	Popula- tion, 1841	Remarks.
	Lundy Island,		Not noticed in the Census, see p. lately included under Registrar District of Hartland, distant miles.
pt. Bideford Un.	<i>East Devon County Court. Circuit 58, pt. of.</i>		} Here Reservoir of Bude Canal. p. 193.
	Wellcombe,.....C	293	
	Hartland,—Stoke, ..C	2,223	
	Bradworthy, ....V	1,081	
pt. Holsworthy Union.	<i>Cornwall & Devon County Court. Circuit 59, pt. of.</i>		} Daughter church to Bradworthy, angle west of the Tamar. 2 miles to Holsworthy R, 1,857.
	Sutcombe, 2 parts, R	523	
	*Pancrasweek, ....V	540	
	Pyworthy, .....R	758	
	Clawton, .....C	639	
	Tetcot, 2 parts, ....R	300	
	Luffincot, .....R	93	
Ashwater, .....R	1,046		
pt. Tavistock Union.	Virginstow,.....R	167	} 92 in 1831, not 702, as stated in Bod. Reg. p. 2 This line divides the Archdeaconries of B. staple and Totnes, the northern and southern Parliamentary Divisions of Devon also the Hundreds of Black Torrington Hartland from those of Lifton, Tavistock, Roborough, and Plympton; and also Deaneries of Hartland and Holsworthy from those of Tavistock, Tamerton, Plympton. Lundy belongs to the Dean of Shirwell. See an account of Bradstone, 1840, by John the Rector. Here Endsleigh Cottage, the Duke of Bedford's. Adjoining *Brentor, C. 169, Whitham church R. 918, Buckland Moor R. 919, and Moorland R. 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
	Broadwood Widger, V	923	
	Lifton, 2 parts, ....V	1,784	
	Bradstone, .....R	166	
	Dunterton, .....R	212	
	Milton Abbot, ....V	1,256	
	Sydenham Damarel, R	369	
	Lamerton, 2 parts, V	1,288	
	Tavistock B. ....V	6,272	
Beerferris, .....R	2,142		
Beer Alston B. Sched. A.			

Parishes.	Popula- tion, 1841	Remarks.
Plympton Un.	Tamerton Foliot, V 1,214	On 5th May, 1848, the Railway was opened to Laira Bridge, 244 miles from London, 2 from Plymouth.
	Egg Buckland, V 1,296 ex. p. Laira Green, 48	
S. Reg. Districts.	Compton Gifford T. 271	Plymouth Borough, 35,040, excluding the Tithings of Compton and Weston.
	Weston Peverell, or Penny Cross T. 267	
	Charles, Plymouth V 12,956	
Plymouth.	St. Andrews do. } V 23,564	Compton is part of the Parish of Charles, and Weston of St. Andrews.
	St. Nicholas Island, .. }	
Stoke Damarel.	Stoke Damarel, R 33,820	Devonport Borough, 40,559.
East Stonehouse.	East Stonehouse, C 9,712	
Plympton Union.	Plymstock, C 2,966	Adjoining Plympton St. Mary C. 2,757 Plympton Earle B. (Sched. A.) C. 933. Brixton R. 823. The Sound, Breakwater, Mewstone.
	Wembury, C 616	
	28 108,757	

Seven Ecclesiastical Districts, under Peel's Act, have been formed at Plymouth and Devonport, since May 1844.

Plymouth Harbour, see p. 119, is formed by 12 parishes, which, in 1841, contained 94,500 persons; viz. 7 parishes on the Devonshire side, namely St. Budeaux, 790, and the 6 last of the above braced together, containing 84,172, and 5 on the Cornish side, with a population of 9,538.

THE 209 PARISHES ARRANGED UNDER HUNDREDS AND SUBDIVISIONS.

See p. 210.

Debon.

Roborough Hundred.

St. Budeaux, part of
Maker, pt. of, Tithing
of Vaultershome,
2 parts.

Cornwall.

Hundred of East.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Maker, remr. of
St. Budeaux, remr. of
Rame,
(Eddystone,)

St. Johns,
Antony,
St. Stephens, 2 parts,
Saltash B.
Shevioc,
St. Germans B.
St. Erney, }
Landrake, }
Botesfleming,
Landulph.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Pillaton,
St. Dominick,
St. Mellion,
Quethiock,

Menhemiot,
St. Ive,
Southill,
Callington,
Calstock.

NORTH DIVISION.

Stokeclimlsland,
Linkinhorne,
Northill,
Lewanick,
Lawhitton,
Lezant,
Trewarlet,
Southpetherwin,
Trewen,

Launceston,
St. Thomas,
St. Thomas Street
Hamlet,
St. Stephens,
Newport B.
Laneast, part of
Tresmere,
Egloskerry,
Tremaine.

Debon.

*Black Torrington
Hundred, pt. of*

Bridgerule, East, 2
parts,
Northpetherwin,
Werrington,
St. Giles in the Heath,
Boyton, pt. of, North-
cot Hamlet, 2 parts.

Cornwall.

Stratton Hundred.

Bridgerule, West,
remr. of
Boyton, remr. of
North Tamerton,
Whitstone,
Launcells,
Kilkhampston,
Moorwinstow,
Poughill,
Stratton,
Marhamchurch,
Week St. Mary,
Jacobstow, 2 parts.

Lesnewth Hundred.

Poundstock,
St. Gennys,
St. Juliot,
Otterham,
Warbstow,
Treneglos,
St. Clether,
Alternon,
Laneast, remr. of
The Hamlet,
Davidstow,

Lesnewth,
Minster,
Forrabury,
Trevalga,
Tintagel,
Bossiney B.
Lanteglos,
Camelford, B.
Advent,
Michaelstow.

Trigg Hundred.

St. Teath,
St. Breward, or Si-
monward,

Blisland,
Temple,
Helland,
Bodmin,
The Borough,

St. Mabyon,
St. Tudy,
St. Kew,
Endellion,
St. Minver, Highlands,
Lowlands,
Egloshayle.

West Hundred.

Cardinham,
Warleggan,
St. Neot,
St. Cleer,
The Borough, }
Liskeard, }
St. Pinnock,
St. Keyne,
Duloe,
Morval,
S. Martins, }
East Looe B. }
West Looe B. }
Talland, }
Looe Island,
Lansalloes,
Pelynt,
Lanreath,
Lanteglos by Fowey,
St. Veep,
Boconnoc,
Broadoak,

St. Winnow.

Powder Hundred.

EAST DIVISION.

Lostwithiel.
TYWARDRETH DIV. { (Lanhydrock in
Pyder,)
Lanlivery,
St. Sampsons, or
Golant,
Tywardreth,
Fowey B.
Luxulion,
Roche,
St. Blazey.

St. Austell,
St. Mewan,
St. Ewe,
Mevagissey,
Gorran,
St. Michael Carhayes,
St. Stephens in Brannel
St Dennis.

*WEST DIVISION,
Part 1.*

Ladock,
St Erme, 2 parts,
St Allen,
St Clements,
Truro,
Kenwyn, 2 parts,
Chacewater,
Kea, 2 parts,
Tregavethan,
Feock,
St Michael Penkivel.

*WEST DIVISION,
Part II.*

Lamorran,
Merther,
Cornelly,
Probus,
Grampound B.
Creed,
Cuby,
St. James,
Tregony B.
Veryan,
Ruanlanihorne,
Fillye,

St. Just in Roseland, } St. Mawes B. }	Town, Budock, Penryn, }	Illogan, Camborne, Crowan, Gwinear, Gwithian, Phillack, Hayle, St. Erth, St. Hilary, Marazion, The Mount, Perranuthnoe, Lelant, St. Ives B.
Gerrans, St. Anthony in Roseland <i>Pyder Hundred.</i> EAST DIVISION.	Gluvias, } Mylor, Mabe, Mawnan, Constantine, Stithians, Perranarworthal, Gwennap.	
St. Breock, St. Issey, Little Petherick, St. Ervan, St. Eval, St. Merryn, Padstow, { TYWARDRETH DIV. } { Lanhydrock, }	WEST DIVISION. Wendron, Helston B. Sithney, Breage, Germoc, Cury, Gunwalloe, Mawgan in Meneage, St. Martins in Meneage, Manaccan, St. Anthony in Meneage, St. Keverne, Mullion, Ruan Major, Ruan Minor, Grade, 4 parts, Landewednack.	WEST DIVISION. Towednack, Zennor, Ludgvan, Morvah, Madron, Penzance, Gulval, Paul, Sancreed, St. Just, Burian, St. Levan, Sennen, Longships, Isles of Scilly, St. Mary's.
Lanivet, Withiel, S. Wenn, St. Columb Major, Mawgan, Colan, St. Columb Minor, St. Enoder, Michel B. WEST DIVISION.		
Newlyn, Crantock, Cubert, Perranzabuloe, St. Agnes. <i>Kirrier Hundred.</i> EAST DIVISION.	<i>Penwith Hundred.</i> EAST DIVISION. Redruth,	
Falmouth,		

THE 209 PARISHES ARRANGED UNDER PARLIAMENTARY DISTRICTS, POLLING PLACES, AND NEW BOROUGHES.

P. means Polling Place. b. Borough in Schedule A.
The component parts of the 7 New Boroughs are shewn by a brace on the left, marked with the letter B.

Debon. <i>Southern Division.</i> PLYMOUTH P. St. Budeaux, Dev. & C.	Cornwall. <i>Eastern Division.</i> LISKEARD P. Maker, Dev. & Corn.	T. Vaultershome, Rame, St. Johns, Antony, Sheviock,
---	--	---

St. Germans, *b.*
 St. Martins,
 East Looe *b.*
 Morval,
 Menheniot,
 St. Cleer, }
 B { 2 parts, }
 The Borough,
 Liskeard,
 St. Keyne,
 Duloe,
 St. Neot.

CALLINGTON P.

St. Stephens,
 Saltash, *b.*
 St. Erney, }
 Landrake, }
 Botesfleming,
 Landulph,
 Pillaton,
 St. Dominick,
 Calstock,
 St. Mellion,
 Callington, *b.*
 Southill,
 Stokeclimsland,
 Linkinhorne,
 Quethiock,
 St. Ive.

LAUNCESTON P.

Northhill,
 Lewanick,
 B { Lawhitton,
 Launceston,
 St. Thomas,
 The Hamlet,
 St. Stephens, }
 Newport *b.* }
 Southpetherwin,
 Trewen,
 Trewarlet, }
 Lezant, }
 Alternon,
 Laneast,
 Egloskerry,
 Tremaine,
 Tresmere,
 Treneglos,
 Warbstow,

Boyton, part of.

Debon.*Northern Division.*

HOLSWORTHY P.

Boyton, rem. of
 Northcot Hamlet,
 St. Giles in the Heath,
 Werrington,
 Northpetherwin,
 Bridgerule, East,
 West, Corn.

Cornwall.*Eastern Division con-
 tinued.*

STRATTON P.

Northtamerton,
 Whitstone,
 Week St. Mary,
 Launcells,
 Kilkhampton,
 Moorwinstow,
 Poughill,
 Stratton,
 Marhamchurch,
 Poundstock,
 Jacobstow, 2 parts.

CAMELFORD P.

St. Gennys,
 Otterham,
 St. Juliot,
 Lesnewth,
 Minster,
 Forrabury,
 Trevalga,
 Tintagel, }
 Bossiney *b.* }
 St. Teath,
 Michaelstow,
 Advent,
 Lanteglos, 2 parts, }
 Camelford, *b.* }
 Davidstow,
 St. Cleather,
 St. Breward or Simon-
 ward.

LOSTWITHIEL P.

West Looe *b.* }
 Talland, }
 Lansallos,
 Lanteglos by Fowey,
 St. Veep,
 Lanreath,
 Pelynt,
 St. Pinnock,
 Broadoak,
 Boconnoc,
 St. Winnow,
 Lostwithiel, *b.*
 Lanlivery,
 Luxulion,
 Tywardreath,
 St. Sampsons or Golant,
 Fowey.

BODMIN P.

Blisland,
 Temple,
 Warleggan,
 Cardinham,
 B { Lanhydrock,
 Bodmin,
 The Borough,
 Helland,
 Lanivet,
 Withiel,
 St. Breock,
 Egloshayle,
 St. Mabyn,
 St. Tudy,
 St. Kew,
 Endellion,
 St. Minver, Highlands,
 Lowlands.

ST. AUSTELL P.

St. Blazey,
 St. Austell,
 St. Mewan,
 Roche,
 St. Dennis,
 St. Stephens in Brannel,
 Ladock,
 St. Ewe,
 Mevagissey,
 Gorran,
 St. Michael Carhayes.

ST. COLUMB P.

St. Wenn,
 St. Issey,
 Little Petherick,
 Padstow,
 St. Merryn,
 Mawgan in Pyder,
 St. Ervan,
 St. Eval,
 St. Columb Major,
 St. Columb Minor,
 Little Colan.

Western Division.

TRURO P.

Crantock,
 Cubert,
 Newlyn,
 Michel *b.*
 St. Enoder,
 St. Allen,
 St. Erme, 2 parts,
 Creed,
 Grampond,
 Probus,
 Merther,
 Cornelly,
 Cuby, }
 St. James, }
 Tregony, *b.* }

Veryan,
 Ruanlanihorne,
 Filley or Philleigh,
 St. Just in Roseland,
 St. Mawes *b.*
 Gerrans,
 St. Anthony in Roseland
 Lamorran,
 St. Michael Penkivel,

St. Clements, }
 B { part of, }
 Truro, }
 B { part of, }
 Kenwyn, }
 Kea,
 Perranzabuloe,
 Feock,
 Perranarworthal,
 Mylor,
 Budock, }
 B { part of, }
 Falmouth, }
 Town, }
 B { Penryn, }
 part of, }
 Gluvias, }

REDRUTH P.

St. Agnes,
 Illogan,
 Camborne,
 Redruth,
 Gwennap,
 Stithians,
 Mabe,
 Gwinear,
 Gwithian,
 Phillack.

HELSTON P.

Perranuthnoe,
 Crowan,
 Germoe,
 Breage,
 B { Sithney, }
 Helston, }
 B { part of, }
 Wendron, }
 Gunwalloe,

Cury,
 Mawgan in Meneage,
 St. Martins in Meneage,
 Constantine,
 Mawnan,
 Manaccan,
 St. Anthony in Meneage,
 St. Keverne,
 Mullion,
 Grade,
 Ruan Major,
 Ruan Minor,
 Landewednack.

PENZANCE P.

St. Erth,
 B { Lelant, }
 Towednack, }
 St. Ives,
 St. Hilary,
 Marazion,
 (The Mount,)
 Ludgvan,
 Gulval,
 Penzance,
 Madron,
 Morvah,
 Zennor,
 Paul,
 Sancreed,
 St. Just in Penwith,
 Burian,
 St. Levan,
 Sennen,
 Scilly, St. Mary's.

CORONERS. There are three for the County at large. Mr. Hamley, of Bodmin, Surgeon; Mr. John Carlyon, of Truro, Solicitor; and Mr. Hichens, of St. Ives, Solicitor. No districts are assigned under the *late Act*, but Mr. Hamley's ancient district crosses the County by Mawgan, St. Columb Major, St. Dennis, St. Stephens, (the greater part only,) and St. Austell, including all to the eastward. Mr. Carlyon's crosses by St. Agnes, Redruth, Wendron, and Gunwalloe, leaving to Mr. Hichens the remainder of the County to the westward. This arrangement was confirmed at the last Easter Sessions.

MEMORANDA. The Tithe Map of Bodmin was completed in 1841, by Robert Hodge, a Scotchman. It is a first class Map, on a scale of *forty inches* to a mile, and is deposited at the Mayoralty House. Copies of it, reduced to a scale of ten inches to a mile, have been lithographed; and copies of the Apportionment have also been printed.

Bodmin was a Depôt for French Prisoners on parole. Mr. Wallis was the Commissary. By the Register in my possession it appears that from the 25th June, 1793, to the 4th December, 1797, three hundred and sixty-eight were resident at Bodmin, and among them the noted Captain *Theophile La Tour D'Auvergne Corret*, who came the 5th February, 1795, and was exchanged the 6th January, 1796.

N. B. This sheet of twelve pages, 405—416, is the last printed off, having been reserved for a more particular account of Bodmin, though want of room at the end has obliged me to occupy half of the space with three general Tables.

It is easier indeed to prepare five volumes than one, since the process of reducing requires so much time and care. And yet this last number is a double one, as I have been compelled to add 36 pages to the 440, which I at first proposed as the extent of the work. I hope some of the members of the various societies throughout Cornwall will follow up this beginning, when they consider how much in these days the welfare of individuals, and the public interests of the whole County, depend upon accurate data, which can be properly collected and arranged only by those who are well acquainted with persons and localities. The attempt to work all the business of the kingdom in London, by a kind of Electric Telegraph, has proved, as might have been foreseen, abortive,—detrimental alike to the Government and the provinces. Provision should be made and encouragement given for the better management and description of the several parts into which the United Kingdom is divided, when a correct view of the whole might readily, from such resources, be prepared.

The Map, plain, is sold at the cheap rate of 1s. to enable any one to supply himself with several copies, and to colour them by the different Tables, or as occasion requires, for his own use. It is published by itself, apart from the book, for more convenient reference, whilst care has been taken, by omitting roads, &c. to render the area and boundaries of the several parishes, boroughs, and districts, as distinct as possible. It is requested that any error, observed in the book or map, may be forthwith communicated to the writer, who will take care to have it corrected. How is it that we seldom see a review, in our Cornish periodicals, of any work relating to the County, such as Oliver's Monasticon, Twycross's Mansions, Lady Tower's Sketches in Scilly, Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, Lady Godolphin's Memoirs, &c.? all which have been recently published. In Williams' Lives of eminent Welchmen will be found many useful notices of Cornish saints, &c.; the specimen, also, published of his Cornish Dictionary lead us to wish for the speedy completion of that necessary work.

84. *b.* LANHYDROCK is bounded by Bodmin, Lanivet, Lanlivery, St. Winnow, and Cardinham. It forms, with Lanivet, Helland, and Bodmin, the new borough of Bodmin.

The church adjoins Lanhydrock House: the interior has of late years been entirely renewed. It was originally an appendage to the Priory of Bodmin, and a Donative. The present Perpetual Curate is the Rev. Charles Grylls, licensed the 22d October, 1844. He was preceded by Nicholas Kendall, Joseph Fayrer, and Dr. Flamank. The Incumbent has usually been presented with the sinecure Prebend of Mornays, in Endelion, which, as well as Lanhydrock, is in the patronage of the Honourable Anna Maria Agar. Mr. Grylls now resides at the Priory, in Bodmin, but a parsonage house is nearly completed to the south of Lanhydrock Park. They have omitted to elect churchwardens in this parish, but it will be necessary to do so in future.

The manor of Lanhydrock passed from Glynn, Lyttelton, and Trenance, to Sir Richard Robartes, of Truro, who was knighted in 1616, made a baronet in 1621, and a baron in 1625. His son John, Lord Robartes, distinguished in the great rebellion, was, in 1679, created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. The title became extinct by the death of the fourth Earl, in 1758. The heir-general of this noble family is the Honourable Anna Maria Agar, relict of the Honourable Charles Bagenal Agar, niece of the late George Hunt, Esq. of Lanhydrock, and grand-daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq. of Great Mollington, near Chester, who married Mary Vere, only sister of Henry, third Earl of Radnor. Mrs. Agar

resides in London, and Lanhydrock is occupied by her only child, Thomas James Agar Robartes, Esq. M.P. for East Cornwall, who married the sister of Mr. Carew, of Antony, the other member for East Cornwall. Mr. Robartes, who was born the 18th March, 1808, took the name of Robartes, in addition to that of Agar. His only child, Thomas Charles, was born the 1st January, 1844. Mr. Robartes' father, the Hon. C. B. Agar, barrister-at-law, who died the 16th June 1811, was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1809-10. He was the third son of James Agar, Esq. M.P. for the County of Kilkenny, created Baron Clifden in 1776, whose grandson is now Lord Dover and Viscount Clifden.

85. *b.* LANIVET, part of the new borough of Bodmin, is bounded by Bodmin, Lanhydrock, Lanlivery, Luxulion, Withiel, and Roche.

Lanivet Tower is nearly the centre of the county, and more exactly so of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall. See p. 199.

Rectors,—1639, Harrison. 1662, Kilbee. 1701, Vashon. 1738, Silly. 1740, Pellatt. 1742, Colt. 1746, Nevill. 1770, Lake. 18, Nicholas Phillipps. 1817, William Phillipps son of preceding, resident in the parsonage, invalided. His Curate, Mr. French, resides also in the parish, near St. Lawrence. Mr. Phillipps has this year taken the name of Flamank, having succeeded to the Boscarne estate on the death of his maternal uncle, Robert Flamank, Esq. of Bodmin.

A new turnpike road, branching off to St. Austell and Truro, now passes through Lanivet church-town, leaving the old monastery of St. Bennet's on the right, and Tremere, an ancient seat of the Courtenays, on the left.

St. Bennet's is now the property of the Rev. W. P. Flamank, by purchase from the late Rev. F. V. J. Arundell. Tremere belongs to Mr. Hoblyn, of Colquite. Julia, the last survivor of the Sillys, was born at Tremere, in 1753.

86. *b.* WITHIEL is bounded by Bodmin, Lanivet, St. Breock, St. Wenn, and Roche.

Rectors,—1639, Edcombe. 1681, Wood. 1712, Trecawn. 1739, William Robinson. 1748, Charles Vyvyan. 1761, Henry Vyvyan, vacated for rectory of Pitt's Portion, Tiverton, but remained Curate to Robinson. 1796, William Robinson. 1818, Keigwin, who built the new Parsonage. 1825, Vyell Francis Vyvyan, next brother of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.

The church, with its handsome tower, and the old parsonage, were, it is said, built by Thomas Vivian, Prior of Bodmin, who died in 1533. The brave Sir Beville Grenville was born at Brinn, in this parish, the 23d March, 1595.

73. *b.* ST. KEW, anciently Lanow, is bounded by St. Minver, Endellion, St. Teath, St. Tudy, St. Mabyn, and Egloshayle.

Vicars,—1639, Belmaine. 1640, Orchard. 1675, Jane. 1693, Nation. 1696, Lammerton. 1724, Stephens. 1737, Bread. 1760, Henry Bennett. 1777, Pomery, born 1749, November 7, o. s, died the oldest Clergyman in Cornwall the 7th of February, 1837.—1837, Scobell, resident in the vicarage, which he rebuilt.

The Church is very like that of Bodmin, on a reduced plan. It was probably rebuilt at the same time, (in

1472,) as in the account of the rebuilding of Bodmin Church is the following entry :—

“ It. y recevyd for a window of Saint Kewa 26s. 7d.”

Lysons fixes on the very window now in St. Kew church, on which is described the pedigree of Jesse : but this is mere conjecture. The form of it is the same as that of the three small windows in the north chancel of Bodmin, which appear to have been part of the old church,—of the same age as the tower.

Skisdon, formerly the residence of the Rev. Joseph Bennett, Rector of Great Wigborough, in Essex, was purchased by the late Major Clode, H.E.I.C.S. the maternal uncle of William Braddon, Esq. the present occupier, who has recently returned from the civil service in Bengal.

Treharrack was built by the father of Francis Brown Hambly, Esq. now resident there.

74. ENDELLION is bounded by the sea, St. Minver, St. Teath, and St. Kew. Port Isaac, a noted fishing cove, is in this parish.

The tithes are divided between the Rector and three sinecure Prebendaries. See pp. 26, 72.

Rectors,—1660, Wills. 1709, Jonathan Dagge. 1730, John Dagge. 1753, Mydhope Wallis. 1774, Drake. Dillon. 1833, Hocken.

The Hundred of Trigg was called also Bodannan Hundred, from Bodannan, the ancient seat of the Cheneys, in this parish.

75. ST. MINVER is bounded by the sea, Endellion, and St. Kew ; and is separated, by the Alan, from Pad-

stow, St. Issey, and St. Breock : at Rock there is a horse ferry to Padstow.

St. Minver is divided into the Highlands and Lowlands. The Highlands contain the mother church : the Lowlands are divided into two chapelries,—St. Enodock, and Porthilly or St. Michael's. There are burying grounds attached to the three churches, and in each of them every surplice duty is performed.

The parish has one rate for the Queen's taxes, two for the poor, and three for the church.

Trewornan is the seat of Edward Stephens, Esq. eldest surviving son of the Rev. Darell Stephens, lately deceased. Trewornan bridge was built about 1791.

Trevelver, the ancient seat of the Sillys, belongs to William Arundell Yeo, Esq. who has lately removed from his newly-built residence at Dinhams to Fremington, near Barnstaple.

There was a chapel, with a spacious burying ground, on the Duchy Manor of Penmayne.

Vicars,—1645, Drake. 1694, Francis Llewelin. 1734, Simon Llewelin. 1766, Sandys. 1817, *bis*, Treweeke, resident at his rectory of Illogan. Mr. Ellis, the Curate, resides in the vicarage.

76. *b.* EGLOSHAYLE is bounded by St. Breock, St. Minver, St. Kew, St. Mabyn, Helland, and Bodmin.

The town of Wadebridge, with a population of 800, is in this parish and St. Breock, connected by a bridge of seventeen arches, erected *temp.* Edward IV. Cromwell secured this pass in 1645-6. See p. 388.

The Petty Sessions for the Hundred of Trigg are held at Washaway, in this parish.

There is a railway from Wadebridge to Bodmin: the distance is 6 miles, 7 furlongs, 3 chains, 8 yards. The Alan is navigable from Wadebridge to Padstow, six miles.

Pencarrow has been the seat of the Molesworths, who came from Northamptonshire, since the reign of Elizabeth. Hender Molesworth was created a baronet in 1689, by William III. Sir William Molesworth, the present and eighth baronet, born in 1810, who has represented Southwark since 1845, was married, in 1844, to Andalusia Grant West, widow of Temple West, Esq. of Mather Lodge, Worcestershire.

Vicars.—Egloshayle is a Peculiar. The present Vicar is the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse Carlyon, instituted in 1833, who was preceded by Richard Cory and Sir Harry Trelawny.

ST. COLUMB UNION.

77. *b.* ST. BREOCK is bounded by Egloshayle, St. Issey, St. Minver, Bodmin, Withiel, and St. Wenn.

In the St. Breock portion of Wadebridge a proprietary Chapel, a newly-built Library, and the terminus of the Bodmin Railway are situated.

Rectors,—William Molesworth, son of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. who died in 1798, was instituted in 1816. His predecessors were Rouse,—John Molesworth his uncle,—and Cory. Mr Molesworth is also rector of the neighbouring parish of St. Ervan, and of Beaworthy, in the north of Devon. He married 1, Treby; 2, Buller, of Downes. His son, Paul William, is rector of Tetcot; and his son, Hugh Henry, is nominated to the rectory of Little Petherick.

78. ST. ISSEY is bounded by Padstow, Little Petherick, St. Columb Major, St. Wenn, and St. Breock; and is separated, by the Alan, from St. Minver.

Vicars,—1844, Cole, late V. Feock, preceded by Gillbee, now Vicar of Gwennap, and by Wingfield.

79. LITTLE PETHERICK, or St. Petrock Minor, is bounded by Padstow, St. Ervan, St. Columb Major, and St. Issey.

Rectors,—The Rev. Hugh Henry Molesworth, Curate of St. Ervan, is nominated *vice* Darell Stephens, who died on the 1st February, 1848, æ. 77: he succeeded Richard Lyne. See p. 352.

83. PADSTOW, or St. Petrock Major, anciently Lodenick and Adelstow, is bounded by St. Merryn, St. Ervan, Little Petherick, and St. Issey; and is separated, by the Alan, from St. Minver.

Vicars,—Lawrence Merther, ob. 1421. See the brass plate. 1790, Rawlings. 1837, Tyacke, resident in the vicarage, which he rebuilt on a new site.

The church has recently been newly pewed, and ornamented with handsome windows of painted glass, through the munificence of Miss Brune.

The learned Humphry Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was born at Place, Padstow, in 1648, and died at Norwich, where he was buried, the 1st November, 1724. His great-grandson, the late Rev. Charles Prideaux, took the name of Brune: he married Patten, of Bank Hall, Lancashire. His eldest son, Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq. resident at Bath, married Glynn, of Glynn, and is

the present proprietor of Place, now occupied by his eldest son, Charles Glynn Prideaux Brune, Esq. who on the 21st July, 1846, married the Hon. Ellen Jane Carew, daughter of Lord Carew.

The Express Steamer plies between Padstow and Bristol; and two steamers ply weekly between Hayle and Bristol.

An Act was passed the 23d of May, 1844, for improving the port of Padstow.

The town of Padstow was incorporated Feb. 26, 26th Eliz. but the charter seems to have been lost by neglect.

Padstow *in rure* is a Peculiar, belonging to the jurisdiction of the Bishop: whilst the town is subject to the Archdeacon. The seven adjoining parishes of St. Meryn, St. Ervan, Little Petherick, St. Issey, St. Breock, and Egloshayle, are also the Bishop's Peculiars.

There are remains of St. Saviour's chapel, with a burying ground, near Stepper Point.

82. ST. MERRYIN is bounded by the sea, Padstow, St. Eval, and St. Ervan.

On Trevoze Head a Lighthouse, long desired, has been just completed. It commands a view from Cape Cornwall to Lundy.

Harlyn is the residence of John Thomas Henry Peter, Esq. Near it are the remains of Constantine church, and also the Catacleuse cliffs, which have supplied a dark and very durable stone for the pillars, windows, fonts, and monuments of several of our churches.

Vicars,—Barbridge, — Gurney, — Barnes, — Thomas; and, since the 5th September, 1791, John Baily, the oldest Incum-

bent in Cornwall, who resides near Yeovil. The Rev. John Carlyon, son of late Rector of Mawgan, is the Curate.

80. ST. ERVAN is bounded by Padstow, St. Merryn, St. Eval, Mawgan, St. Columb Major, and Little Petherick.

Rectors,—Harvey, ob. 1666. Since 1817, Molesworth, Rector of St. Breock, whose son is the Curate.

Trembleth is an ancient seat of the Trembleths and Arundells.

81. ST. EVAL is bounded by the sea, St. Merryn, Mawgan, and St. Ervan.

The church and tower, which is a conspicuous sea mark, were nearly rebuilt in 1727. There is high down or table land extending from Ruthern-bridge, at the end of Bodmin parish, to the remarkable cliffs of Bredrewthan, in this parish.

Vicars,—1843, Dunn, who succeeded Walter Kitson.

88. MAWGAN IN PYDER, to distinguish it from Mawgan in Meneage near Helston, is bounded by the sea, St. Eval, St. Columb Minor, St. Columb Major, and St. Ervan.

Rectors,—1680, Trewinnard. 1704, Tregenna. 1725, Tregenna. 1754, Skinner. 1756, Altham. 1761, Bateman. 1777, Hilton. 1796, Hilton. 1804, Paul. 1806, Sutton and Carlyon. 1846, Stephens, brother of Mr. Stephens, of Tregenna Castle, resident in London. Hugh St. Aubyn Rogers is the Curate.

The church contains many monuments of the Arundells, whose ancient seat of Lanherne is adjoining. Lanherne still belongs to Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle,

and is occupied by a convent of nuns; the original members, sixteen, emigrated about fifty years since from Antwerp, when it was besieged by the French.

The beautiful vale of Lanherne is described in a poem by the Rev. John Fisher, a native of Bodmin, who was Curate of Mawgan, which he quitted for Bedfordshire in 1804. He died lately at his rectory of Wavendon. A poem on the same subject, without any knowledge of the prior work, has been of late years published by Mr. Stokes, Solicitor, of Truro.

Carnanton is the seat of Humphry Willyams, Esq. Banker, of Truro.

89. ST. COLUMB MAJOR; this large parish is bounded by St. Issey, Little Petherick, St. Ervan, Mawgan, St. Columb Minor, Colan, St. Enoder, St. Dennis, Roche, and St. Wenn.

Rectors,—John Arundell, made Bishop of Lichfield in 1496, and of Exeter in 1501. 1644, Beauford. 1679, Bishop. 1695, Pendarves. 1703, P. Collier. 1704, P. Collier. 1746, Scarf. 1748, Bateman. 1776, Affleck. 1782, Thomas. 1798, Trefusis. 1841, Walker. This is the most valuable Living in Cornwall. The Curates are Jenner, son of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and Philp.

The interior of the church has been entirely cleared by Dr. Walker, and is not yet restored: it is a fine building, ancient and spacious. In 1676 the greater part was casually blown up with gunpowder. In July, 1690, the tower was shattered by lightning.

Castle-an-dinas, an extensive circular entrenchment, is in this parish. There is a plan of it in Lysons.

Trewan is the property of Richard Vyvyan, Esq. Sheriff in 1821-22.

Nanswhyden was the residence of Robert Hoblyn, Esq. M.P. for Bristol, born 1710, married Coster, of Bristol, and died without issue, the 17th November, 1756. He built a magnificent house here, from the designs of Potter, and furnished it with a very valuable library, open to all the county, of which a catalogue was printed, under the title of *Bibliotheca Hoblyniana*. The sale of this library, by Baker and Leigh, in London, lasted twenty-five days, in March, 1778. The interior of the house was accidentally destroyed by fire, on the 1st December, 1803. There is a view of it in Borlase's Natural History. The estate now belongs to Miss Brune.

87. *b.* ST. WENN is bounded by Withiel, Roche, St. Columb Major, St. Issey, and St. Breock.

Vicars,—1635, Lanner, *alias* Vincent. 1685, Bedford. 1738, Daddon. 1743, Carew. 1799, Bedford. 1807, T. Carlyon. 1810, Gilbert, resident near London. Frazer, the Curate, resides in the vicarage.

Of Tregury, in this parish, was Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1471. In 1418, Henry V. made him President of the College he had founded at Caen, in Normandy. See in D. Gilbert's Cornwall, under St. Wenn, a drawing of his sepulchral effigy, with some particulars of his life, in which the Jubilee at Rome, in 1451, and the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, are noticed. Tregury became the property of Hals, the Historian of Cornwall, who was resident here

at the time of his death, in 1739. He commenced his parochial collections about 1685.

90. COLAN, or Little Colan, is surrounded by St. Columb Major, St. Columb Minor, Newlyn, and St. Enoder.

Vicars,—1662, Randell. 1664, Budge. 1677, Wood. 1712, Vyvyan. 1714, Newcombe. 1715, J. Bagwell. 1717, J. Bagwell. 1754, Colier. 1762, S. Gurney. 1768, J. Gurney. 1790, Arthur. 1837, Creser.

93. ST. COLUMB MINOR, or Lower St. Columb, is bounded by Crantock, Mawgan, Newlyn, Colan, and St. Columb Major.

Perpetual Curates,—1842, Chudleigh, preceded by Bennett, now P. C. Crantock,—Paynter,—Bradford.

Newquay is a rising place, noted for its fisheries, bracing air, and beautiful bay, much resorted to as a watering place in summer. Mr. Treffry, who has recently purchased the property, is connecting it, by a railway across the Goss Moors, with his improvements at Par, thus uniting the North and South Channels, and opening a ready communication with Wales, without going round the Land's-end. The distance from Newquay to Par is about twenty miles.

The manor of Rialton, now vested in the Crown, belonged to the Priory of Bodmin. There are some remains of the manor house, built by Prior Vivian, in the reign of Henry VIII.

94. CRANTOCK, formerly a collegiate church, is

bounded by the sea, St. Columb Minor, Cubert, and Newlyn.

The Ganal Creek runs up to Trevemper Bridge. The Western Parliamentary Division commences with Crantock.

Perpetual Curates,—1842, Bennett, preceded by Chudleigh, now P.C. St. Columb Minor, with which parish Crantock appears to have been held till the death of Paynter.

95. CUBERT is bounded by Crantock, Perranzabuloe, Newlyn, and the sea.

The church and spire were much damaged by lightning, on Monday, the 10th April, 1848, a day now memorable in the annals of England, for the noble display of loyalty in London against the assembly of the Chartists on Kennington Common.

Vicars,—1646, Sharsell. 1686, F. Lewelin. 1694, Bradford. 1731, S. Lewellin. 1735, S. Lewellin. 1766, Couch. 1768, Tucker. 1770, William Windsor Fitz Thomas. 1771, Prust. 1809, Stabback, non-resident. Green is the Curate.

Carivick is the residence of Richard Hosken, Esq.

92. NEWLYN is bounded by St. Enoder, Ladock, St. Erme, St. Allen, Perranzabuloe, Cubert, Crantock, St. Columb Minor, and Colan.

The small borough of Michel, disfranchised in 1832, is situate in Newlyn and St. Enoder. There appears to be no published plan of the boundaries.

Vicars,—1671, May. 1676, T. Polwhele. 1690, Mules. 1697, Trenhayle. 1735, Rosewarn. 1766, Ralph Barnes. 1776, N. Kendall. 1815, Pooley. 1821, R. Polwhele, Historian of Cornwall. 1838, Surtees. 1839, Dix.

91. ST. ENODER is bounded by Newlyn, Ladock, St. Stephens, St. Dennis, St. Columb Major, and Colan.

Formerly this parish, now entirely in Pyder, was divided between the Hundreds of Pyder and Powder. The boundary line may be seen in Martyn's large map. The borough of Michel, anciently *Modeshole*, now under Schedule A, is in St. Enoder and Newlyn. It returned two members from 1552 to 1832. Carew, the Historian of Cornwall, represented it in 1620. The old turnpike road, from Bodmin to Truro, passes through it: the new road descending the valley, through Ladock, leaves St. Enoder and Michel on the right.

Vicars,—1640, Peter. 1682, Symons. 1700, Martin. 1730, Question. 1734, Bennett. 1767, Hocker, grandfather of the Vicar of Talland. 1823, Lampen, now Vicar of Probus. 1828, S. Masterson Walker, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Walker.

ST. AUSTELL UNION.

121. FOWEY, or Foy. There is a parish of Foy, also, near Ross, in Herefordshire. These duplicate names create much confusion in the transmission of letters. The Post Office should print a list of them, for the use of the post-masters. Fowey is bounded by Tywardreath and St. Sampsons; and is separated, by the river Foy, from Lanteglos, into which parish the ancient borough of Fowey extends, including Mixtow. It returned two members from 1570 to 1832, when it was merged under Schedule A. In 1340, Hurston, a ship-owner, was returned for Fowey and Looe to a council at Westminster. Fowey was incorporated by James II.

Charters were also granted in 1690 and 1819. The last was forfeited in 1827, by judgment in *quo warranto*. The town is now governed by the county magistrates.

Vicars,—1663, Atwell. 1668, Treffry. 1700, Dagge. 1733, Dagge. 1754, N. Cory. 1756, N. Cory. 1784, Bennetto, also Vicar of Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes. 1818, Kempe, also Prebendary of Trehaverock, in Endellion. His son George is Rector of Bicton, and his son Cory, Rector of Huish and Merton.

In 1347 the Port of Fowey contributed, to the siege of Calais, 47 ships, being a greater number than any other place, and 770 mariners, being more than were furnished by any port except Yarmouth.

The whole parish is exempt from the county rate. Fowey has been recently made a bonded port. The beautiful harbour is formed by the parishes of Fowey and Lanteglos, including Polruan, and containing together 3,000 souls. Charts have been published by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Treffry, but yet the advantages of this safe and commodious harbour are still not generally known. The visit of the Queen, on Tuesday, the 8th September, 1846, has, however, directed the attention of the public to it. Her Majesty arrived in her yacht, from Falmouth, and landed with Prince Albert at the Broad Slip, now called Victoria Steps. She proceeded in her carriage to Sweet's House Turnpike Gate, within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Bodmin: turned round to the right, to the top of Lostwithiel hill: then down on the left, through the fields, to Restormel Castle, under which she examined the iron mine: then passing back through the town of Lostwithiel, and Pelyn, to Menabilly Lodge, and, turning down to the left, she went on to Place, by

the new road cut through the grounds by Mr. Treffry. Having inspected the curiosities of Place, Her Majesty and the Prince walked through the churchyard and town, to the Broad Slip, whence, being conveyed on board the yacht, they sailed for Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where they safely arrived the next morning.

Drawings of the Queen's visit to Mount Edgumbe, St. Michael's Mount, Falmouth, and the river off Truro, have been lithographed; but no drawing has as yet been published of the harbour of Fowey, during the royal visit, though the scene was certainly well deserving of such a memorial. See the *Illustrated London News* of the 19th September, 1846.

The river Foy is navigable from Fowey to Lostwithiel, a distance of six miles, and the scenery throughout is very striking and picturesque.

Though the harbour and neighbourhood of Fowey are noted for the beauties which nature has displayed, yet the town itself exhibits no sign of the spirit of improvement. The access to it is difficult, and, by night, dangerous: and along the shore, at both ends, the entrance is obstructed by an archway, not exceeding nine feet in height. Mr. Treffry has for many years been occupied in providing a new road, but it is not yet completed.

The church, with its noble tower, would be the chief ornament of Fowey, if the attention they merit had happily been bestowed on them; they now require considerable repairs, and stand confined between the high battlements of Place, on the one side, and the trampled and inadequate burying ground on the other, with the house occupied by the Vicar, lowly situated, at the western

end. It is expected that ample funds will soon be available, through arrangements in Chancery, for the repair and sustentation of edifices which bear so bright a testimony to the piety and zeal of bygone benefactors, and seem to claim from their successors some evidence of that lively faith and charity by which the builders and donors, now sleeping in the dust for a little while, within and around them, were in the brief day of their existence, by God's grace, endued.

On entering the grounds of Place, from the churchyard, on the left will be observed, at the top of the steps, an arched doorway, over which an ancient statue of a female is inserted in a niche, having under it this inscription:—

“ Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Treffry, the second, (Junr.) with her men, repelled the french out of her house, during her husband's absence, in July 1457.”

Passing into the garden through this doorway, above the arch within, a granite shield will be seen, on which the following memorandum is inscribed:—

“ Time had defaced this shield from its long standing in the British palace, CUNI COURT, or Place, before 1457. On rebuilding a part of the walls at that period, and embattling the whole of them, it was used as a common stone, with the face buried in the wall, where it remained till that part of Place, during its present restoration, was taken down, in 1837. It must have been at a very remote period that granite was carved for such work; the stone from the Pentuan Quarries having been for many centuries the principal stone so used. About the year 1740, the east front of Place was rebuilt; 30 years after the Tower, or Keep of the Castle fell, and much more of the gothic work had been destroyed before 1817, when its restoration was begun, and has now been finished, 184, by the present proprietor,

JOSEPH THOMAS TREFFRY.”

- Within the porch, at the principal entrance, are two shields of the Treffry arms. Under one the motto is, "*Dum Deo placuerit,*" under the other, "*Whyle God wyll.* M CCCC LVII."

Within the house are the finest specimens of Cornish granite and porphyry, highly polished at Lanescot mine. There is also a portrait of Hugh Peters, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Fowey in 1598, and executed for high treason in 1660.

There is a new drive of two miles, one of the most beautiful in the county, through the grounds of Place. The new tower in Place House, constructed of white granite, is 105 feet high: the Deadman may be seen from the top of it. The church tower, built by Thomas Treffry, in 1457, is 100 feet high. Place was rebuilt at the same time, immediately after the partial burning of the town by the French.

The latest account of Place will be found in "Twycross' Mansions of Cornwall, 1846." The original seat of the family was at Treffry, in Lanhydrock. Thomas Treffry, Esq. of Place, married Susanna Pipon, of Jersey, by whom he left a son, who died unmarried, and two daughters: the elder, Susanna Ann, married Joseph Austen, Esq. of Plymouth, and, surviving him, died at Place, 9th December, 1842, at the advanced age of 95, leaving her only surviving child, Joseph Thomas (Austen) Treffry, Esq. born the 1st May, 1782, the present inheritor of Place. Mr. Treffry was Sheriff in 1838-9, when he exchanged the surname of Austen for Treffry. Mrs. Austen's sister married Dormer, and left two daughters, who married Wilcocks and Mills. The son of the former is the Rev. E. J. Wilcocks, late Perpetual Curate

of Scilly, and now Head Master of the Grammar School, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

Carew says, a memorial of Frisart Bagga, a brave naval commander, of Fowey, *temp.* Henry III, (Edward III. ?) was in his time to be seen in the chancel window. There was a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, on the castle hill. A Roman coin of Trajan's, and a British urn, have been of late years discovered near Place. Mr. Lucy, of Charlecot, near Stratford-upon-Avon, is now the owner of the Duchy manor of Fowey, with other property there, which his father purchased, for parliamentary influence, of Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly. The town was anciently subject to the Prior of Tywardreth. See pp. 372, 386, for an account of the Polruan side of the harbour, and of the surrender of Essex's army to Charles I, near Fowey, the 1st September, 1644.

The Latitude of the windmill is $50^{\circ} 20' 7''$: Longitude, 18 m. 30 s. west. High water, at the full and change of the moon, 5 h. 20 m.

Dr. Wolcot, known as Peter Pindar, was sometimes a visitor at Fowey, where his sister, the wife of Mr. Robert Stephens, lived. See also pp. 118, *note*, 152.

112. *b.* ST. SAMPSONS, or Golant, commonly Glant, is bounded by Tywardreth, Fowey, and Lanlivery; and is separated, by the Foy, from St. Winnow, St. Veep, and Lanteglos.

The church was dedicated to St. Sampson, the 7th May, 1509. It was re-pewed and nearly rebuilt in 1842, at the cost of £534. The length is 68 feet, breadth $30\frac{2}{3}$, height 12. Sittings 244, private 80.

The panelling of the old roof is very perfect: there is an inscription cut on the wooden cornices of both aisles, which *only* C. Gilbert has noticed, but without attempting to decypher it. The length of the whole is 272 feet, divided by the ribs of the panelling into 68 parts, *i. e.* 17 for each of the four lengths of the church. The subjoined Table will shew the position and character of the

NORTH AISLE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. Orate p aiabs oim fratri
& sororu | 3. Benefactoribs Gilde sancti
Georgii. |
| 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. |

CHANCEL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. Orate p aibs Johis | 6. Golly & Elizabet |
| 7. Gilde scti Georgii & r | 7. ux eis qui hoc fieri fece |
| 8. aiabs fratri & sororum | 8. rut ad laudem et ho |
| 9. sanctorum \| ....ate p | 9. nore dei \| ....ate p |
| 10. Jacobo \| Gilde oim | 10. aiabs oim fratri & |
| 11. baptista Gilde sctis | 11. orate p aiabs fratri |
| 12. sor.... Gilde scte Johis | 12. et soror — orate p |
| 13. laude dei & r \| | 13. fratri orate p |
| 14. fieri fecerut ad | 14. oim fratri et |
| 15. Jacobi qui hoc | 15. sororu Gilde de |
| 16. na \| Gilde scti | 16. Eloi le pery & |
| 17. Gilde seta kateri | 17. Gilde seta.... |

inscription. It appears to be carelessly done, and by bad Latinists, and to run sometimes one way, and sometimes another. Yet it is not difficult to read the whole as an invitation to pray for the souls of the parties who built the church, about A.D. 1509,—for the Colquites, Hoods, Gullys, and the brethren and sisters of various guilds belonging to the parish.

SOUTH AISLE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Miro nro</i> ac executorib
q. h. fieri fecerut | 1. Colquyte et a |
| 2. ac oim puerom pcipue
au Edmund | 2. micie ux is eis pentu (paren-
rentum) pdicti Wal |
| 3. Walteri Colquyte et
Mellicant ux is eis | 3. teri cu Nicho hood &
Johna uxe eis |
| 4. Orate p aiabs | 4. pentu <i>Gratine</i> vti apparet |
| 5. | 5. × |

CHANCEL.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 6. eis q. h. fieri fecerut | 6. Orate p aiabs |
| 7. aiabs Walteri Collquyte
& <i>Giltrine</i> ux | 7. Andrie Colquyte & Amelie
ux |
| 8. Edvard Collquyte et Johis
filii eis et p | 8. eis perentu Walteri cu |
| 9. honore dei orate p aiabs | 9. ..icolao ho... orate p |
| 10. ad laudem et | 10. aiabs Andrie Colquyt |
| 11. hoc fieri fecerut | 11. et Amicie uxor eis ac |
| 12. Johis filii eis qni | 12. perentu pdicti Walteri |
| 13. vards Collquyte et | 13. cu Nicolao hode et |
| 14. Orate p aiabs <i>Ed.</i> | 14. Johana ux eis peren (PORCH.) |
| 15. Celtine ux eis pater | 15. tu Celtine vti appa |
| 16. Walteri Collquyte et | 16. ret sants Sampson |
| 17. p aiabs | 17. ora p aiabs. (o) |

Till the alterations in 1842, the Communion Table was in the north aisle, which may account for the blanks over the ancient altar. It has been improperly transferred to the south aisle: it should have remained in front of the western door, opening through the tower into the church. The original beauty of our churches is frequently destroyed by the closing of the western door. The contractions in the inscription are shewn, as well as they could be without the proper type, which is not kept in the country. Some doubtful words are printed in italics.

Perpetual Curates.—Wymond Cory, Pearce, now Rector of Roche.—Since 1829, Hinxman, resident at Bath. Wallis, of Bodmin, the Curate. There is no house of residence for the Minister.

Carriages can cross the river to St. Veep, during low ebbs, from Glant town or village, which is beautifully situated on the margin of the river, in a hollow clothed with fruit trees, and hemmed in by high hills, the summit of which, to the westward, is the noted entrenchment called Castle Dore, adjoining Mount Dwen. Notwithstanding its situation, the village of Glant is one of many instances how much improvement might be made by a little more attention to the state of the roads, hedges, and drains. Why are our villages to be overlooked, whilst provisions are suggested for the better regulation of large towns? Encouragement should be given to our crowded population to disperse and inhabit, more frequently, rural and healthy villages. There is a common belonging to Glant, containing $29\frac{1}{4}$ acres, where the villagers depasture their cattle, and once a year are

all busily engaged in cutting down the ferns, and stacking them for winter fuel.

Penquite has passed from the Penquites, Barrets, and Prestwoods, to Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly. The lease, with a right of perpetual renewal, is vested in Thomas Graham, Esq. who is now rebuilding the house for his own residence. Mr. Graham, born March 1826, is the son of John White, Esq. of Barford, near Warwick, and has lately exchanged the surname of White, for Graham, as the devisee of his great-uncle, Thomas Graham, Esq. Sheriff of Cornwall in 1806-7, who died at Penquite, the 6th July, 1835. Penquite has been occupied successively by Hawkins, the Rashleighs, Trevanion, Trelawny, and Graham.

Torfrey is the residence of George White, Esq. uncle of Mr. Graham : he married Coode, of St. Austell.

Charles I. slept in his carriage, near Castle Dore, on the Saturday night of the 31st August, 1644, when he had hemmed in Essex's army, which surrendered to him the next day. See p. 387. His handkerchief and clasps were preserved at Penquite.

120. *b.* TYWARDRETH is bounded by the sea, Fowey, St. Sampsons, St. Blazey, St. Austell, Luxulion, and Lanlivery.

There is a chapel of ease at Tregaminion, above Polkerris, built by Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, and opened the 1st October, 1815.

The Par District, formed, under Peel's Act, out of the parishes of Tywardreth and St. Blazey, and the

extra-parochial land at Par, was gazetted the 20th Jan. 1846. The chapel is about to be erected at Biscovey, in St. Blazey. Hendy is the Minister, on the resignation of Prynn, who has removed from Sennen to the new district of St. Paul, Devonport.

There are no remains of the Benedictine Priory of St. Andrew's, Tywardreth, which was a cell to the great abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, in Normandy. The church, the interior of which has lately been renewed, contains a slab in memory of Thomas Colyns, the last Prior, who died in 1539. The priory chapel adjoined the south wall of the present churchyard.

Perpetual Curates.—Wymond Cory. Pearce, now Rector of Roche. Lyne, now at Chudleigh, late Rector of Roche. 1847, Coventry, nephew of the Earl of Coventry, resident in the parsonage, built by Pearce, and enlarged by Lyne. Tywardreth and St. Sampsons passed together, till Pearce resigned St. Sampsons to Hinxman, in 1829. In the Valor of Henry VIII, they are rated together as a *Vicarage*. The appearance of the church would be much improved by the removal of the buildings adjoining the yard.

The churchtown of Tywardreth, like St. Blazey, has increased rapidly of late years, from the mines of Lanescot, &c. It now has a Post Office and Market-house, and excellent National School Rooms.

Menabilly, the seat of the Rashleighs since 1585, was much improved by Philip Rashleigh, Esq. whose valuable collection of minerals is described by himself, in two vols. quarto, published in 1797 and 1802. He died in 181 , and was succeeded by his nephew, William Rashleigh, Esq. the present possessor, who married Stack-

house and Hinxman, both deceased. His eldest son, William, late M. P. for East Cornwall, married the Hon. Catherine Stuart, sister of Lord Blantyre; and his other son, Jonathan, married Stuart, of .

A tower was erected on the Gribbin, as a land-mark, by the Trinity Board, in 1832, and is a conspicuous object: it was struck by lightning in 18 . Lord de Dunstanville's monument, near Redruth, may be seen from the top of it, and also the Bolt Head, near Kingsbridge.

The Petty Sessions for the new District of Tywardreth are held at the Porcupine, near St. Blazey bridge, in this parish.

124. *b.* ST. BLAZEY, anciently Landreth, is bounded by Tywardreth, Luxulion, and St. Austell.

From the working of mines, the population has increased from 467, in 1801, to 3,234 in 1841. The churchtown is provided with a post office and market-house. The church has been rebuilt, and national school rooms erected. St. Blazey was united with the vicarage of St. Austell till 1845, when it was severed and made a perpetual curacy. Hosken is the first Incumbent. Part of Par District is in this parish. See Tywardreth.

Par Harbour, and the land about it, recovered by Mr. Treffry from the sea, adjoining the boundaries of Tywardreth, St. Austell, and St. Blazey, are deemed extra-parochial, but form also a part of Par District.

Tregrehan is the handsome seat of Lieut. Colonel Edward Carlyon, who married the sister of Sir S. T. Spry.

The ten deposits at Par, to the depth of forty-four feet,

are shewn in a geological plate, in Mr. Philip Rashleigh's description of his minerals, vol. 2. 1802.

125. ST. AUSTELL: this large parish is bounded by Par Harbour and sands joining it, (the spit,) with Tywardreth; by St. Blazey, Luxulion, Roche, St. Stephens, St. Mewan, St. Ewe, and Mevagissey.

At the *beacon* on Hensburrow, at the extreme northern boundary, rising 1,034 feet above the level of the sea, St. Austell and Roche meet.

Considerable alteration has recently been made in the ecclesiastical state of St. Austell. In 1845 the parish of St. Blazey was severed from the Living, and made a separate benefice; and in 1846 the two districts of Treverbyn and Charlestown were, under Peel's Act, formed out of St. Austell, and are now held by the Revds. Woolcock and Bennett, who have a licensed room for divine service in each district,—at Charlestown and Carlidden. Lately, however, the chapel at Pentewan seems to have been disused. The church of St. Austell, and its handsome tower, were erected in Century XIV.

Vicars,—1675, Thomas. 1696, Howgoe. 1758, Hart. 1775, Hennah. 1815, Smyth, now resident at Clifton. 1838, Fortescue Todd.

Penrice is the seat of Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle, Bart. who married Brune. He was Sheriff in 1819-20, and again, in 1834-5, in the stead of his brother-in-law, Mr. Brune, of Place. Sir Joseph is the son of Rear Admiral John Graves, by Elizabeth Sawle. He took the name of Sawle in 1815, and was created a baronet in

1836. His eldest son, Charles Brune, born 1816, resides at Restormel.

Duporth, the seat of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. to the time of his death, and since of Dr. Pattison, is now the property and residence of George Freeth, Esq.

Moor Cottage is the residence of Edward Coode, Esq.; Pondhu, recently built, of Thomas Coode, Esq.; Tre-garrick, of Robert Gould Lakes, Esq.; and Trenarren, of Thomas Hext, Esq. who married Yeatman, of Dorsetshire.

Charlestown, formerly called Porthmear, owes its new name and harbour to the late Charles Rashleigh, Esq. In 1790 the village contained only nine persons.

The open mine of Carclaze, and the chapel of Menacuddle, are in this parish.

123. *b.* ROCHE, so called from its remarkable rock, on which are the remains of St. Michael's chapel, is bounded by St. Austell, St. Dennis, St. Stephens, St. Columb Major, St. Wenn, Withiel, Lanivet, and Luxulion.

Rectors,—1636, Harry. 1679, Roberts. 1683, Truebody. 1733, Tregenna. 1754, Hext. 1766, Furley. 1796, Bowyer. 1800, Postlethwaite. 1819, Fisher, now Rector of Luckham, near Minehead; he rebuilt the church and parsonage. 1834, Lyne, now resident at Chudleigh. 1841, Pearce.

132. ST. DENNIS is bounded by St. Stephens, Roche, St. Columb Major, and St. Enoder.

The church, which stands on a conical hill, has lately been rebuilt. It is a daughter-church, with St. Stephens, to St. Michael Carhayes, which see.

127. St. EWE is bounded by St. Mewan, St. Austell, Mevagissey, Gorran, St. Michael Carhayes, Cuby, and Creed ; and nearly touches St. Stephens.

Rectors,—1670, Bruton. 1672, Hayter. 1679, May. 1696, Newey, *bis*. 1700, Penneck. 1724, Symons. 1728, Hambly. 1746, Williams. 1785, Cregoe. 1836, Trevenen.

Heligan is the seat of John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. born 1780 ; married the sister of Sir Charles Lemon ; elected member for Cornwall, *vice* Gregor, 1808 ; Sheriff, 1831-2.

128. MEVAGISSEY, anciently Lamorrack, or Laverack, noted for its fisheries, is bounded by St. Austell, Gorran, and St. Ewe.

Vicars,—166 , Trenuke. 1683, Lawrence. 1709, T. Wolridge. 1722, T. Wolridge. 1755, Baron. 1771, Lyne. 1824, Arscott, whom E. Carlyon, now Vicar of Lamerton, succeeded. 1846, F. Carlyon.

129. GORRAN is bounded by Mevagissey, St. Ewe, and St. Michael Carhayes.

Deadman, the boldest headland in the English Channel, is in this parish. At the fishing cove of Gorran Haven are the remains of an ancient chapel. The church tower is a noted land-mark.

Vicars,—1660, Gibbs. 1694, Osborne. 1708, Shapter. 1717, Donsell. 1734, Doidge. 1748, Dalby. 1790, Hearle. 1796, Howell, Canon of Exeter. 1824, Jenkins, son of late Vicar of St. Clements.

Trevenen is the seat of Major Gully, eldest son of late William Slade Gully, Esq. Sheriff in 1797-8.

130. ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES is bounded by the sea, Gorran, St. Ewe, Cuby, and Veryan.

The benefice is both a rectory and a vicarage, and includes the daughter-churches of St. Stephens in Brannel and St. Dennis, though separated from it by the long parish of St. Ewe, &c.

Rectors and Vicars,—1644, Archer. 1676, Tanner. 1704, Hawkins. 1719, Rundle, and Parnall. 1719, Sutton. 1720, Stuart. 1771, Leach. 1773, Foster. 1806, C. T. Kempe.

Carhayes is the seat of the Trevanions, on which the late John Trevanion Purnell Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq. Sheriff in 1804-5, built a castellated mansion, now falling into decay. The situation is very secluded.

131. ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNEL is bounded by St. Dennis, Roche, St. Austell, St. Mewan, Creed, Probus, Ladock, and St. Enoder; the long parish of St. Ewe, with angles of Creed and St. Mewan, sever it from the mother-church of St. Michael Carhayes.

C. Rawlings is the Curate of St. Stephens and St. Dennis.

126. ST. MEWAN is bounded by St. Austell, St. Ewe, St. Stephens, Roche, and Creed.

Rectors,—1694, Mitchell. 1728, May. 1724, Hambly. 1732 Paget. 1743, Carthew. 1754, Borlase, 1802, Hocker. 1842, Taylor.


146. CREED is bounded by Probus, Cuby, St. Ewe, and St. Stephens.

Grampound, disfranchised for bribery in 1824, returned two members from 1551. The Corporation exists by

prescription. The chapel of St. Naunter, (in Creed,) in which divine service was performed in 1815, when Lysons wrote, has unhappily disappeared. Gram-pound is situate in the parishes of Creed and Probus, but belongs entirely to St. Austell Union. See the Map. It contains $186\frac{1}{2}$ acres, viz. in Creed $131\frac{1}{2}$, and in Probus 55.

Rectors,—1661, Bishop. 1673, Crewes. 1711, Hughes. 1750, Harte. 1793, W. Gregor. 1817, Trevenen, half-brother of the Rector of St. Ewe. 1829, Daubuz.

WEST CORNWALL.

 *This division is made in the General Register Office.*

TRURO UNION.

145. PROBUS is bounded by Creed, Cuby, Cornelly, Lamorran, Merther, St. Erme both parts, St. Clements, Ladock, and St. Stephens.

A navigable creek of the Fal touches Probus at Treilian bridge. Cornelly and Merther were anciently chapelries of the large parish of Probus.

Vicars,—1537, William, Suffragan Bishop of Hippo, see p. 36. 1679, Holton. 1688, Smith. 1730, Reynolds. 1758, Seccombe. 1793, Ferris. 1810, T. Carlyon. 1826, Williams. 1828, Lampen, Prebendary of Exeter.

Probus tower is the great ornament of this parish. It was probably erected about 1550, during the incumbency of William of Hippo. Barry, now engaged on the New Houses of Parliament, strongly recommended this tower to the attention of a young architect, who made accurate drawings of it. It is 125 feet high, built entirely of granite. Carew, who was born in 1558, and

published his Cornwall in 1602, speaks of it as having been erected "within compass of our remembrance." It is singular there should be no other record of the date of this chaste structure.

Trewithen is the seat of Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, Esq. Sheriff in 1846-7, devised to him by his uncle, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. who died unmarried in May, 1829.

Trewane is the residence of the Rev. William Stackhouse, formerly Vicar of Modbury.

133. LADOCK, commonly *Lazzick*, is bounded by Probus, St. Stephens, St. Enoder, Newlyn, and St. Erme.

The shape is very irregular. On the 1st February, 1848, it was very properly transferred from the East to the West Division of the Hundred of Powder, though it still remains part of the Eastern Parliamentary Division of Cornwall, of which an inspection of the map will shew it ought never to have formed a part. The new road from Bodmin to Truro has rendered this parish, formerly one of the most secluded in the county, a much frequented thoroughfare.

Rectors,—1688, Fincher. 1704, Wood. 1749, St. John Eliot. 1762, Pooley. 1796, Wheeler. 1814, Moore. 1832, Ware. 1846, Wise.

143. MERTHER is bounded by Probus, Lamorran, and St. Michael Penkivel; and is separated by St. Clement's Creek from the detached portion of St. Erme, and from St. Clements.

At Tresilian bridge, in Merther, is the new entrance to Tregothnan. The church has been much improved by Mr. Webber, Perpetual Curate, admitted in 1834, who resides here, and is also Rector of the adjoining parish of St. Michael Penkivel.

141. ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL, *vulgo* Mael, is bounded by Merther and Lamorran; and is separated, by the Fal and its branches, from St. Clements, Kea, and Filley.

In this parish is Tregothnan, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Falmouth, born the 8th July, 1811; succeeded his father in 1841.

Rectors,—1638, Jackman. 1663, Allen. 1650, Gisling. 1695, Eales. 1697, Chapman. 1705, Worden. 1706, Hilman. 1726, Hearle. 1767, N. Boscawen. 1793, Hennah. 1815, J. E. Boscawen. 1818, Gower. 1842, Webber.

142. LAMORRAN is bounded by Cornelly, Probus, Merther, and St. Michael Penkivel: and is separated, by the Creek, from Ruanlanihorne and Filley. The church has recently been rebuilt.

Rectors,—1660, Allen. 1663, Triggs. 1690, Spry. 1711, Kestell. 1725, Ley. 1751, Crawford. 1753, Carter. 1759, Bedford. 1803, Curgenvén. 1848, Peter, Incumbent also of the adjoining parish of Cornelly.

144. CORNELLY is at the end of Lamorran Creek, and reaches to the town of Tregony, being bounded by Cuby, Tregony-St. James, Veryan, Ruanlanihorne, Lamorran, and Probus.

Perpetual Curates,—Dillon. Collins, 1847, Peter.

Trewarthenick is the seat of Gordon William Francis (Booker,) Gregor, Esq. Sheriff in 1829-30, who married Glanville, of Catchfrench ; to her, in 1825, Miss Gregor, of Creed, the last of the family, bequeathed Trewarthenick, when her husband exchanged the surname of Booker for Gregor. Their only son, Francis Glanville Gregor, Esq. was born the 3d September, 1816.

147. CUBY, two parts, is bounded by Tregony-St. James, Cornelly, Veryan, Probus, Creed, St. Ewe, and St. Michael Carhayes.

Cuby has a detached part, *a mill*, situate in the body of the little parish of Tregony-St. James.

147a. TREGONY-ST. JAMES: this, the smallest parish in Cornwall, containing only 70 acres, is surrounded by Cuby and Cornelly. The borough of Tregony, being 20 acres, is comprised within it. This ancient borough returned two Members from 1558 to 1832, when it was merged under Schedule A. It exercised the privilege also twice, *temp.* Edward I, in 1294 and 1306. The town was incorporated in 1620. The tide flowed, at one time, up to Tregony; and the site of its ancient castle has lately been examined by Mr. M'Lauchlan.

This parish was added to the list of Cornish parishes by me, having theretofore been included under Cuby. There are no remains of the church now, but they existed in 1740. This parish, which is a rectory, is united with the vicarage of Cuby as one benefice, and, in most res-

pects, as one parish. The *town* of Tregony is situate in the four parishes of Cuby, Tregony-St. James, Cornelly, and Veryan.

There was a small priory at Tregony, given in exchange, in 1267, by the abbey de Valle, in Normandy, to the priory of Merton, in Surrey.

Rectors and Vicars,—1689, Prideaux. 1690, Gisling. 1694, W. Bedford. 1727, F. Bedford. 1756, Gregory Gurney, Richard Gurney. 1831, Lugger. 1848, Warren.

148. VERYAN, anciently Elerkey, or Lercki, is bounded by Tregony-St. James, Cuby, Cornelly, Ruanlanihorne, Filley, St. Michael Carhayes, and the sea.

The church belonged to the priory of Montacute. It was rebuilt in 1847.

Vicars,—1642, Lake. 1661, Rolle. 1706, Smith, R. Fincher. 1724, J. Fincher. 1734, Question. 1740, Reynolds. 1743, Michell. 1773, John Trist. 1781, Moore. 1782, Jeremiah Trist. 1830, S. P. Trist, resident in the vicarage, which he rebuilt.

Behan Parc is the residence of John Gwatkin, Esq. who married the Vicar's sister. Port Looe is a neat fishing cove.

The situation of the churchtown of Veryan is very beautiful, and the whole village is kept in excellent order. Veryan, with the five following parishes, form the peninsula or district of Roseland, *i. e.* the *heath* land.

149. RUANLANIHORNE, commonly called Ruan, is bounded by Cornelly, Veryan, and Filley, and is separated from Lamorran by the creek.

Rectors,—1670, Moor. 1715, Grant. 1777, John Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, and of the cathedral of St. Germans, ob. Nov. 1808, æ. 73. 1809, Budd.

There was formerly a castle on the creek, said to have been a seat of the Erchdeknes. Treviles is inherited from the Lukes by the Rev. John Peter, of Grade.

150. **FILLEY**, or Philleigh, anciently Eglos-ros, is bounded by Ruanlanihorne, Veryan, the sea, Gerrans, and St. Just; and is separated by the Fal from Feock, Kea, St. Michael Penkivel, and Lamorran.

The ferries of Tolverne and King Harry are in this parish. Tolverne was an ancient seat of the Arundells. There is no proof that Henry VIII. ever visited Cornwall.

Rectors,—1689, Fowler. 1733, F. Bedford. 1756, J. Bedford. 1758, T. Bedford. 1803, T. F. Bedford. 1818, Samuel Symonds, resident near St. Maloes. Tippett is the Curate.

151. **GERRANS** is bounded by the sea, Filley, St. Just, and St. Anthony.

Vicars,—Baker. 1844, Longlands, non-resident. Heygate is the Curate.

Trevince is the residence of Richard Johns, Esq.

153. **ST. ANTHONY IN ROSELAND**, see Antony p. 307, is nearly an island, touching Gerrans only, and separated by the sea and St. Mawes creek from St. Just.

At the point opposite Pendennis castle in Budock, a lighthouse was erected in 1835, off the black rock, at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour.

At Place was a priory, subordinate to Plympton. The

ancient parish church, part of the priory, is now attached to Place House, the occasional residence of Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, who is the patron of the living, a Donative, held, since 1841, by Henry Tremayne Rodd, who preceded Baker. Mr. Rodd resides with his mother at Porth Cottage.

The views in this parish are very beautiful.

152. ST. JUST is bounded by Filley, Gerrans, and St. Anthony; and is separated by Falmouth Harbour and the Fal from Feock, Milor, Budock, and Falmouth.

The borough of St. Mawes returned two members from 1562 to 1832. The castle was built in 1542. There is a chapel of ease in the town, served by the Rector of St. Just.

Rectors,—1710, Maye. 1722, Bedford. 1733, Daddow. 1742, T. Carlyon. 1793, Pasmore. 1804, Dr. Rodd, who resigned on succeeding to Trebartha Hall. 1836, C. W. Carlyon, who has much improved the church, situate in a very secluded yard shaded with trees.

Espartero, Duke of Victoria, on reaching Falmouth Harbour, on his flight from Spain, refreshed himself here in 184 .

98. PERRANZABULOE, or Perran in the Sands, is bounded by the sea, St. Agnes, Cubert, Newlyn, Kenwyn, and Tregavethan, the detached part of Kea.

Three parish churches on different sites, owing to the shifting of the sands, have been erected at Perranzabuloe. In 1485 there was a great concourse of pilgrims

to the ancient church, to visit the shrine of St. Piran. That church having been buried in the sands, a new one was built, about 900 feet to the eastward, which shared the same fate, when a third was built at Lambourn, in the centre of the parish, and consecrated in 1805. Much curiosity has been excited by the tale of "*Perranzabuloe, or The Lost Church,*" first published by the Rev. Charles Collins Trelawny, to which the Rev. William Haslam has more recently added his observations. There is no reason, however, for supposing that the site of the ancient church was, at any time, so entirely unknown in the parish as to render the discovery of it a very great wonder. About a mile and half from the present church is St. Piran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, formerly used for sports and plays.

The village of Perran Porth is much frequented in summer: at sunset the view of the sea here rolling in on a sandy plain, extending to the N. E. upwards of two miles, is, perhaps, the most beautiful in Cornwall.

Vicars,—Bennetto. Buller. 1846, Perry, resident at Chiverton.

Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes were united, and formed the most *extensive* benefice in Cornwall, till the removal of Mr. Buller to Bridestow, when St. Agnes was severed and made a perpetual curacy.

On the 24th July, 1846, the new district of *Mithian* was also gazetted: Lord, from Scilly, is the Minister; it includes six parts, marked on the map, *a. b. c. d. e. f.* viz: *a.* part of Perranzabuloe; *b.* of St. Agnes; *c. d. e.* of Kenwyn; *f.* of Kea,—*c. f. d.* are small portions, thus

severed from the modern district of Chacewater, gazetted the 11th July, 1837.

97. ST. AGNES, anciently Breanick, (commonly called St. Tans, while, on the contrary, one of the Scilly Islands is always pronounced long,—St. *Agnes*,) is bounded by the sea, Perranzabuloe, Illogan, Redruth, Gwenap, Kenwyn two parts, and Kea. Near Scorrier grounds, the four Hundreds of Pyder, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith meet. St. Agnes beacon was chosen as one of the principal stations of the Trigonometrical Survey. Height above low water, 621 feet. Lat. $50^{\circ} 18' 27''$; Long. $5^{\circ} 11' 55'' 7$. In time, 20m. $47'' 7$. Tonkin, the Historian of Cornwall, resided at Trevaunance, and afterwards at Gorran, where he died in 1742.

Vicars,—See Perranzabuloe. Vawdrey was licensed as the first Perpetual Curate the 1st May, 1846. Part of this parish is in Mithian district, see Perranzabuloe. At the same time the district of Mount Hawk was gazetted: it consists of one part of Illogan and a larger part of St Agnes, meeting at Towan Porth. Hamilton is the Minister.

135. ST. ALLEN is bounded by Perranzabuloe, Newlyn, St. Erme, St. Clements, and Kenwyn.

Vicars,—1687, Rossington. 1700, W. Richards. 1710, W. Richards. 1732, Bennett. 1734, Turner. 1740, Buckland. 1780 Gurney. 1790, Dillon. 1791, Sir Harry Trelawny. 1793, Dyer. 1833, Tippet. Kemp. 1842, Morris.

134. ST. ERME, two parts, is bounded by St. Allen, Newlyn, Ladock, Probus, and St. Clements. There is a detached part, near Tresilian Bridge, severed from the main body of the parish by St. Clements and Probus, and connected, by the creek, with Merther.

Rectors,—1671, J. Carthew. 1697, Bersey. F. Carthew. 1731, Baker. 1732, Stackhouse. 1772, Wynne. 1804, Dr. Cardew, the well known Master of Truro Grammar School, ob. the 18th September, 1831, æ. 84. 1831, Pomery.

Truthan is the seat of Edward Collins, Esq., also of Newton Park, who married Drake.

136. ST. CLEMENTS, anciently Moresk, is bounded by St. Allen, St. Erme two parts, Probus, Merther, St. Michael Penkivel, Kea, Kenwyn, and St. Mary's, Truro. A small portion, along the river, forms part of the town and new borough of Truro, and contains St. Paul's chapel of ease, opened the 16th November, 1845.

Vicars,—1662, Rossington. 1688, Amye? 1730, Coode. Harper. 1748, Thomas. 1755, Crouch. 1756, Jonathan Peters. 1789, Jenkins. 1840, Gibson.

137. TRURO, St. Mary's: this small parish, containing only 190 acres, is situate in the centre of the town of Truro, surrounded by the parishes of St. Clements and Kenwyn.

Mr. Spry has printed in the Transactions of the R. C. Institution, for 1840, some interesting notes respecting St. Mary's. The church was probably completed in 1518. See the dimensions at p. 206. The steeple, 125 feet high, was finished in 1769. Happily a burial ground, *without the town*, was provided as long ago as 1780. The chapel attached to it has recently been enlarged for a chapel of ease.

Rectors,—1711, Jane. 1746, St. John Eliot. 1771, Pye. 1802, T. Carlyon. 1826, His son, now Vicar of Egloshayle. 1833, Dix, now Vicar of Newlyn. 1839, Harvey.

The borough of Truro has returned two members since

1294. A charter was granted by Elizabeth in 1589. The old borough comprised St. Mary's and a small part of Kenwyn: the limits were extended, in 1832, to a small part of St. Clements and an additional portion of Kenwyn, so as to include the whole town, with an ample area around it, all which district now enjoys the municipal franchise also, by the Act of 1835.

Truro is by far the neatest and best regulated town in Cornwall, though it has not the most preferable situation. The new borough, in 1841, contained 9,901 persons. The Library was opened in 1792; the Infirmary, in 1799: the Institution, in 1818: and the New Halls and Market House in 1847. The Cornwall Gazette was established first at Falmouth, by Flindell, in 1801.

138. KENWYN, two parts, is bounded by St. Agnes, Perranzabuloe, St. Allen, St. Clements, Truro, and Kea; and an angle called Chacewater, severed by Kea, joins also Redruth and Gwennap, and connects the four Hundreds, near Blackwater.

The Registrar's District of Kenwyn has not a continuous surface, as it includes this detached part, and it also comprises the manor of Tregavethan, a detached part of Kea, surrounded by Kenwyn and Perranzabuloe. In 1837, to St. Paul's chapel built at Chacewater, a district was assigned, including the whole of the isolated part of Kenwyn, marked on the map *c. g.* an intermediate portion of Kea, marked *f. h. j.* and a small part of the main body of Kenwyn, marked *d. i.* From this modern district of Chacewater, two small parts of Kenwyn, marked *c. d.* were severed, to form Mithian, in 1846; and

another, of Kea, marked *j.* to form Baldhu, the 1st January, 1847.

Baldhu, *i. e.* *The Black Mine*, includes also a portion of Kenwyn, marked *l.* and a larger share of Kea, marked *k.* on which part the building of the church is now far advanced. The Rev. William Haslam is the Minister of Baldhu, on the nomination of Lord Falmouth, patron for the first turn *only*; hereafter the Crown and Bishop will nominate alternately. Lord Falmouth endowed the benefice with an annuity of £50.

St. John's Chapel, Truro, is situate in Kenwyn, and was built in 182 . Dr. Tancock, Master of the Grammar School, is the Perpetual Curate: he succeeded, in 1839, Medley, now Bishop of Fredericton. Adjoining St. Johns, on the north, is the new district of St. George's-Kenwyn, gazetted on the 11th August, 1846: it is wholly within the parish of Kenwyn, and new borough of Truro. Addison is the Minister, who has also succeeded Collins, as Chaplain of the Cornwall Infirmary, within the district.

Kenwyn is united with Kea, but the latter was anciently deemed the mother-church.

Vicars,—1636, Harris. 1661, Wakeham. 1670, Taylor. 1731, Borlase. 1776, Trist. 1781, Milles. 1823, Coleridge, now Rector of Thorverton. 1828, Cornish, Prebendary of Exeter.

The high situation of the church and parsonage of Kenwyn commands a fine view of Truro and the river.

139. KEA, anciently Landege, is bounded by St. Agnes, Gwennap, Perranarworthal, Feock, and Kenwyn; and is separated by the Fal and Truro Creek, from St. Michael Penkivel and St. Clements.

The Ecclesiastical Districts of Chacewater, Mithian, and Baldhu, are partly in this parish. A new church and tower were built about 1803, near Killiow, then the seat of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. The old tower, on the Fal, was preserved as an object from Tregothnan.

Tregavethan, a *detached* portion of Kea, and nearly surrounded by Kenwyn, is annexed to Kenwyn Registrar's District, which includes also Chacewater,—the isolated portion of Kenwyn. A better arrangement should have been made. The various divisions in this quarter are the most intricate in the county; see pp. 453, 456: minute attention, therefore, should be paid to all the boundaries throughout the four parishes of Perranzabuloe, St. Agnes, Kenwyn, and Kea. A residence for the Curate, Mr. Hardie, has recently been completed, near Kea church. Kea, though not considered so now, is the mother-church of Kenwyn: it was rated thus,—Landege, *i. e.* Kea, with the chapel of *Kenwen*.

140. FEOCK is bounded by Kea and Perranarworthal; and is separated, by Restronguet Creek and the Fal, from Mylor, St. Just in Roseland, and Filley.

The church has been recently re-edified, and there is a licensed room for divine service at Devoran.

Trelisick is the beautiful seat of Davies Gilbert, Esq. only son of the late Davies Gilbert, Esq. formerly M. P. for Bodmin, and President of the Royal Society.

Porthgwidden is the handsome residence of John Phillpotts, Esq. late M. P. for Gloucester, and of his only child, the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, Vicar of Feock.

Vicars,—1799, Symons. 1828, Carlyon, now Vicar of Eglos-

hayle. 1833, Cole, now Vicar of St. Issey. 1844, Phillpotts, late Vicar of Gwennap.

12th May, 1848. This brings me to the end of the Deaneries and Hundreds of Pyder and Powder, and also of the Truro Union; and leaves only space, in the present volume, for a description of little more than the boundaries of the parishes in the two remaining Deaneries and Hundreds of Kirrier and Penwith.

FALMOUTH UNION.

162. PERRANARWORTHAL, a daughter church to Stithians, is bounded by Feock, Mylor, Kea, Gwennap, Stithians, and Gluvias.

A residence for the Curate has been recently built. There is a noted Iron Foundry in the Mylor portion of Perranwharf, a very pretty village extending into this parish.

157. MYLOR is bounded by Feock, Perranarworthal, Gluvias; and is separated, by Penryn Creek and Falmouth Harbour, from Budock, Falmouth, and St. Just in Roseland. It is severed from its daughter-church, Mabe, by Gluvias.

St. Peter's chapel, in the village of Flushing opposite Falmouth, was consecrated the 5th August, 1842; and a district was assigned to it the 4th July, 1844; but there seems to be no Incumbent, for want of a proper endowment.

Trefusis, the property of Lord Clinton, and Carclew, the seat of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. M. P. for West Cornwall, are in this parish.

There are ferries at Flushing and Restronguet. Concerning the acreage of this parish and Perran see p. 105.

154. FALMOUTH, anciently Smithick, was carved out of Budock in 1664, when Pendennis Castle was left isolated from the main body of Budock. It now forms no part of the new borough of Penryn and Falmouth, which comprises the entire parish of Falmouth, with a strip of Budock along the margin of the creek, including Penwerris and the Budock portion of Penryn, together with the old borough of Penryn, which is wholly in Gluvias, and a small additional portion of the parish of Gluvias, on which are the church and parsonage. Falmouth parish is bounded by the two parts of Budock and the sea, and is separated by the harbour from Mylor and St. Just in Roseland, in which is St. Mawes Castle, with St. Anthony, and the lighthouse at the mouth of the harbour opposite Pendennis.

The town of Falmouth, incorporated in 1661, has an exempt jurisdiction, strangely limited in the harbour by the state of the tide, whether ships are afloat or aground. Not many years before the act of 1664, there were only ten houses here. Houses in Falmouth, as in London, are subject to a Rector's rate, regulated by the poor's rate, which, under the Tithe Act, cannot be commuted as the other tithes of the parish have been.

Grove Hill, from its warm situation singularly favourable to the growth of shrubs and exotics, is the residence of George Croker Fox, Esq. who married Barclay, of Surrey.

155. BUDOCK is severed from Mylor by Penryn

Creek, and is also bounded by Gluvias, Mabe, Constantine, Mawnan, Falmouth, and the sea.

Pendennis Castle, a detached part, is separated, by the mouth of the harbour, from St. Anthony in Roseland. Penwerris, part of the *town* of Falmouth, and an angle of the *town* of Penryn, both with the intermediate ground within the new borough, are in this parish. The chapel at Penwerris was opened the 9th January, 1828.

Budock is now united as a daughter church to Gluvias, but originally they appear to have been independent parishes. Glaseney college was in this parish, adjoining Penryn : part of a window only remains.

156. GLUVIAS is bounded by Budock, Mabe, Mylor, Perranarworthal, and Stithians.

The borough of Penryn, wholly within this parish, has sent two members to Parliament since 1553. As to the parliamentary franchise, Falmouth parish, and a portion of Budock and Gluvias, were united with it in 1832. Penryn was incorporated in 1619.

The vicarage and glebe of Gluvias are much admired. William John Phillpotts, Archdeacon of Cornwall, eldest son of the Bishop of Exeter, is the resident Vicar ; he married Buller, of Downes : succeeded in the vicarage and archdeaconry John Sheepshanks, who died here the 17th December, 1844, æ. 80 : a full account of his family may be seen in Whittaker's Craven. His nephew and executor is the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, Master of Coventry Grammar School. Allanson, also Vicar of Gluvias and Archdeacon of Cornwall, was buried at St. Tudy, in 1741 : see p. 401.

Enys is the ancient seat of John Samuel Enys, Esq. Sheriff in 1824-5. He married the eldest sister of Mr. Gilbert, of Treлисick.

158. MABE, anciently Lavabe or Lavapper, reaches to Penryn, and is bounded by Gluvias, Budock, Constantine, and Stithians. It is a daughter-church to Mylor, though severed from it by Gluvias.

159. MAWNAN is bounded by the sea, Budock, and Constantine; and is separated, by the Helford, from St. Anthony in Meneage and Manaccan. The Nare, a bold headland in St. Keverne, is also opposite. The tower, at the mouth of the Helford, is a conspicuous land mark.

160. CONSTANTINE lies between Mawnan and Wendron, and is also bounded by Budock, Mabe, and Stithians; and is separated, by the Helford, from Mawgan and St. Martins, Manaccan and St. Anthony, all in Meneage. The Meen Rock is a noted object.

HELSTON UNION.

165. SITHNEY now forms part of the new borough of Helston, which town the village of St. Johns touches. It is bounded by Wendron, Breage, and Crowan; and is connected by the Loo Bar with Gunwalloe.

St. Bartholomew chapel, at Porthleven, was consecrated the 3d August, 1842; and a district, wholly in Sithney, assigned the 11th October, 1844.

Penrose is the seat of the Rev. Canon Rogers, and Trevarno of Christopher Wallis Popham, Esq. Sheriff in 1833-4. See an account of the Loo pool, at p 193.

164. WENDRON : this large parish is bounded by Gunwalloe, Mawgan in Meneage, Constantine, Stithians, Gwennap, Redruth, Illogan, Camborne, Crowan, and Sithney.

The present divisions of Wendron are many and singular, and require some attention to understand them. Inspect the map.—*a.* is the old borough, and present municipal borough, containing $291\frac{1}{2}$ acres : this does not seem to include the church, though I thought that the chapelry was co-extensive with the ancient borough. *a. b.* is the new chapelry or parish, gazetted the 5th December, 1845, but to remain in abeyance till the next vacancy of Wendron,—a strange proviso ! *a. b. c. d.* with Sithney, is the new borough. *e.* is the district of Carnmenelis, gazetted the 9th January, 1846. *c. d. f.* is the portion of Wendron, which only will be the entire parish of the next Incumbent. Such multiplied divisions should, if possible, be avoided. Wendron and Helston have also been placed in two Registrars' Districts, whereby Helston stands isolated: the guardians should have made a better arrangement.

Helston was made a free borough in 1201 ; returned two members from 1294 to 1832, when it was deprived of one. Elizabeth granted a charter to Helston in 1585. The church was rebuilt in 1763.

169. GUNWALLOE, forming with the eleven following parishes the peninsula of Meneage, *i. e.* the *stony* district, is bounded by the sea, Wendron, Mawgan, Cury, and Mullion ; and is joined, by the Loo Bar, with Sithney. It formed one benefice with Cury, and Breage and

Germoe; acknowledging Breage as the mother-church, though severed by the parish of Sithney: of late years, however, Cury and Gunwalloe have been made a separate benefice, and a residence for the Perpetual Curate has been built at Gunwalloe.

168. CURY, anciently Corantyn, is bounded by Gunwalloe, Mawgan, Ruan Major, and Mullion.

170. MAWGAN IN MENEAGE is bounded by Wendron, Gunwalloe, Cury, Ruan Major, St. Martins; and is separated, by the Helford, from Constantine. The rectory of Mawgan forms, with St. Martins, one benefice: the Incumbent is the Rev. G. T. Hudson, domestic chaplain to the Queen Dowager. Trelowarren is the ancient seat of Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart. M.P. for Helston.

171. ST. MARTINS, a daughter-church to Mawgan, is bounded by Mawgan, Manaccan, St. Keverne, Ruan Major, and Cury; and is separated, by the Helford, from Constantine. The views of the Helford, in this parish, are very fine. Tremayne was the residence of Wallis, the circumnavigator.

172. MANACCAN, anciently Minster, is bounded by St. Martins and St. Anthony; and is separated from Constantine by the Helford, across which there is here a ferry, on the road from Falmouth to the Lizard.

173. ST. ANTHONY IN MENEAGE, situate at the mouth of the Helford, which separates it from Mawnan, is bounded by Manaccan, St. Keverne, and the sea.

174. ST. KEVERNE, the largest parish in Meneage, is bounded by the sea, *part* of Grade, Ruan Major, St.

Martins, Manaccan, and St. Anthony, which, being within the Nare, leaves this bold headland open to Mawan opposite, at the mouth of the Helford. The Manacles, a group of dangerous rocks, are south of the Nare.

Evans, the aged Vicar of St. Keverne resides with Hocker, his son-in-law, at the vicarage of Talland, from which distant parish the spire of St. Keverne is visible in a clear day. An awful thunder storm occurred at St. Keverne, on the 28th February, 1770, during divine service, when the spire was rent in pieces, and Williams, the Vicar, with nearly the whole congregation, prostrated. See Philosophical Transactions, 1771.

175. MULLION is bounded by the sea, Gunwalloe, Cury, *part* of Grade, Ruan Major, Ruan Minor, and Landewednack.

St. Michael's Mount is visible from Mullion. Concerning the desperate smuggler, Welland, see p. 121.

178. GRADE: this very singular parish is divided into four parts, marked on the Map *a. b. c. d.* The whole is bounded by the sea, Landewednack, Mullion, St. Keverne, Ruan Major, and Ruan Minor.

The following are the particulars of each part, kindly furnished by the Rev. John Peter, the resident Rector.

	Area.			Population,
	A.	R.	P.	1841.
<i>a.</i> West side, on the coast, between Landewednack and Ruan Minor, containing the church and parsonage,	736	3	19	185
<i>b.</i> East side, on the coast, between Ruan Minor and St. Keverne, backed by Ruan Major, ..	1,077	1	18	148

	Area.			Population, 1841.
	A.	R.	P.	
<i>c.</i> Part of Erisey Estate, in the middle of Ruan Major,	48	2	17	} Included in the Census of Ruan Major.
<i>d.</i> Part of Trenoon Estate, backed by Mullion, and nearly surrounded by Ruan Major,	80	0	22	
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	1,942	3	36	333

Grade and Ruan Minor were united and made one benefice in 1843.

177. RUAN MINOR is bounded by the sea, Landewednack, Mullion, and two parts, *a.* and *b.* of Grade.

178. RUAN MAJOR is bounded by Ruan Minor, Mullion, Cury, Mawgan, St. Martins, St. Keverne, and three parts, *b. c. d.* of Grade,—part *c.* Erisey, being quite surrounded by Ruan Major; the house is partly in both parishes, and so is Trenoon.

177. LANDEWEDNACK, the most southerly parish in England, is bounded by the sea, Mullion, Ruan Minor, and part *a* of Grade.

The famous Lizard Point, with two light-houses, and Kynans Cove, with its beautiful serpentine rocks, are in this parish. The Queen and Prince Albert visited Kynans, from the royal yacht, the 6th September, 1846.

The Latitude of the Lizard is $49^{\circ} 57' 55'' 8$; Long. $5^{\circ} 11' 17'' 7$. Lizard means, *much thrust out, i. e.* a Promontory.

166. BREAGE is bounded by the sea, Sithney, Germoe, St. Hilary, St. Erth, and Crowan.

Breage is the mother church of Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe: the two latter, severed from Breage by Sithney, have been lately made a perpetual curacy. Godolphin District, formed out of Breage, was gazetted the

6th February, 1846: it includes Godolphin House, the property of the Duke of Leeds, and the seat of Sidney Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, who died in 1712. Porthleven is in Breage and Sithney. See p. 463.

167. GERMŌE is bounded by Breage and St. Hilary.

183. CROWAN is bounded by Breage, Sithney, Wendron, Illogan, Camborne, Gwinear, and St. Erth.

Clowance, the ancient seat of the St. Aubyns, is now inherited by the Rev. Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, nephew of the last baronet. See p. 122.

REDRUTH UNION.

161. STITHIANS, the mother-church of Perranarworthal, is bounded by that parish, Gluvias, Mabe, Constantine, Wendron and Gwennap.

163. GWENNAP is bounded by Redruth, St. Agnes, Chacewater the detached part of Kenwyn, Kea, Perranarworthal, and Stithians.

St. Day (Dye) chapel was consecrated the 1st August, 1828, and a district assigned the 14th August, 1835. Under Peel's Act, Lannarth District was formed the 3d December, 1844; but the chapel, built before the formation of the district, was not consecrated till the 15th July, 1845, when Lannarth became one of the new parishes, *quoad sacra*.

180. REDRUTH is bounded by St. Agnes, Illogan, Wendron, and Gwennap. There is a chapel of ease in the town, consecrated the 9th September, 1833, and the district of Treleigh was gazetted the 9th January, 1846.

181. ILLOGAN is bounded by the sea, St. Agnes, Redruth, Wendron, and Camborne.

Trevenson, built in 1809, and Portreath, consecrated the 3d July, 1842, are chapels of ease. The district of All Saints, Tucking-Mill, formed out of Illogan and Camborne, was gazetted the 3d June, 1844, and its church, built in Camborne, consecrated the 7th July, 1846, when the district became a new parish.

Mount Hawk District, formed out of Illogan and St. Agnes, was gazetted the 4th July, 1846. Illogan church having been rebuilt, was opened the 4th November, 1846. Redruth Union House has been built in Illogan.

Tehidy Park is the ancient seat of Lady Basset, only child of Lord de Dunstanville, who died the 5th February, 1835. See p. 235. His public monument, on the Druidical Hill of Carn Brea, in this parish, is visible from almost every part of the county.

182. CAMBORNE, anciently Mariadoci, is bounded by the sea, Illogan, Crowan, Gwinear, and Gwithian.

Concerning Tucking-Mill District, see Illogan. Tre-slothan chapel was consecrated the 25th July, 1842, and a district assigned the 4th July, 1845.

Pendarves, the seat of Edward William Wynne Pendarves, Esq. M.P. for West Cornwall, is within this district. Penponds District was gazetted the 1st January, 1847.

183. GWINEAR is bounded by Camborne, Crowan, St. Erth, Phillack, and Gwithian.

185. GWITHIAN is bounded by the sea, Camborne, Phillack, and Gwinear, and is a daughter-church to Phillack.

186. PHILLACK is bounded by the sea, Gwithian, Gwinear, and St. Erth; and is separated, by the Hayle

estuary, from Lelant. Hayle, a thriving port, is in this parish and St. Erth : the population of both is 6,507.

PENZANCE UNION.

187. ST. EARTH is bounded by Phillack, Lelant, Gwinear, Crowan, Breage, St. Hilary, and Ludgvan.

At Hayle, in this parish, there is a famous Iron-foundry. Hayle is become a populous port, requiring a church or chapel of ease. The Hayle Railway extends from this place to Redruth, and three Steamers ply weekly to and from Bristol.

194. LUDGVAN, in Mount's Bay, is bounded by Gulval, St. Hilary, Towednack, Lelant, and St. Erth.

190. LELANT, or Uny Lelant, is bounded by St. Ives, Towednack, Ludgvan, St. Erth, and Phillack.

It forms, with St. Erth and Phillack, the Port of Hayle : with St. Ives and Towednack it makes the new borough of St. Ives. It is the mother-church of Towednack and St. Ives, which last has of late years been severed, and made a perpetual curacy.

192. TOWEDNACK is bounded by the sea, St. Ives, Lelant, Ludgvan, Gulval, and Zennor.

191. ST. IVES, a seaport, is bounded by Lelant and Towednack, with which it forms the new borough, returning only *one* member.

The old borough of St. Ives is co-extensive with the parish. It was incorporated in 1639, and returned two members to Parliament from 1558 till 1832. The district of Halsetown was gazetted the 5th June, 1846.

193. ZENNOR, the last in the alphabetical list of

the parishes of England, is bounded by the Bristol Channel, Towednack, Gulval, the two parts of Madron, and Morvah.

189. PERRANUTHNOE, in Mount's Bay, is surrounded by St. Hilary, and thus it is isolated from Helston, its polling place, an error made at the Quarter Sessions, in 1832.

188. ST. HILARY, in Mount's Bay, is bounded by Ludgvan, St. Erth, Breage, and Perranuthnoe.

Marazion, a distinct chapelry, was incorporated in 1595. St. Michael's Mount is now deemed extra-parochial, though, originally, it was probably the mother-church of St. Hilary. The height of the Mount is 195 feet, and the circumference about one mile. The Mount was struck by a ball of fire in July, 1676. The Queen landed here the 6th September, 1846. The rocks afford a fine study for geologists.

193. PAUL, in Mount's Bay, is bounded by Madron, Burian, and Sancreed. The district of St. Peter-Newlyn, formed out of this parish and Madron, was gazetted the 3d March, 1848.

195. GULVAL, anciently Lanestly, adjoining the town of Penzance, of which Chyandour forms a part, is bounded by Ludgvan, Towednack, Zennor, and Madron, two parts.—A detached part of Madron, touching Zennor, is nearly surrounded by Gulval.

196. MADRON, two parts, is bounded by Gulval, Zennor, Morvah, St. Just, Sancreed, and Paul.

The chapelry of Penzance, anciently called Burriton, is now a perpetual curacy. The church, having been

rebuilt, was opened the 30th August, 1836. The Rev. Henry Batten's proprietary chapel of St. Paul's was opened the 18th April, 1843. The district of St. Peter-Newlyn, in this parish and Paul, was formed the 3d March, 1848. Penzance was incorporated in 1664: it contains $502\frac{1}{4}$ acres, being a circle of one mile diameter, which does not include any part of the suburb in Gulval.

197. MORVAH, lying on the north coast, is a daughter-church to Penzance, and bounded by Madron, Zennor, and St. Just.

198. SANCREED, the only inland parish west of St. Hilary, is bounded by Burian, St. Just, Madron, and Paul.

200. ST. JUST IN PENWITH, on the north coast, is bounded by Morvah, Sennen, Burian, Sancreed, and an angle of Madron.

Pendeen District was gazetted the 9th January, 1846. Pendeen is the birth-place of Dr. Borlase, the Historian of Cornwall, who died at Ludgvan in 1772, æ. 77.

201. BURIAN, in Mount's Bay, forming, with Sennen and St. Levan, the Deanery of Burian, is bounded by St. Levan, Sennen, St. Just, Sancreed, and Paul. The three Prebends are vested in the Dean.

202. ST. LEVAN, in Mount's Bay, is bounded by Burian and Sennen.

203. SENNEN, in which is the Land's end, is bounded by St. Just, St. Levan, and Burian. Off the Land's-end is the Longships Lighthouse. See p. 99.

The Runnel Stone, the Wolf Rock, and the Seven Stones are noted rocks between the main land and Scilly.

To the east of the Seven Stones a Light Vessel was first moored in 1841, in 40 fathoms. See p. 100.

204. The ISLES of SCILLY form one parish,—St. MARY'S. See pp. 99, 224. A new church was consecrated at Hugh Town, St. Mary's, 7th Sep. 1838. The old church and burying ground are used for interments. There is also a church on each of the islands of St. Martins, Tresco, Bryher, and St. Agnes. There is no church on Samson Island, which is attached to Bryher. These are the only inhabited islands, except Roseveers, now temporarily occupied during the building of the Lighthouse on the Bishop Rock. There are a few remains of a monastery at Tresco, near which Augustus Smith, Esq. lessee of the Islands under the Duchy, has built a comfortable residence called The Abbey. The Bishop of Exeter visited and confirmed at Scilly, in 1831 and 1838. The Islands received a visit from the Queen, on Friday, the 13th August, 1847. See Illustrated London News for the 21st August, 1847. The Archdeacon of Cornwall held his first Visitation here in modern times, on the 9th September, 1847. The circuit of all the islands and rocks is about 30 miles. Those on which there is really grass, and, therefore, were included in the actual survey made for the Duchy, see p. 170, contain 3,608 acres, viz.

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
St. Mary's,	1,527	1	23	Tresco,	696	1	19
St. Agnes, ..	312	2	9	Bryher,	268	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Martins,	514	3	4	Samson,	82	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
					<hr/>		
					3,401	3	31
18 Uninhabited Islands,					205	3	10
					<hr/>		
					3,607	3	1
					<hr/> <hr/>		

The Tithes have been commuted at £64. In 1841 the population was 2,582, see p. 224. There are good accommodations at Mumford's Hotel, in Hugh Town, which is distant 40 miles from Penzance, for which place the Lionesse packet, 'Tregarthen, 72 tons, sails on Mondays and Fridays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There was a panorama of the isles of Scilly, by Barker, exhibited in London, in 1811.

23d May, 1848. See pp. 209—224. The Table of the 209 Parishes, under Unions, &c. Since those pages were printed I have received the Parliamentary Return of the Registrars' Districts; it agrees with my list, except as to the four parishes belonging to the Holsworthy Union, which do not belong to Holsworthy Registrar's District, but to the two following, viz.—

<p><i>Broadwoodwidger, R. 57, pt. of</i> 207 St. Giles in the Heath. 36 Boyton,—pt. of, rem. in R. 8. Northcot Hamlet.</p>	<p><i>Clawton, R. 58, pt. of</i> 37 North Tamerton. 39 Bridgerule,—East D. West C.</p>
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By which strange arrangement it will be seen, by the Map, that both these districts are intersected; No. 57, by Werrington, and No. 58, by Pyworthy, whilst Boyton Parish is placed in two Districts and two Unions. The number of the Registrars' Districts is, therefore, one more,—58. St. Michael's Mount and Scilly are not in Union as to the poor.

Make the following corrections in the two last columns of the Table, viz.—p. 210, £931,328. for 38; p. 215, 9,600 for 0,600; p. 217, 1,280 for 83; p. 218, 4,544 for 454; p. 219, £2. 18 5 for 2s. 5d; p. 223, 3,232 for 282.

The summary of these two columns for the Parishes, included in the Cornwall County Rate of 1844, will be for each Union as follows, viz.—

<i>Union.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Single Rate</i>			<i>Union.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Single Rate</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stratton,	36,000	4	13	9	St. Austell,	69,280	9	0	5
Holsworthy, pt.	3,104	8	1		Truro,	113,888	14	16	7
Plympton, pt.					Falmouth, ..	49,408	6	8	8
Camelford, ..	35,456	4	12	4	Helston, ..	72,416	9	8	7
Launceston,	56,768	7	7	10	Redruth, ..	84,544	11	0	2
St. Germans,	54,560	7	2	1	Penzance, ..	96,384	12	11	0
Liskeard, ..	95,616	12	9	0					
Bodmin,	87,488	11	7	10		931,328	121	5	4
St. Columb,	76,416	9	19	0					

Observe, the Cornish part of St. Budeaux, Saltash, East and West Looe, Fowey, Grampond, Falmouth Town, St. Ives, St. Michael's Mount, Penzance, and Scilly, are not rated.

N. B. The New County Courts are held in the principal Town of each of the 15 Unions, except Stratton, St. Germans, and Plympton. Stratton is attached to Holsworthy, and St. Germans and Plympton to Plymouth, see p. 210. Insert "St. Columb Union. VII." at the top of p. 218.

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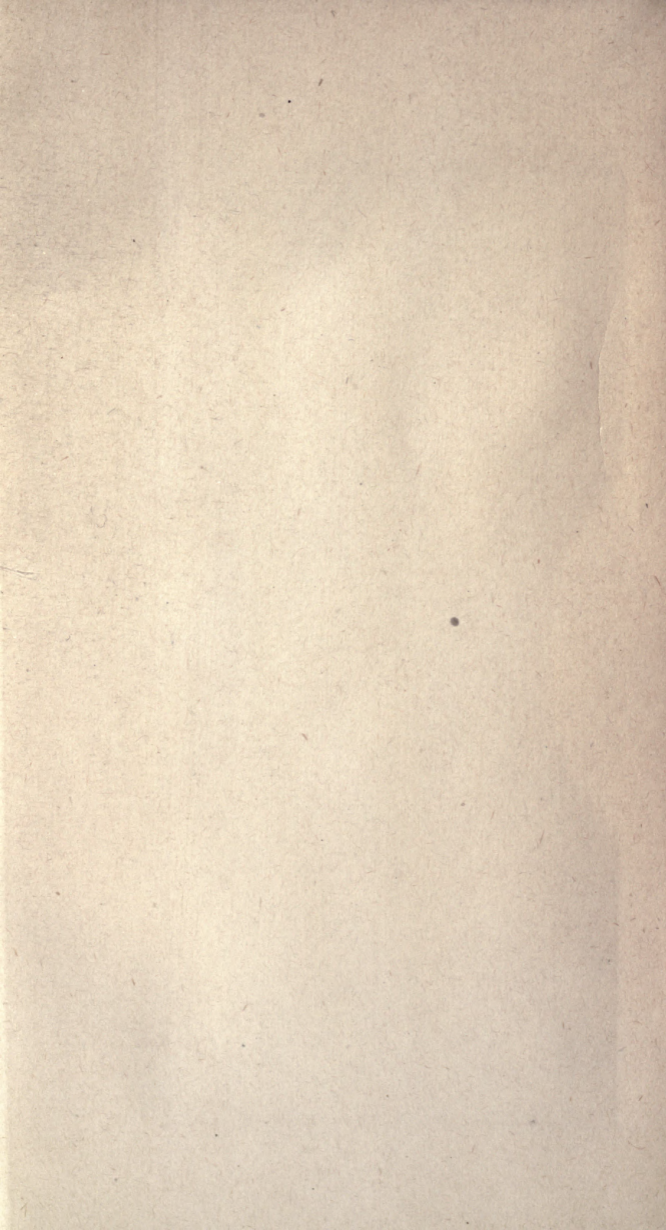
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